32 PAGES

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

PART I 1-10

VOL. XXIX ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 4, 1896. PRICE FIVE CENTS

High's

Remarkable results follow our printed statements, and why? Every line, no matter how small the type, does its share toward adding to this great business. To the fact that our advertisements are always free from exaggeration and free from anything which in the slightest may mislead, we must largely attribute this extraordinary showing.

MONDAY

9 to 11 A. M.

Large size linen Tray Covers, value 20c, at only **7c.**

GOODS ARE TOO CHEAP!

General prosperity is the nation's happiness. Maybe we'd all be better off if conditions led to higher values. Be that as it may, the fact remains that dollars never bought so much as they do today, but they've been a deal easier to get. Manufacturing may be unprofitable and selling may pay poorly, but the time to spend your dollar is when that dollar is the most powerful. There's a best place to spend it, too, for those who can get to Atlanta or who promptly use the mails. Here you get at once and without a word every advantage that thorough knowledge and full command of the markets make possible.

One Price to Everybody, and That the Very Lowest Compatible with First Class Merchandise.

MONDAY

3 to 4 P. M.

Best 10c American Sateens, per yard only **4½c.**

High's

Our triumphal march along the avenues of trade proceeds—far in advance of rivalry—meeting with ovations at every turn. Busy minds and willing hands anticipated your winter wants months ago, while you were planning for seaside and mountain resorts. Autumn needs from every land swell the tide of our matchless Bargain offerings.

CLOAKS AND WRAPS.

Cloaks and Wraps

From Paris, Berlin, London and New York. All the world has contributed to this superb display. Never such a stock seen here, never were the prices so favorable for early buying. A few specimen values below:

Ladies' Black Boucle, Beaver and Kersey Capes, colors and black, trimmed with braid and fur, cheap at $5, only **$3.50**

Ladies' Black Astrachan Cloth Capes, 120-inch sweep, trimmed with Thibet fur; a regular $7.50 garment, our price **$5.00**

Ladies' Silk Seal Plush Capes; Thibet and Marten fur trimmiug, silk lined, 130-inch sweep, only . . . **$8.50**

Rough Boucle and Beaver Cloth Jackets, black and colors, new full sleeves, easily worth $10, our special price **$7.50**

Melton and Irish Freize Coats, navy, black and brown, shield and tight-fitting, value $17.00, our price **$12.50**

Art Goods

MONDAY. 200 Chenille Table Covers, 6-quarter size, fringed all round, neat designs and coloring, our special price **39c**

500 Fancy Japanese Head Rests, such as you'd expect to cost 35c or 40c, they go Monday at **15c**

200 Large Size Sofa Pillows, white cotton filling, satin and Japanese cloth covered, value 50c, at **29c**

A lot of Blue Denim Table Covers, embroidered and fringed, cheap at 49c, our special price is **25c**

29 dozen Fine China Silk Throws, gold tinsel embroidery, never made to sell for less than 50c, only **25c**

36 dozen Embroidered Dresser Scarfs, applique patterns, size 18x54 inches, value 50c, at **29c**

Japanese Silk Mantel Scarfs, all colors, fine tinsel embroidery, 2½ yds. long, full width, very cheap at **$1.00**

Basement Bargains

Better Goods

for less money—better quality at less profit—better value with more satisfaction—these are the inducements we hold out to crockery buyers. We use everybody so that they will come again, and find more pleasure in the second coming.

FEATHER and WOVE DUSTERS, worth 25c at............**10c each**

CHINA CREAM PITCHERS, new decorations, price should be 25c, Monday............**10 each**

VINEGAR CRUETS, worth 15c. Monday at............**9c each**

The best and largest box of stove polish made for.........5c

GLASS VASES, 500 various shapes and kinds, Trilby included, at............**10 each**

SALT AND PEPPER SHAKERS, worth 5c at............**1c each**

CLOTHES PINS, worth 5c a doz. at............**1c dozen**

40-FOOT CLOTHES LINE, worth 10c, at............**5c each**

SCRAP PLATES, worth 5c, at............**2½c each**

DECORATED ICE CREAM SAUCERS worth 10c at............**5c each**

OUR IMPORTED TOYS are open ready for the children. They are welcome. Let them see what Santa Claus has prepared for X-mas holidays.

LAMPS AT LIGHT PRICES.

CUPID BANQUET LAMPS, central draft burner, brass figure, solid brass mountings, open work foot, with lovely decorated globe, worth not less than $5.25 each, again next week at............$2,98 each

Another lot of 50 Reception Lamps with bowl and globe to match, or onyx centre if you prefer, elaborately decorated, mounted in solid brass, heavily plated with gold that will last a life time; worth $15.00, at............$7.95

DECORATED CHINA, odds and ends of all kinds, consisting of pin trays, cups and saucers, fancy plates, candlesticks, mustard pots. In this lot are many pieces worth more than 25c. Your choice Monday at............10c each

Carpets

We want to impress you with the fact that we are selling Carpets cheaper than any house in the south. We know we are, or we'd make the prices less. Our facilities for buying are such as to enable us to undersell all competitors. You don't need to take our word for it. We invite investigation.

Specials For This Week:

45 rolls Fine Parlor Carpets—Axminsters, Gobelins and Savanniers—all the newest patterns, our own designs, value $1.65, at **$1.15**

52 rolls Brussels Carpets, in beautiful designs and colorings, with borders to match, worth easily $1 a yard, our price **75c**

A lot of 40 pieces Tapestry Brussels Carpets, patterns suitable for parlors, halls and dining-rooms, value 85c, only **57c**

A most attractive line of All-wool Ingrains, in solid colors and high art designs, 85c value, our price **65c**

There's no extra charge for making and laying. Out-of-town orders solicited.

Draperies

The money you save by buying Curtains in this store will go a long way in helping to pay for a nice Carpet. Economical folks are best suited here, because they appreciate unusual values. The goods and prices hang temptingly within your reach tomorrow.

63 pairs Heavy Chenille Portieres, fringed top and bottom, handsome dados, actual value $4.50, our special price for this sale only . . **$2.50**

A superb line of Tapestry Portieres, satin finish, Persian stripes and bagdad effects, decidedly Oriental in design . . . $4, $5 and **$6.50**

300 pairs Fine Lace Curtains, in Brussel and spot effects, all the latest designs, value $6.00, at only **$3.50**

50 pairs Fine Irish Point Lace Curtains, in white, ecrue and ivory tints; a magnificent collection of styles, worth $10.00, at only . . . **$6.50**

Dress Goods

There's no line that tells the character of a Dress Goods store better than the 50c stuffs. It's pretty safe to say when you've found the store having the best line of 50c Dress Goods, that you have found the best Dress Goods store. We know the goods we sell for 50c are not equalled elsewhere in the South at this price. Here are a few of the 50c fancies to tempt you to go deeper into this fascinating collection.

40-inch Illuminated Cheviots.
40-inch Scotch Homespuns.
38-inch Waffle Suitings.
38-inch Basket Boucles.

Other lines at 25c, at 39c, at 75c, at $1.00 a yard and up, are just as worthy your consideration as the 50c values we lay so much stress on.

MONDAY—50 pieces 34-inch silk finished Worsted Brocades—in all the new color combinations—changeable effects—value 25c; special at............**12½c.**

Silks

The newest, choicest, best of the foreign fancies that are interesting. Ladies of fashion are all brilliantly reflected here.

Sensational Silk Selling!
Blacks in the Lead!
Duchess Brocades,
Gros Grain Brocades,
Mirror Brocades,
73c to $1.50.

20 pieces Velour Moire, 22 inches wide, black and popular evening tints, usual price $1.25; here only . . . **98c**

16 pieces changeable Satin Brocades, ten color combinations, 22 inches wide and worth fully $1.00; our price **73c**

18 pieces Swiss Striped Silks—changeable effects, all the newest color combinations; $1.25 values, at. . **73c**

MONDAY—40 pieces excellent quality feather ticking, regulation and fancy stripes, usually sold everywhere at 15c—our price............**10c.**

Black Goods

Upwards of a hundred styles; 25c to $2.50 a yard, Rough goods and Serges, the Serges smooth and rough.

Caterpillar curl is one of the favorite weaves.

Three lots of Serges go on sale tomorrow morning at less than their worth. Merely a trade incident.

38-inch, 25c instead of 40c.
42-inch, 36c instead of 50c.
54-inch, 50c instead of 75c.

Next comes the pretty Mohair Stuffs—three special values ask a word.

40-inch, plain, at 39c.
42-inch, fancy, at 49c.
45-inch, plain, at 59c.

Novelty Brocades musn't be forgotten or the list would be incomplete. Starting as low as 43c they range by easy stages up to $2.00.

MONDAY—50 bolts yard wide Sea Island, regular 7c quality, limit of 20 yards to a customer—and our Monday price is............**5c**

Blankets

50 pairs ten-quarter White Blankets, (half wool) bought to sell at $3.50 a pair; just to start the season you take them tomorrow at **$2.25**

76 pairs eleven-quarter all wool California Blankets, including "Golden Wedding" & "St. Mary's" brands, usually sold at $7, only **$5.00**

100 pairs ten-quarter white fleeced Blankets, 75c in most stores; our Monday price per pair. . . **49c**

DOWN QUILTS.

Prices, like the goods, are decidedly down. It's not likely you'll get such values again this season.

LOT 1.—Full size Sateen Quilts, real down, $5.00 value, for **$3.50**

LOT 2.—French Sateen Down Quilts, large size, $8.50 sort **$5.00**

MONDAY—Good quality ten quarter unbleached sheeting—sold by most dealers at 16c or 18c, all you want here, per yard............**12½c**

Shoes

Merchandise changes occur here daily—new goods, new prices—of interest to women who want stylish Footwear, but object to paying "shoe store prices."

3 Lots of Ladies' Button Shoes Ready Tomorrow Morning

LOT 1.—Ladies' French Kid hand-sewed Shoes, medium heel, new pointed toes, patent tips, extension soles, $4.00 at shoe stores, here **$3.00**

LOT 2.—Ladies' bright Dongola Button Shoes, pointed, round or square toes, extension sole, shoe store price $2.75; here **$2.00**

LOT 3.—Ladies' Dongola Button Shoes, kid or cloth top, new razor and opera toes; shoe store price $2; our price **$1.50**

MONDAY—500 Remnants 45-inch fine all wool Storm and French Serges—full line of colors, actual value 50c yard—choice at............**21c.**

Linens

Moved the selling place to the second floor. More room, more ample accommodations. Bigger bargains than heretofore.

15 pieces 66-inch bleached Irish and German Table Damasks, 75c ordinarily. This week only **59c**

300 dozen all linen fringed Doilies, full size, actual value $1.00 a dozen; Monday each. . . **5c**

100 bolts Linen Crash Toweling, quality generally sold at 8 to 10c a yard; Monday's price. **5c**

A lot of full size white Toilet Quilts, quality usually sold at 89c; our price for this week. **65c**

200 genuine Marseilles Bed Spread, as good as you can buy in this city for $2.25; our price Monday only **$1.39**

MONDAY—20 dozen fine bleached, huckaback towels—extra large size, quality sold regularly for 50c; a little soiled, that's why they're **29c.**

Dressmaking Department No. 2.

Opens tomorrow under the supervision of

Miss Ida Haig,

who will be ably assisted by competent help.

The mission of this department will be to furnish better work than is done by most Atlanta dressmakers—and at about half the prices charged by them. Look at our show windows for proof.

DRESSES TO ORDER, $20.00 and up,

Including material, making, linings and findings complete. Perfect fit and satisfaction insured in every case. Our present Dressmaking department—in charge of

MISS BARSCHKIES

—will be maintained upon that high plane that has made it so justly popular in the past. Costumes are turned out here daily that would do credit to the finest Broadway Bazaar—and there's not nearly so much to pay as the Metropolitan houses charge.

BOOKS . . . . .

LIBRARY EDITION.

Handsomely bound in extra English Cloth, highly polished, marble sides and edges. Publishers price $1.00. Our price....... **39c**

This edition contains 250 titles of the best known books in English literature by such popular authors as

J. Fenimore Cooper.	Charlotte M. Braeme.
Sir Walter Scott.	Miss Jane Porter
Charles Dickens.	Mrs. Alexander.
Emile Gaboriau.	Marie Corelli.
W. Clark Russell.	Rosa N. Carey.
Alexander Dumas.	Mary Cecil Hay.

Browning's Poetical Works.
Byron's Poetical Works.
Milton's Poetical Works.
Shakespeare's Poetical Works.
Ingelow's Poetical Works.

Stationery • • •

Hokes short note—white and tinted—1 quire, envelopes to match. **21c**

High's "Atlanta Linen" note, extra quality, worth 50c. per pound **19c**

Fancy Box—2 quires tinted paper, envelopes to match, regular 50c value, only . **25c**

Royal Crystal Bond—uew shape, envelopes to match—per box **25c**

Silver . . . .

This is a new department, but we have a full line of both sterling and plated ware at prices less than half what you have been paying.

Silver-plated Spooners..	1.25
Silver-plated 4-piece Sets..	6.00
Silver-plated Syrups..	1.69
Silver-plated Cups..	.25
Silver-plated Butters..	1.69
Silver-plated Cake Baskets	1.75
Silver-plated Pickel Castors..	1.25
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, per set..	.25
Silver-Plated Table Spoons, per set . . .	.50

FINE CHINA.

ART POTTERY.

We are the largest importers in Georgia and have now on dispiay the fullest and finest collection ever seen in Atlanta. For Wedding Presents come to our Art Rooms.

Costumes.

Impossible to go amiss in choosing a ready to wear Garment or Gown here. We have only correct styles, and if a little change is needed to make the fit more perfect, there's no extra charge.

Ladies' all-wool tailor-made homespun Suits, 7 gored skirt, new English box coat, full sleeves—special at **$4.98**

Navy, black and fancy mixed homespun Suits—7 gored skirt, silk lined box coats, value $17.50—our price **$12.50**

London tailor-made cloth Suits, extra full skirt, box coat with shield front, silk lined, value $25.00—at **$17.50**

All wool Serge Skirts—navy blue, black and fancy mixtures—godet style, very full, value $7.00—only **$4.50**

Handsome brocaded silk and satin Skirts—extra full, dressmaker made---fully worth $15.00---at only **$10.00**

Mail Orders

Are coming in from every section of our Empire State.

The good news is spreading.

Our Mail Order Methods

are being noised abroad, too. Alabama, Tennessee, Florida, Mississippi and the Carolinas are transferring their patronage here. The people have learned that there is **ONE STORE** in the south where they can trade as safely and economically by letter as if they were here to make personal selections.

Absolute Reliability.

That is our claim, which is moreover guaranteed by the fundamental rule of this business, that any article not entirely satisfactory, can within ten days from date of sale, be exchanged for other goods or money refunded. Write for samples and further information. Prices and estimates furnished upon any contemplated purchase.

J. M. High & Co.

MONDAY—500 dozen men's tan and gray mixed seamless Socks, value up to 20c—special price............**10c.**

J. M. High & Co.

FORREST HIGH, (High's Basement.)

J. M. High & Co.

MONDAY—500 dozen ladies' fine gauze fast black seamless Hose, dirt cheap at 15c—special price............**10c.**

J. M. High & Co.

OLD HENRY COUNTY

It Was Originally One of the Largest in the State.

FULTON COUNTY WAS FORMED FROM IT

Clayton, DeKalb and Other Counties Formerly Part of Henry.

NAMED FOR PATRICK HENRY, OF VIRGINIA

The Territory Was Secured From the Creek Indians in 1821 and Henry Formed.

The boundary lines that encircled the vast original territory of Henry county encompassed what is now a half dozen of the richest counties in the state. This county in its infancy—the first quarter of this century—was a broad expanse of land extending from the heart of Spalding and lower Butts to the upper panhandle of Fulton, and from the midde of Fayette to Jasper, and cutting off a portion of Walton. This rough territory, secured by the federal government for Georgia by a treaty with the Creek Indians, has developed wonderfully in the half century and few years from the time of its organization, 1821, to the present year. It has been formed into several counties, parts of it have been joined to contiguous counties, and in every way it has been placed in a fair way of development. The original territory of old Henry county, extending as it does around about Atlanta, has come to be the garden spot of Georgia. Every inch of land in its territory is valuable. The counties formed from it are the most prosperous in the state, and more money is paid into the state's treasury according to the area of square miles from these counties than from any other section in Georgia.

The Formation of Henry.

It was in December, 1821, when the act organizing old Henry county was passed by the state legislature in session at Milledgeville. At the same time the counties of Monroe, Houston, Dooly and Fayette were formed. At that time there were not half the number of counties that exist now, and counties consequently covered a much larger territory. Henry was one of the largest counties in the state.

Henry was one of the original counties of the state, though it was very late being organized as a county. It was secured by a treaty with the Creek nation of Indians, then a powerful nation in Georgia, in the year 1821. The same year it was organized by the state legislature and given the rights of a county.

In those days, as now, no county, especially so large a county as Henry, could run without some sort of local government, so in the act organizing Henry the state legislators named a commission consisting of several solid citizens of the county to hold an election for five justices of the inferior court. The supreme court was not in existence at that time and the courts were the superior and inferior. In this way Henry's first county court of justice was organized. The gentlemen named to hold the election were William Hawkins, David Castleberry, Cherdle Cochran, Solomon Strickland, William McKnight, Charles Gates, Ss., and Lee Jeffries. The inferior court met first in May, 1822, and held regular sessions after that on the second Monday in May and October.

The counties of Dooly, Henry, Monroe, Fayette and Houston formed the Flint circuit by an act of the legislature the same year, but in order to allow the Flint circuit to be well organized each of these new-formed counties was in the meantime assigned to some of the other judicial circuits. Henry was attched to the Western circuit during this time. The first superior court was held in the county in June, 1822. The grand jurors who took up the affairs of the big county were the following sturdy citizens: William Jackson, William Malone, James Sellers, James Pate, Thomas Abercrombie, Cherdle Cochran, G. Gay, William Wood, William Terrill, Jethro Barnes, Robert Shaw, James Colwell, John Brooks, F. Pearson, William McKnight, B. Lassiter, Jacob Hinton, Jackson Smith and B. Strickland.

These names are familiar all over the counties which were taken from Henry. Their descendants today are the leading spirits in their several counties. This first superior court was held at the home of William Ruff and was presided over by Judge Augustin S. Clayton.

McDonough was chosen as the county site of the county. McDonough was then only a cross-roads village, and the commissioners bought a lot of land and built the county courthouse there. The little village afterwards grew to be a market for the people miles around. It grew, and for a long while was a great cotton point. People for miles around did their marketing there.

Henry's Immense Territory.

The diagram published herewith is the only drawing of the original Henry county ever published. No map of the county as originally formed is in existence. It was drawn after carefully reading the act of the legislature defining the boundary lines of the county. It will be seen that Henry, as originallyconstituted, takes in Clayton, DeKalb, Rockdale, Fulton, Spalding, Butts and Walton.

The counties were formed as follows:

DeKalb, 1822, all from Henry.
Newton, 1821, all from Henry.
Butts, 1825, from Henry and Monroe.
Campbell, 1828, part from Henry.
Spalding, 1851, from Henry and Fayette.
Clayton, 1858, from Henry and Fayette.
Fulton, 1853, all except narrow western strip from DeKalb, originally Henry.
Rockdale, 1870, nearly all from original territory of Henry.

Henry, as seen from the drawing Henry, with all that has been cut off from her territory, is still a large county.

At the organization of Henry as a county there was a change of the boundary line between that county and Walton. The act of the legislature defines the boundary between the two counties in the act:

"An act to add a part of Henry to Walton.

"Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the state of Georgia in general assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, that the line between the counties of Walton and Henry shall be as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the eighteenth mile post on the line between the counties of Morgan and Walton, thence a direct line to the corner between lots No. 303, 304, 295 and 296 in the fourth district of Walton and thence in the same course until it intersects the present dividing line between the counties of Walton and Gwinnett, and all that part of Henry county lying northeast of the above mentioned line shall be, and the same is hereby added, to the county of Walton, and all that part of Walton lying southwest of said line shall be, and the same is hereby added, to the county of Henry."

Original DeKalb.

Original DeKalb county contained what is now DeKalb and Fulton counties. The act of the legislature of 1853 in laying off Fulton county reads as follows:

"Beginning at the north boundaries of Fayette and Henry counties, at a point dividing said counties, running thence due north until it strikes Cobb county, making the line between the fifteenth and sixteenth and seventeenth and eighteenth districts of the original land survey, the line thence along the line of Cobb and DeKalb counties till it strikes Campbell county, thence along the line that divides Campbell from DeKalb county till it strikes Fayette county, thence along the northern boundary of Fayette county to the starting point."

The original lines of DeKalb are defined as follows:

"Beginning at the Gwinnett corner of the Newton line, thence along the hightower trail to where the Peachtree road crosses the said trail, thence a direct line through Gwinnett county to the lower corner of fractional lot on the Chattahoochee river No. 344 in the fifth district of said county, thence down said river to the boundary line near Sandtown, thence along said boundary line to the districts numbers 9 and 14 on the Chattahoochee river and thence to the corner of Newton county on the South Ocmulgee river, thence along the line of Newton county to the beginning corner on the Hightower trail."

Clayton County Is Formed.

The last county taken from Henry was Clayton. This county was constituted from Henry and Fayette. It was made in 1858.

Several years before the people living in the extreme western portion of Henry constituted for themselves a county, there arose much dissatisfaction as to the status of things. These goods citizens of Henry loved their county, and were deeply attached to McDonough, which was then a rival with pushing young Atlanta in their affections. But there was a very strong reason why they decided to make a county of their own. This reason was the great inconvenience it caused the citizens in attending the court in McDonough. From some remote parts of this western portion of Henry McDonough was at least twenty-five miles, and roads were very bad. This inconvenience caused the people in this section to move in the matter of laying off another county from Henry. The matter was first talked in McDonough, where citizens met. The idea met with opposition from other portions of the county, but the citizens of western Henry began to talk of the idea more freely and earnestly and meetings were held. Jonesboro was decided upon as the new capital when the county should be formed. But here an inconvenience arose. Jonesboro, then a thriving little town, was so close to the line of Fayette county that they saw they would have to form their county from both counties if formed at all. Then the issue became of interest in Fayette. It was likewise opposed there by some citizens, but the Clayton citizens triumphed. Hon. James Johnson, then senator from Fayette county, introduced the bill forming Clayton and that section of Henry and Fayette counties had a committee down at Milledgeville to help lobby the bill through. Among those who went to Milledgeville to help work for the passage of the act were Colonel Blalock, N. C. Adamson and "Uncle" Rad Morrow, of Jonesboro. The bill went through all right and Judge George Hillyer, member of the house from Fulton, gave the new county the name of Clayton, in honor of Judge Augustin S. Clayton, of Athens, judge of the Western circuit of the superior court.

Campbell was formed in 1828 from Coweta, Carroll, DeKalb and Fayette.

Henry Named for Patrick Henry.

In the United States there are ten counties named Henry, in honor of Patrick Henry, the fiery young Virginia orator who won everlasting fame for making that radical declaration: "Give me liberty or give me death!" In the naming of the original Georgia counties the Virginian was honored by having one of the largest and richest counties named in his honor—the old, original Henry.

DeKalb, which was formed the year after Henry, from Henry, was given a name in memory of Baron DeKalb, a brave young Polander, who came to this country in revolutionary times and won undying fame by fighting for the freedom of the states by the side of Washington and his lieutenants.

When Fulton was formed some one wanted to honor a man who had been of practical use to the county. Not a soldier or statesman was chosen, but an inventor—Robert Fulton, who sailed on the bosom of our waters the first steamboat.

The Story of Fulton's Formation.

For thirty-one years the territory of Fulton was in DeKalb county. It was in 1853 when the legislature passed an act constituting Fulton county. Many people have asked why this was done. It was in this way:

Back in the thirties progressive spirits of that time in the cities of Augusta and Savannah decided upon an internal plan of improvement, thereby to build two railroads starting them at Savannah and Augusta respectively and causing them to meet somewhere near the eastern bank of the Chattahoochee river. No point was decided upon. The survey of the civil engineers was to decide that point. Atlanta was then insignificant Marthasville. It so happened at that time that the state also decided to help in the plan of internal improvement. It was decided to build a state road beginning at Marthasville and reaching to the Tennessee river, or near there. The road built by the state is now the Western and Atlantic.

As time went on the two roads leading from Savannah and Augusta were surveyed and Marthasville was where they came together. They met as did the magi of the east at the manger where the child Jesus was—the Georgia road, the Western and Atlantic and the Central, at the small town of Marthasville—and made the town spring up as if by magic till it surpassed all its rivals. Then it was that the people in this part of DeKalb determined to make a county of their own and make Atlanta its site of government affairs. The story is very short. The people got together at once and a large number of Atlanta citizens went to the members of the legislature and told them what was wanted.

The bill was introduced in the senate and went to the house, where it was taken up by S. C. Masters, member from Henry county, and it was assented to by the house on the 20th of December, 1853.

Among those who were prominent in pushing it were, James C. Calhoun, father of Judge Lowndes Calhoun; Colonel Dabney, now of Decatur; Judge Hillyer, Judge Collier and others.

Treaty With the Creek Indians.

The story of how the original territory of Henry county was secured is a romantic one. With is is connected the murder of William McIntosh, the half-breed Indian chief, who was slain by his own warriors.

It was just after the treaty had been made at the famous Indian Spring conference when McIntosh was murdered. He had ceded to the United States for the state of Georgia all the territory belonging to the Creek nation, with the exception of two small reservations. A number of the head men and chiefs of the nation signed the treaty, but the red warriors of the nation became indignant when they saw their hunting grounds signed away.

McIntosh, the powerful half-breeded chief of the nation, had just returned from the conference to his reservation on the banks of the river near LaGrange, in Troup county, when his indignant warriors went to his house and murdered him. His assassination stirred up the state, and Governor Troup set about at once to have the murderers of the Indian chief punished.

Article 1 of the Indian Spring treaty defines the boundaries of the territory, of which the original Henry county was a part, secured from the Creek nation. The article reads as follows:

"The chiefs, head men and warriors of the Creek nation do by these presents cede to the United States all that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being east of the following bounds and limits, viz: Beginning on the east line of the Flint river, where Jackson's line crosses, running thence up the eastern bank of the same along the water's edge to the head of the western branch; thence a direct line to Chattahoochee river, then up the eastern bank of said river along the water's edge to the shallow ford, where the present boundary line between the state of Georgia and the Creek nation touches the said river; provided, however, that if the said line should strike the Chattahoochee river below the Creek villige Buzzard Roost there shall be a set off made so as to leave the said village one mile within the Creek nation, excepting and reserving to the Creek nation the title and possession, in the manner and form specified, to all the land hereafter excepted, viz: One thousand acres to be laid off in a square, so as to include the Indian spring in the center thereof; as also 640 acres on the western bank of the Ocmulgee river, so as to include the improvements at present in the possession of the Indian Chief General McIntosh.

There are five other articles to this famous treaty, specifying how the lines are to be run, etc., and the treaty is signed by the following commissioners and Indian chiefs and warriors:

D. M. Forney, D. Meriwether, William McIntosh, Tustunnugee Hopoie, Efau Emauthlau, Holoughlan, or Colonel Blue, Cussetan Micco, Soletan Haujo, Etomme Tustunnugee, Taskagee Emajpthlau, Tuckle Luslee, Tuckle Lustee Haugo, Conepee Emauthlau, Hothlepole, Joseph Marshall, Tuskeenaheocki, Changle Micco, Isfaune Tustunnugee Haujo, Itchu Haujo, Alabama Tustunnugee, Holoughlan Tustunnugee, Anhauluck Yohola, Oseachee Tustunnugee, Nenechaumaughtoochie, Henelau Fixico, Tusekeah Haujo.

In presence of I. McIntosh, David Adams, Daniel Newnan, commissioners of Georgia; D. B. Mitchell, agent for I. A.; William Meriwether, secretary U. S. C.; William Cook, secretary, C. G.; William Hambly, Sl. Hawkins, George Lovett, interpreters.

"Done at Indian Spring this, the 8th day of January, A. D., 1821."

To the Indian names are subjoined a mark and seal.

Among the early settlers were William Hardin, Jesse Johnson, W. H. Turner, M. Brooks, S. Weems, Woodson Herbert, James Armstrong, Robert Beard, James Patillo, Josiah McCully, Roland Brown, R. M. Sims, William Crawford, E. Mozeley, John E. Brooks, who built the first mill, Reuben Dearing, Jacob Hinton, E. Brooks, John Calloway, B. Jenks, William Jenks, Colonel S. Strickland, Parker Enson, Joseph Kirk, William and John Griffin, Daniel Smith, William Tuggle and John Lovejoy.

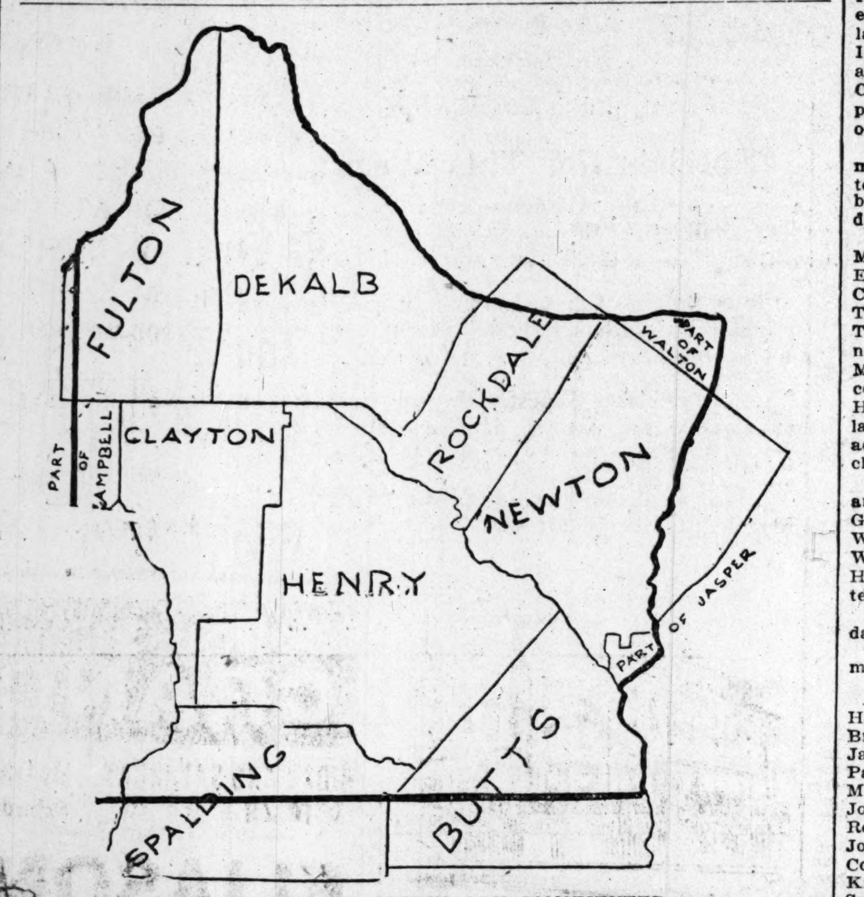
The act making Henry a county is signed by John Clark, governor; David Adams, of Jasper county, speaker of the house of representatives; Mathew Talbot, of Wilkes county, president of the senate. It was passed December 24th, and the next day being Christmas, the citizens celebrated the act in a royal fashion.

The first courthouse of Henry, built at McDonough, cost about $1,000. It was a plain, plank building, and around it the politicians who first controlled Henry used to gather and make plans. Cherdle Cochran was the first representative of the county in the legislature.

Among the early gathering places in the county were the White house, Stockbridge, Hollingsworth's mill, McDonough, Hall's mill. John Wyatt, one of the most prominent old citizens of the county, lived to the age of ninety-three years. He did valuable service in the war for his country, and was present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis.

Few people know that a Georgia editor nominated Andrew Jackson, the great Tennesseean, for the presidency; but this is a fact. In 1828 a paper published at McDonough, called The Jacksonian, was first to mention Jackson for the presidency, and it put him before the people of Henry county as a candidate. The paper was edited by Samuel W. Minor. It appears, therefore, that Georgia has had the honor of nominating more than one president, and Henry county claims the honor of first nominating Andrew Jackson, the man who denounced the national banking system of this coutry as a conspiracy against the government.

WALTER ADAMSON.



HENRY COUNTY AS ORIGINALLY CONSTITUTED.
The Heavy Black Lines Show the Original Territory of Henry When It Was Secured from the Creek Nation of Indians in 1821, and Before It Was Cut Up Into Other Counties.

On the first christmas, nearly nineteen hundred years ago, in a little town of Bethlehem in Judæa, a wonderful thing occurred—a child was born. The circumstances of the birth made it wonderful, marvelous, miraculous; but, after all, was it so very much more wonderful or inexplicable than any other birth? Birth and death are the two greatest phenomena of life. Sometimes they come together. The time of parturition is full of both pain and danger for the mother, and danger for the child. One of the chief uses of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is to take from this time its dangers and its suffering. In this the "Favorite Prescription" has found its greatest usefulness, and for success in this line, its most enthusiastic praise has come. It insures comfort and safety for the mother, vigor and health for the child. It should be taken during the entire period of gestation.

In Dr. Pierce's "Common Sense Medical Adviser," there are several chapters on the reproductive physiology of women; written in plain language, and carefully illustrated. The book contains over three hundred illustrations and colored plates, and a greater amount of exact information about the human body in health and disease than was ever before published in one volume. The book contains over one thousand pages, and has reached the enormous sale of nearly seven hundred thousand copies, at $1.50 each. The present edition of half a million copies is absolutely free. The volume, paper-bound, will be sent post-paid to any one who will send twenty-one cents in one-cent stamps, to cover the cost of mailing *only*. If a handsome, French cloth, embossed cover is desired, send ten cents additional (thirty-one cents in all), for that more substantial binding. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Our I's and....
....Other Eyes.

Our I's are just as strong as they were fifty years ago, when we have cause to use them. But we have less and less cause to praise ourselves, since others do the praising, and we are more than willing for you to see us through other eyes. This is how we look to S. F. Boyce, wholesale and retail druggist, Duluth, Minn, who after a quarter of a century of observation writes:

"I have sold Ayer's Sarsaparilla for more than 25 years, both at wholesale and retail, and have never heard anything but words of praise from my customers; not a single complaint has ever reached me. I believe Ayer's Sarsaparilla to be the best blood purifier, that has been introduced to the general public." This, from a man who has sold thousands of dozens of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, is strong testimony. But it only echoes popular sentiment the world over, which has, **"Nothing but words of praise for Ayer's Sarsaparilla."**

Any doubt about it? Send for "Curebook" It kills doubts and cures doubters. Address J. C. AYER Co., Lowell, Mass.

McKINLEY HANNA-IZED.

He Is for Nothing That He Was for Formerly Execept High Tariff.

Editor Constitution—The Hanarchists cannot agree among themselves as to existing conditions, and one will tell you that these are good times, that there is plenty of money, and that there is no suffering among the people, while the next one you meet will say just the opposite thing. No two of them will give like testimony from the stand, if they are separated. "A house divided against itself cannot stand." Neither will these Hanarchists hold together after November next.

They declared in 1892 that to close the mints to silver would insure prosperity. In 1893 they were gratified by having them closed through cuckoo help, and in 1896, when the blight of the gold standard had fallen upon the land, and their prophecies had all failed of fulfillment, they say it is agitation that is hurting, and not the gold standard. In 1890-92, when we had partial coinage of silver and partial prosperity, they said close up the mints and unbounded prosperity will result. When their wishes are gratified and worse depression follows, they say something else is the matter. The Hanarchists are blind leaders of the blind. There is nothing more substantial and real in their theories and promises than there is in Mohammedanism. They hold out false hopes and promise salvation to the people, when they shall have reached their Mecca, but when once there, and nothing but desert sands abound, they coolly tell them either that the view and surroundings are imaginary, or that they are at fault in some frivolous way.

They tell us that our troubles and the hard times arise from causes and conditions that do not exist, and which are exactly the antipodes of those that do exist, and that if we will all extol the gold standard, the very thing we now have in all its deadly power, we will then have prosperity. The goal of our hopes, like the mirage of the desert, is always ahead, soon to be reached and enjoyed, but never found and secured. Mirabile visu, but only a delusive snare for the trusting.

We all know that we had better times in 1890-91-92, when under the so-called Sherman law the government was purchasing and coining 4,500,000 ounces of silver per month, than we have had since the repeal of this law in 1893, and since the mints were closed. McKinley is compelled to acknowledge its truth, and to testify that since the mints have been thus closed and we have the gold standard enforced according to Wall street ideas that disaster alone has resulted.

Hear him in speeches at Canton on September 25th: "Unfortunately, we have not enjoyed general prosperity for the last four years. Times have been hard; business has been depressed; workingmen have been idle; farmers were unable to receive just reward for their husbandry. * * * I wish the condition of the country was not as we find it today. I wish it was not so deplorable as was described by General Kirby. I wish we were back to the better times between 1888 and 1892," when the Bland-Allison act and the Sherman silver coinage act were in force.

Now what are the results of the steal of 1873, and repealing the Bland-Allison and the Sherman silver coinage laws, cutting down the money supply and enhancing gold? Hear Major McKinley: "Work and wages have been cut in two. * * * We have not as much to spend because we have been unable to earn as much."

Notwithstanding the gold standard has brought about this condition of affairs, what is Mr. McKinleys remedy for it? It is to continue the gold standard, just as Carlisle is dunning it, only to intensify it by issuing about $100,000,000 more bonds yearly.

But what will the Hanarchists do, if they succeed in buying the presidency? Hear Major McKinley: "What we want to do is to put all the machinery in this country at work. We want every mine in the country opened up. We are tired of having the pick silent in the mine, and we are tired of having the loom silent in the mill." Major McKinley is distressed at this condition of affairs, but what is he proposing to do to remedy the stagnation, to start the spindles and looms in the mills, and the picks in the mines, to put the idle people at work? Is he going back to the open mints as they were in 1892, when we exported $1,030,278,148 of products, as against $807,538,165 in 1895, or $222,739,983 less under the gold standard? Listen to his remedy: "Now what the farmer is interested in is, when he has customers (yes, when,) to whom he sells his good bushel of wheat in a full round measure, he wants to be paid in a good, full, round dollar (gold), an uncorrupted and undepreciated and never-to-be-depreciated dollar. That is what the republican party stands for this year." There it is in a nutshell. The $500,000,000 of greenbacks and treasury notes, the $600,000,000 of silver certificates and silver coin (it is not round) are to be retired and destroyed, and interest-bearing bonds are to be issued to replace them. Then the farmer can get 5 cents per bushel for his wheat, 2½ cents for his corn, 1 cent for his oats, and 1 cent per pound for his cotton, in these good, full, round dollars, and with them, after he has paid his increased taxes, interest, mortgage, notes, educated his children, built a few railroads and taken a trip with his family abroad, he will then spend a few thousand of these "good, round, full dollars" with each of the factories in "opening them to labor" in the United States, and thus it will come to pass the saying that is written, that "it is better to open up the closed mills to labor than the mints to silver," for the farmers will have so many of these "full, round, dollars" by realizing for their products 10 to 15 cents per acre that they will have money to burn, and the average farmer, after having made in a year gross $12.50, he could pay his taxes, which are only $50, and after spending a few thousand "full, round dollars" with the manufacturers join the gold syndicate and buy a few millions of United States bonds.

He would permanently establish a financial system that lowers continually prices of farm products, and at the same time with less money in the farmers' pockets tell them that they are thereby enabled to buy more of the products of the mills. It is due Mr. McKinley to say that as an auxiliary help to the farmer he would increase the tariff taxes he has to pay on the factory goods, he would double the tariff on these goods, so that his $25 would buy only half as many, and this would help to "open the mills to labor," as they could only sell half the quantity. This is like the man who was induced to buy a curry-comb, as its free use on his horse would be as beneficial to him as half his food. He thereupon bought two combs and applied them vigorously to his horse, omitting to feed him at all. His horse died, just as Mr. McKinley's mills are dying, when fed on nothing but tariff, the people having no money to put in the mill trough.

The people spend for the products of the mills all they make, and it is nearly all American manufactures. They cannot spend any more for goods than they make, matters not how much higher Mr. McKinley raises the tariff, and as our mills cannot compete in the balance of the world with foreign mills, how are they to be opened to labor by raising the tariff and thereby reducing the quantity of mill products that our people are able to buy?

Mr. McKinley may increase the tariff taxes, so as to compel our people to buy only home products, but our mills are making more goods now than we can buy, and he will never "open the mills to labor" until he gets a market abroad, and his tariff robbery will not do that.

J. W. GOLDSMITH.

AFRICAN ROYALTY ETIQUETTE.

How Travelers on the Dark Continent Should Be Guided.

From The Century.

In African travel it is always wise to visit the biggest chief in any part of the country. One can always learn from other chiefs at a distance who they are and something of their character. In approaching them, always send word of your coming, and get, if possible, information in advance of the feeling of the chief toward the whites. Upon nearing the village send on ahead to announce your arrival, and wait until your messenger returns with some of the villagers to escort you to the chief. Greet the chief civilly and ask him to send one of his people to show you a good place for your tent, if you decide to camp in the village, which I have done invariably in this country, though it is not always advisable in every part of central Africa. When you have rested the chief will come to see you. Then state to him your business, talk frankly with him and explain plainly your needs, whether you want guides or to buy food.

I seldom staid in a place more than one day, and generally the first night I called the chief privately into my tent, had a long talk with him and gave him a present, consisting generally of a good cloth, four yards of Americani, four of wide blue, four of narrow calico and about an egg cup full of beads, and sometimes an empty bottle or two. Invariably I received next day the cooperation of the chief in every way and also a big goat or sheep or bullock, and fifty or sixty pounds of flour. Sometimes I gave a small additional present before leaving. If the chief took a fancy to any particular thing and I could spare it did so. Sometimes one wanted a sheath knife and another a hat. Old Kambuidl was determined to have a shirt. He wanted a candle, matches and needles, which I gave him; and as I had previously given him cloth, I suggested as a feeble sort of a joke that as he now had cloth and sewnig materials and light, he might sit up at night and make a shirt: Immediately the old fellow replied: "It is the candle that is interferring with my success. Here, take back the candle and give me the shirt." I finally yielded and gave him a much-patched garment, which satisfied him.

IS IT A TRIFLE?

THAT COMMON TROUBLE, ACID DYSPEPSIA OR SOUR STOMACH.

Now Recognized as a Cause of Serious Disease.

Acid dyspepsia, commonly called heartburn or sour stomach, is a form of indigestion resulting from fermentation of the food. The stomach being too weak to promptly digest it, the food remains until fermentation begins, filling the stomach with gas, and a bitter, sour, burning taste in the mouth is often present. This condition soon becomes chronic and being an everyday occurrence is given but little attention. Because dyspepsia is not immediately fatal, many people do nothing for the trouble.

Within a recent period a remedy has been discovered prepared solely to cure dyspepsia and stomach troubles. It is known as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and is now becoming rapidly used and prescribed as a radical cure for every form of dyspepsia.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets have been placed before the public and are sold by druggists everywhere at 50 cents per package. It is prepared by the Stuart Chemical Co., Marshall, Mich., and while it promptly and effectually restores a vigorous digestion at the same time is perfectly harmless and will not injure the most delicate stomach, but on the contrary by giving perfect digestion strengthens the stomach, improves the appetite and makes life worth living.

Send for free book on stomach diseases.

Mothers

Anxiously watch declining health of their daughters. So many are cut off by consumption in early years that there is real cause for anxiety. In the early stages, when not beyond the reach of medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla will restore the quality and quantity of the blood and thus give good health. Read the following letter:

"It is but just to write about my daughter Cora, aged 19. She was completely run down, declining, had that tired feeling, and friends said she would not live over three months. She had a bad

Cough

and nothing seemed to do her any good. I happened to read about Hood's Sarsaparilla and had her give it a trial. From the very first dose she began to get better. After taking a few bottles she was completely cured and her health has been the best ever since." MRS. ADDIE PECK, 12 Railroad Place, Amsterdam, N. Y.

"I will say that my mother has not stated my case in as strong words as I would have done. Hood's Sarsaparilla has truly cured me and I am now well." CORA PECK, Amsterdam, N. Y.

Be sure to get Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, reliable and beneficial. 25c.

J. K. Orr Shoe Co.,
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Superb trains to Chicago, Toledo and Detroit. Fast time and a good roadbed makes this the favorite line.
Full information on application to
D. G. EDWARDS, Pass. Traf. Mgr.
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

DE POTTER'S TOURS.
JAPAN Season 1896-97 Select parties will leave New York as follows: For a Tour to JAPAN and AROUND THE WORLD, Oct. 5. For tour to Spain, Algeria and Southern France, Oct. 3. For tour to the MEDITERRANEAN, RIVIERA ITALY, Nov. 7. Tour to the MEDITERRANEAN, ORIENT, ITALY, &c., &c., in January and February. Superior escort; unequaled arrangements; inclusive cost; illustrated programmes free.
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Charles W. Crankshaw

GRAY HAIR RESTORED
to its natural color by LEE'S HAIR MEDICANT, no dye, harmless, pleasant odor, $1.00 a bottle. LEE'S HAIR TONIC removes dandruff, stops hair from falling out and promotes growth $1.00 a bottle. LEE MEDICANT CO 108 Fulton st., N.Y. FREE Illustrated Treatise on Hair on application.

HOTEL ARAGON ATLANTA
The Palace Hotel of the South
American and European Plan.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
The Hotel Aragon invites the patronage of permanent as well as transient guests. Special inducements and rates to guests engaging rooms for the fall and winter. Every room has steam heat, electric lights and electric call service. Location of hotel the most central and in the most fashionable residence portion of the city. Adjoins Grand opera house. Only three blocks from union depot. Cuisine superior to any in the south.
Free 'bus meets all trains.
We cordially invite the patronage of the best Business and Commercial Men and Tourists.

PAVING CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals addressed to the mayor and general council will be received at the city clerk's office until Monday, October 5, 1896, for paving Elizabeth street from Decatur street to Lake avenue with chert, with broken stone foundations and granite crossings. Specifications can be seen at the office of the city engineer. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

R. M. CLAYTON, City Engineer.

sept-26-6t

PETER LYNCH
95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Sts.
Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Wines, Liquors, Cigars and Tobaccos, Hardware, Guns, Pistols, Cartridges and Ammunition; Field and Garden Seeds in their seasons. A Perfect Variety Store.
Orders from city and country promptly filled at lowest market price. Terms cash.

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HAVE YOUR LACE CURTAINS
Beautifully Laundered by the
Trio Steam Laundry
79-81 Edgewood Ave., Atlanta, Ga.
Remember also that the TRIO is giving the Pure Linen Finish to Laundry work, the recognized standard of gentility and neatness.
Liberal Commission to Agents in Other Towns.

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FOR ALL KINDS OF FINE
LIVERY
DAY OR NIGHT.
Special Attention Given to Wedding and Opera Calls.
STABLE, 37 IVY STREET.

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By the use of Vitalized Air, the latest and best anaesthetic known to the Medical profession. EVERYBODY can take it. Painless extracting, 50c. Warranted first-class Crowns, Bridges, Fillings and Plates.
Philadelphia Dental Parlors, 26 Whitehall Street.

RAILWAY:-: SCHEDULES.

Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Standard Time.

Southern Railway.

No.	Arrive From		No.	Depart To	
†35	Washington	5 20 am	†30	Columbus, Ga	5 25 am
†13	Jacksonville	5 50 am	†35	Greenville	6 00 am
†8	Chattanooga	7 00 am	†8	Brunswick	7 20 am
†26	Tallapoosa	8 25 am	†13	Chattanooga	7 30 am
17	Mt. Airy	8 30 am	†12	Richmond	7 50 am
†27	Columbus	10 30 am	†38	Washington	12 00 n'n
†19	Fort Valley	10 35 am	†9	Chattanooga	1 20 pm
†9	Macon	11 30 am	†21	Fort Valley	4 05 pm
†38	Birmingham	11 40 am	†10	Macon	4 05 pm
†10	Chattanooga	1 30 pm	†37	Birmingham	4 15 pm
†37	Washington	3 55 pm	†28	Columbus	4 25 pm
†7	Brunswick	8 15 pm	18	Mt. Airy	4 35 pm
†14	Chattanooga	8 15 pm	†25	Tallapoosa	5 15 pm
†11	Richmond	9 30 pm	†14	Jacksonville	8 35 pm
†20	Columbus, Ga	9 45 pm	†7	Chattanooga	10 00 pm
†36	Gr'nv'le, Miss	10 45 pm	†36	Washington	11 40 pm

Central of Georgia Railway.

No.	Arrive From		No.	Depart To	
101	Hapeville	6 45 am	100	Hapeville	5 40 am
†3	Savannah	7 45 am	102	Hapeville	7 00 am
103	Hapeville	8 05 am	†2	Savannah	7 30 am
11	Macon	10 45 am	104	Hapeville	8 30 am
105	Hapeville	9 50 am	108	Hapeville	12 15 pm
109	Hapeville	2 00 pm	110	Hapeville	2 45 pm
111	Hapeville	4 00 pm	†12	Macon	4 10 pm
113	Hapeville	6 05 pm	112	Hapeville	4 35 pm
115	Hapeville	7 20 pm	114	Hapeville	6 10 pm
†1	Savannah	8 05 pm	†4	Savannah	7 50 pm
†117	Hapeville	10 40 am	†116	Hapeville	9 00 am
†119	Hapeville	2 45 pm	†118	Hapeville	12 50 pm

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

No.	Arrive From		No.	Depart To	
†3	Nashville	7 00 am	†2	Nashville	8 00 am
73	Rome	8 30 am	†6	Chattanooga	3 00 pm
†5	Chattanooga	12 10 pm	72	Rome	5 30 pm
†1	Nashville	7 30 pm	†4	Nashville	8 20 pm

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

No.	Arrive From		No.	Depart To	
12	Newnan	7 35 am	†35	Montgomery	5 35 am
14	College Park	10 00 am	11	College Park	8 10 am
†18	Montgomery	11 40 am	13	Palmetto	11 45 am
16	Palmetto	2 15 pm	†33	Montgomery	1 20 pm
18	College Park	3 50 pm	15	College Park	2 20 pm
†34	Selma	7 00 pm	†37	Selma	4 20 pm
20	Palmetto	8 20 pm	17	Palmetto	5 45 pm
†36	Selma	11 30 pm	19	Newnan	11 00 pm
	Fol. train Sunday only:			Fol. train Sunday only:	
†26	Newnan	10 20 am	27	Newnan	1 00 pm

Georgia Railroad.

No.	Arrive From		No.	Depart To	
†3	Augusta	5 00 am	†2	Augusta	7 15 am
9	Covington	7 45 am	†28	Augusta	1 30 pm
†27	Augusta	12 15 pm	10	Covington	6 15 pm
†1	Augusta	6 10 pm	†4	Augusta	11 10 pm

Seaboard Air-Line.

No.	Arrive From		No.	Depart To	
†41	Norfolk	5 20 am	†402	Washington	11 45 am
†403	Washington	6 45 pm	†38	Norfolk	8 10 pm

Middle Georgia and Atlantic Ry. Co.

Lv Atlanta	7:15 a. m.,	*11:10 p. m
Ar Milledgeville	*4:15 a. m.,	1:00 p. m
Lv Milledgeville	6:30 a. m.,	1:20 p. m
*Ar Atlanta	12:15 p. m.,	6:10 p. m

Daily. †Sunday only. Other trains daily except Sunday.

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Sold in Atlanta, Ga., by Jacobs' Pharmacy, No. 6 Marietta St., and by Elkin Watson Drug Co., and by Brown & Allen, Druggists, No. 24 Whitehall St.
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SYPHILIS Primary, Secondary or Tertiary Syphilis permanently cured in 15 to 35 days. You can be treated at home for the same price under same guaranty. If you prefer to come here we will contract to pay railroad fare and hotel bills, and no charge, if we fail to cure. If you have taken mercury, iodide potash, and still have aches and pains, Mucous Patches in mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or Eyebrows falling out, it is this Syphilitic BLOOD POISON that we guarantee to cure. We solicit the most obstinate cases and challenge the world for a case we cannot cure. Syphilis has always baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians. $500,000 capital behind our unconditional guaranty. Absolute proofs sent sealed on application. Address COOK REMEDY CO., 307 Masonic Temple, CHICAGO, ILL.
COOK REMEDY CO

MR. CLAY AT WINDER

He Makes a Magnificent Speech, on a High Plane.

SCORCHES THE POPULISTS

He Pays His Respects to the Chairman of the State Populist Committee.

Winder, Ga., October 3.—(Special.)—Hon. A. S. Clay addressed a large and enthusiastic crowd of the people of Jackson, Oconee, Gwinnett and Walton counties today. The meeting was one of the most notable ever held in this section and the great enthusiasm with which the speaker's remarks were greeted showed that the people of this section are strong and earnest in their support of democracy.

In beginning his remarks, Mr. Clay said he had endeavored to conduct this campaign as a gentleman, and to refrain from personal assaults upon any one—to conduct it in such a way that the young men in Georgia could see to it that they could lead a political life with honor and credit; that the democratic party was not responsible for the filth and dirt that had gone forth, and that had originated from populists headquarters. He said it had been heralded throughout the state that he was opposed to honest elections; that the democratic party is opposed to honest elections; that he was opposed to getting populist managers on the election boards.

"No honest man," he said, "can point to a single instance where I have not used my influence to give managers to both populist and democrats. No man can point out—and I challenge him to point out—a single instance where I have used my influence, directly or indirectly, against honest elections. The charge has been made. It is malicious and unfounded. And on what is it based? The democratic party is charged with being in favor of fraudulent elections. On what is it based?

"Owing to the discharge of the many duties entrusted to me, having the work of more than ten men to perform, I have not had time to reply to these dirty, lying assaults. I have been confined at my office at democratic headquarters, sending speakers to every section of the state, either by letters or telegrams, and, consequently, these assaults that have been made on the public stump and in the newspapers, and by political opponents, I have been unable to reply to.

"Now, what proof do they present to sustain their charges that the party I represent is against honest elections? Simply the fact that I refused to send out oath-bound contracts to every militia district in Georgia, agreeing upon a division of managers, when my accusers and the accusers of the democratic party knew that I had no authority to enter into any such contracts. They know, just as well as they know the sun rises in the east and sets in the west, that the only authority the state chairman had was simply to recommend and advise that the local authorities in each county in the state grant this permission. And I challenge them to point to a single county in this state where I have refused to use my influence to bring about a division of managers; and I have yet to hear from a single county that has refused to divide managers, except one. And I challenge them to point out a single county in Georgia where they have applied for managers and managers have been refused. And I challenge them to point out a single instance where the state chairman has not been willing to use his influence in having fair elections.

"These populists and pretended democrats who cast these foul and false insinuations throughout this state are unworthy to be classified among the good people of Georgia. They have endeavored to assail me in every conceivable way, simply because I am at the head of the party. The populists, and some democrats—or men who claim to be democrats—men who inwardly would be glad to see the democratic party crushed, simply because they have been repudiated by a majority of the democrats of their localities when they wanted office—all these join in the cry. They single out a few instances where there have been contests, and present one side of the proceedings in the cases, prepared by lawyers, without giving the entire facts in the cases. They never complain of the faults of the populists. They see no wrong in the populists. They will take the word of the most infamous scoundrel that ever lived on God's green earth and assail the character of the best men in our state, without investigating the facts of the case.

Democrats in Georgia.

"No man feels a deeper interest in the prosperity and integrity of our government than myself. I have lived in Georgia all my life, and expect to spend the remainder of my days on her soil. I expect my children to claim this state as their future home. I believe a majority of the intelligent, upright and Christian people of Georgia are in the democratic party; and, if her election laws are defective, the best chance to get them corrected is to appeal to the democratic party. No state in the union has a better reputation for honesty and good laws than Georgia. No state in the union has a better credit than ours. And the men today who are on the stump in behalf of the democratic party have spent their lives since the late civil war in developing and building up the resources of our state, and in giving Georgia one of the best state governments in the union. The men who are true and loyal to the democratic party have given her a civilization that should be the admiration of our people. It is getting to be a common practice, when men enter public life and success, others who have failed at once question their motives and assail their character. Men without character, with nothing to lose, who have no prospects ahead and have accomplished nothing in the past, resort to any means for the purpose of accomplishing their unholy purposes.

"I do not believe that any man doubts that Governor Atkinson was honestly and fairly elected by a majority of the people in our last election. There probably have been improper methods used by both sides, and doubtless there were. This occurs often in hotly-contested elections, in spite of all that good men can do. Often, in our best churches men do wrong, but we ought not to condemn the churches on this account. I do know one thing; that when these irregularities were discovered, the democrats in the general assembly of this state determined to give to the people of Georgia a general registration law, carefully guarding the rights of suffrage, and endeavored to prevent in any way frauds being perpetrated in our elections. I do know the records of the general assembly show that democratic votes passed this measure, and that the populists opposed it. When did you ever hear of a populist in the general assembly of this state attempting to amend our election laws and give us an honest and fair ballot? If these frauds have been committed, who committed them? Name the managers who stuffed these ballot boxes. A man who knows and charges that these frauds have been committed, and knows the names of the men who stuffed the ballot boxes, and the names of the witnesses who will swear to these facts, and has not gone before our grand juries to indict, certainly does not have at heart the good of the rising generation. To say that our grand juries will not indict, our justices of the peace will not bind over, our solicitor generals will not prosecute, our judges will not punish, is to charge the entire machinery of the government with dishonesty and corruption. These men who make these assaults first asked me to recommend a division of managers. Then I recommended it—did all in my power to enable them to get a division of managers. Instead of accepting this recommendation in good faith, as an honest man ought to do, regardless of law, regardless of my power or authority, they assail me from one end of the state to the other and charge untruthfully that I am not in favor of fair elections.

Holds Cunningham Responsible.

"When a man proclaims himself from the housetops to be so upright, honest, moral and good, I want to know what has been his past life—what is his present life. I regret, my fellow citizens, that I feel it to be my duty to refer to the head of the populist party in this state. He is directly responsible for every charge and insinuation that has been made against me and our party, and who has endeavored to create false impressions in regard to myself.

"A man who is not honest in the pulpit, in the schoolroom, in the law office, on the farm or in the store will be dishonest in politics and public life. A man who is a good citizen in any business or calling, and is honest in his business transactions, can be counted on faithfully to perform his public duties. Now, the chairman of the populist party, the man who represents this great reform party, as it is called, and acting as chairman, has spent the most of his time in endeavoring to bring false charges against the democratic party and its leaders. I see in several weekly papers of the state an account of his life. He who stands upon the housetops and proclaims honesty and morality and fair elections and temperance ought to be certain that his record will sustain his teachings.

"In order to believe the charges that a witness makes, let us know something of the witness—his antecedents. The chairman of the populist party poses as a Christain, as a moralist, as a great temprance man, and is leading a party that claims to represent morality, honesty and honest elections. I quote the exact words charged in The Douglasville New South, in The Rome Hustler and several other weekly papers in the state. The Douglasville New South is dated September 24, 1896. This paper charges as follows—(I quote the exact words):

"'John D. Cunningham and a number of other persons whose names it is unnecessary to mention, in the year 1894, met at the Hotel Aragon, in Atlanta, and he engaged in gambling—playing poker. In the game Cunningham lost fifteen hundred in cash, all the money he had present. He insisted, though, that the game proceed. It did proceed, and he lost fifteen hundred more. For this he gave his promissory notes. The notes were signed by Cunningham & Bro., and pretended to be given for grain. These notes were traded by the persons to whom they were given to an innocent bank in Atlanta. When they fell due John D. Cunningham refused to pay them. He bleated on his partner in the game—filed a plea in the court against the bank, and was released from the payment of this note because it was given as part of a gambling contract. He then sued the parties that had been gambling with him for the money that he lost, and obtained judgment against them. And, to cap the climax, Cunningham turned state's evidence against his co-partners to relieve himself of the crime of which he was guilty, and went before the grand jury and obtained bills of indictment against them, and, by swearing and acting the traitor in this way, has never been tried under the indictment found against him for the gambling.'

"I quote the exact words charged in these weekly papers. I have seen one of the parties who owns one of the papers and who wrote the charges, and he tells me that the records of the court in the city of Atlanta will bear out every charge that he has made in his paper.

Cunningham and Water.

This same paper says:

"'Not only this, but during the exposition, held last fall in Atlanta, John D. Cunningham went out to the exposition grounds, and on the Midway there, about a woman, got into a drunken row and on a drunken spree, slipped up behind a citizen and cut him with a knife, towit: Mr. Joyner.'

"And this same paper charges that Mr. Cunningham, now representing a great temperance party, drinks more whisky than he does water.

"I call attention to these facts—these charges—in the weekly press of the state, and the gentlemen who made them have given me their names, and say they can substantiate every one of them, and I am authorized to give their names if they are called for.

"Is it any wonder, my fellow citizens, that this has been a campaign of slander and false charges? Is it any wonder that decency has not been regarded? Is it any wonder that some parties have gone to any depth for the purpose of making false charges against the democratic party? I have no patience with a man who, posing as a great moral reformer, charges the great democratic party with being immoral and corrupt, when he himself is a discredited witness.

"It is true that I have been assaulted and classified among the disreputable classes by the enemies of democracy. No man who knows me believes these charges. In my early boyhood, on my father's farm, I worked to help support my father's family. There I learned lessons of industry and sobriety that have followed me thus far, and I hope will follow me to the end of my life. I have lived a life of sobriety and a life of industry, and I challenge any man to show that a drop of liquor has been in democratic headquarters since they opened. On every stump in Georgia some of our enemies have charged that the democratic party was composed of a ring—that Atkinson will be governor this time, and that I am to be nominated the next time. What proof have they to sustain this charge? Was not Mr. Atkinson fairly and honestly nominated for governor without opposition? And is it not true that his opponent in his first race, General C. A. Evans, wrote him a letter and asked him to make this race as the candidate of the democratic party? Suppose it to be true that I have aspirations to be governor, wouldn't I have to go before the people of this state in a democratic primary? And wouldn't I have as much right to run as Seab Wright? He has not waited two years. He is on the anxious bench now. He was nominated without a single vote being cast for him in the primary. He slipped down to Atlanta and secured the populist nomination, when not a single vote in a single county had been cast for him. If there is a ring in the democratic party in Georgia, it must be a very large one, for it seems that Governor Atkinson secured his nomination from a majority of the people; and the only way a democrat can get a nomination in this state is to go into a primary and get a majority of the democratic votes cast.

"Talk about rings! If there ever was a party dominated and ruled by a ring, it is the populist party. Half a dozen men dictated its nominations—parcelled out the offices which they hope to get, but never will get. They do not give to the rank and file of the party a chance to say who they want.

The Populist Convention.

"You take the populist convention which convened in the city of Atlanta, and the candidates who were nominated. Their names were never submitted to the populist voters in the state. The great rank and file of the populist party never heard of them. No primaries were ever held for Mr. Wright and the other nominees, but the ring or a few bosses met in the city of Atlanta and nominated them, and now ask them to be supported by the people of the state. I dare say that no more than five men in that populist convention were consulted as to Seab Wright's nomination. It was made in some back room by four or five populist leaders who dominate the populist party, and it was presented to the populist convention representing the populist party, and the rank and file of the populist party were bound to accept it. They nominated a man who time and again stated that he was not a populist, and he has declared time and again that he could not indorse the fanatic schemes of the populist party, and the populists have been notified by the populist bosses hat they must absolutely and unconditionally swallow him. They were forced to accept this man Seaborn Wright by the political bosses in their party regardless of their wishes.

"This man Wright seems to be greatly outraged because General Evans was defeated in the nomination for governor. Is it not true that General Evans is supporting the very man for governor that Wright is opposing and abusing? And is it not true that Generad Evans asked this very man to become a candidate the second time as the nominee of the party. And is it not true that this same General Evans is now on the stump in Georgia asking for his reelection? And is it not true that Seaborn Wright has framed his speeches to suit his audiences—to suit the prejudices of each audience he meets. He assails those who are the leaders of the party—who are earnest, consistent democrats—who have fought for the party for years, since it came into power in 1872, and who have been earnest and loyal in maintaining democratic supremacy. He assails them because they are in his way, and because he himself has not received favors at the hands of democracy.

"A man who complains about the workings of his church, of his lodges—that the majority is corrupt, and will not carry out his views—and is always complaining, simply because he cannot dominate and rule, is a kicker. He never helps the church or state. He is dissatisfied even with his wife and children. He complains of his government. He charges his neighbors with fraud. He never can get anything to satisfy him. A man of this kind has never helped to build up his country in any conceivable way, and has never done any good for himself or for anybody else."

Seab's Political Ambitions.

Mr. Clay then took up the history of the democratic party in this state for the past twenty years. He showed the condition of the state at the time the party took charge; that it was without credit, without local self-government. He traced the history of the state year by year until Atkinson's administration, and declared that Georgia had never had a more painstaking, economical governor than W. Y. Atkinson. In the applications for pardon he had gone to the records and examined the evidence, and justice and right alone prompted him in the granting of every pardon. He said the governor was the friend of public schools. In his message to the general asembly he had asked hem o gradually improve our schools until all our children could have the benefit of a common school education. He had looked into and ascertained from time to time the amount of our public school funds, and he had collected annually from our state depositories more than fifteen thousand dollars. He had gone to our convict camps in a quiet way, without attracting attention, and ascertained with his own eyes the condition of our convicts—to see to it that they were justly and humanely treated by the lessees.

"Why is it that Seab Wright, on every stump throughout the state, has assailed Atkinson and the leaders of the democratic party? Why does he charge rings and cliques? These leaders of the democratic party have been successful before the people. They have discused pulbic questions. They have been eltced and entrusted with public offices by the people. They have enjoyed the respect, confidence and esteem of the people in the democratic party. My friend, Mr. Wright, has not been favored by the democratic masses. The democratic masses said he was fickle, vacillating and unstable. They have not entrusted him with their affairs. He wanted to go to congress from his district after Mr. Everett had served his first term, but the people preferred the Hon. John W. Maddox, and my friend, Mr. Wright, soured upon the democratic party and its leaders, and is endeavoring now to break them down to build up himself; and especially would he break those down who go into the thickest of the fight, who endure the hardships of the party and fight its real battles, those who expose their bare breasts to the enemy and endure the hardships of warfare. These would he cut down. He would destroy the leader of the party. He knows this is the best way to destroy the party itself.

"You wait until the 7th of October; wait until the democratic boys are heard from; wait until these populist lies are repudiated; wait until the votes are polled and counted, and the will of the people shall be expressed—then you will see every one of these slanders nailed to the cross, and Atkinson will be triumphantly elected by a largely increased majority, and these traducers will be sent to the political graveyard, never to be resurrected.

Regarding the Duncan Circular.

"Now, in regard to the Duncan circular: There are those who are ready to condemn everything that happens in behalf of the democratic party. They can find fault with everything that is said and everything that is done; but they can never see any wrong, they never complain of any of the acts done by the populist party. It is known to the people of this state that the most infamous circular ever issued by any class of men was what was known as the Hinton circular, where Governor Atkinson was charged with pardoning a white man for shooting down, as alleged, a peaceful, one-armed negro, who was plowing in his field. This circular charged that a white man crept up behind some bushes at the end of the rows, and that while the negro was turning his mule Hinton shot him in the back. There was the negro's mule that they had in the field. There he was shot down, as they alleged, by the man from the bushes. He was lying dead by his plow, and the assassin was pictured as shooting him in the bushes, without any cause. Thousands and thousands of these cartoons and pictures and false statements were sent among the colored people in every section of Georgia for the purpose of inflaming them against the governor, and to show that he was ready at any time to pardon a white man for shooting down a negro. The whole purpose of this circular was to misrepresent; it was to deceive; it was to injure; it was to stab. In the dark hours of night the populists would travel from house to house and distribute them among the colored people of our state for the purpose of inflaming them against the democratic ticket. This circular did not state the truth. The real facts were afterwards published, and it was shown that Governor Atkinson was perfectly justifiable in granting the pardon. As Mr. Turner says, the Duncan circular was got up in reply to this, and the populists, instead of reading the whole circular, 'What Governor Atkinson Has Done for the Colored People,' garbled up a few extracts from it and gave them to the public.

"It is true that Duncan was justly pardoned; it is true that the best people in the city of Atlanta asked for his pardon; it is true that these facts were published in the newspapers throughout the state, and the Duncan case, on account of the interest taken in it by the public at the time the application for the pardon was made, was presumed to be known to the people of Georgia. t is true that the circular ought to have stated the facts upon which the pardon was based, which was merely an oversight in the draughtsman. Mr. Turner, in drawing this circular, simply did what he believed to be his duty. He being perfectly familiar with the facts upon which the pardon was based, thought the public likewise knew those facts.

Takes Up the Hinton Matter.

"The only excuse that I have to offer to the public for not reading the circular and carefully examining its contents is that a man with the work that I have had upon my hands, answering correspondence, sending out speakers, and discharging the other duties devolving upon me, necessarily would not have ample time for critically examining all of the literature printed in any campaign. And, strange to say, after an investigation of the facts, it has been discovered that only a small number of these circulars were ever printed and sent to democratic headquarters; and we have been informed that more than 50,000 have been printed from other sources and sent all over the country and charged to the democratic party. Not one word do you hear these populist leaders say in regard to the Hinton circular, the dirty cartoon sent out by them for the purpose of inflaming the negro and getting him to vote the populist ticket.

"The populist party is ready to fuse with anybody or anything—at least, their leaders are—that is, some of them—not all of them. They pretend to be for silver, but give them an opportunity and they will join with the republicans. They fuse with the prohibitionists, and in some counties, where they hope to get a division of the county offices, they are even willing to fuse with the democrats.

"I see in yesterday's Constitution an item dated 'Dawson, October 1.—Dr. Gambrell spoke here today. He attacked the courts as being simply machines for the purpose of filling the penitentiary with innocent negroes.' This must certainly be a mistake, Mr. Gambrell being a man of distinguished character. I cannot believe that he has charged on the stump in this state that the entire machinery of our courts is used for the purpose of putting innocent negroes in the penitentiary. There are some in the populist party that I would not be surprised at anything they charged. I believe that he will correct this. I do not believe that this distinguished divine will allow this statement to be sent broadcast over the country. I am satisfied that when he investigates he will say himself that he never made any such statement.

What They Are Doing.

"In regard to populist literature, two gentlemen told me the other day that you will find in all hours of the night men going from house to house and throwing into the yards of both white and colored every class of literature—printed matter that is signed by nobody and circulars in every conceivable way. Why, I am really informed today by one of the best men in my own county that a populist speaker in the county of Cobb has been addressing the people at night, and that he has gone from place to place and charged that when I was in the general assembly of this state I introduced a bill to disfranchise all the negroes and poor white people. Is it possible that we have come to such a pass? Is it possible that men will resort to such measures and make such false statements for the purpose of carrying an election?

"Democrats, go to work and organize for the fight on the day of the election. Cease to complain because your favorites were defeated in the democratic primaries; cease to complain because your favorite has not been nominated; cease to complain because you have not had your way in past elections. Any political party, or any society, whether religious or political, can be broken up by the minority not submitting to the will of the majority. It is one of the cardinal principles of the democratic party, and announced by the immortal Jefferson himself, absolute acquiescence by the minority in the decision of the majority.

Get Together, Democrats.

"If you be democrats, if you believe in the principles of the party, if you believe that the party has given Georgia a good government, if you believe that the party will transmit to your children a good government, then be true and loyal. Cease to turn your guns upon your friends and point them toward the enemy. Cease to complain. Cease to talk in behalf of the opposition. Go to work, and you will see a democratic victory in October of which you and your children will be proud.

"Stand by those who are fighting the battles of your party. Give encouragement to your leaders who have sacrificed their time and who have gone in front of the battle and been true in the face of the enemy. Stand by the democratic administration in this state, which has been the equal of any in the past. Give encouragement to one of the best governors Georgia has ever had. Nail to the cross every slander they have hurled against you in this state. Stand by the good people of Georgia. Go to work and help us fight this democratic battle, and on the 7th of October a glorious victory awaits us.

"Thanking you for your attention, and predicting an overwhelming victory for Atkinson and the entire ticket, and when we are through with this let's turn our attention to the national election and not forget the gallant Bryan, the greatest living American."

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WHAT THE NEGRO IS DOING.

Matters of Interest Among the Colored People.

Lieutenant B. F. Hoyt, of the Second Georgia battalion, one of Atlanta's old citizens, has returned from the west coast of Africa, where he has spent much time and endured many hardships while exploring that country and studying the people, both heathen and civilized, native and foreign born, as to their moral, spiritual and physical status, etc. He comes to us fresh from the so-called dark continent with an interesting collection of African curios, all of which were made by the heathen, and also many equally interesting stories relative to the characters, habits and customs of the various tribes with which he came in contact.

There is one thing about B. F. Hoyt's discourse on Africa that pleased me very much, and that is this: he speaks of that part of the continent and its people that he visited and does not attempt to force his hearers to believe that the whole country is in the condition of that part seen by him, as many travelers do. However, he says Africa is a great country, and especially for the colored man.

The Kind of Man Needed.

He said that the various governments controlling in Africa were anxious for good colored men and women to come to that country.

They don't need that class of colored people in this country to come over there who won't work for a living here. They are not needed, therefore that part of our people will make a serious mistake if they go. The heathen natives are coming into the towns, doing all the common labor for little or nothing, hence it would be useless for a man who must depend entirely upon unskilled labor to go to Africa. It needs no argument to prove that fact; it is self-evident.

But they do want educated men and women from this country to come to that country. They want all the skilled laborers and professional men and women and men with money that will come. He said that one of the men they most needed and were most anxious to have come was the scientific farmer. Then they called for civil engineers, engineers and firemen for railroads and steamships, carpenters, contractors, blacksmiths, wheelwrights and good lawyers, doctors and teachers. Those are the emigrants the people in Africa need from this country. And I believe, too, as Lieutenant Hoyt, that the class of men above mentioned, with some money, would do well in any part of Africa.

It Comes Nearer.

It once took longer to go from Georgia to New York than it will now take to cross the ocean; it took longer to cross the American continent than it takes today to sail from New York to Africa. All this change has been brought about by the development of science. By it nations have been brought nearer to each other, oceans have been narrowed, continents shortened, the wind harnessed and the lightning bridled, all for the special purpose of bringing mankind closer together. Hence in the providence of God Africa has been brought nearer to civilization and today it is nothing new for a person to go on a business or pleasure trip to that mysterious continent or for those who live there to come over here. Bishop H. M. Turner goes over and holds his annual conferences. Dr. C. S. Smith, of the African Methodist Episcopal Sunday School Union at Nashville, Tenn., while traveling for his health visited that continent.

Dr. Blyden, a native African and who is said to be one of the most highly educated men of this age, has visited this country several times, and today, I venture to say, that there are more than 300 native Africans being educated in various schools in America.

There are six of these natives in the schools here in Atlanta—three girls at Spelman seminary and one girl and two boys at Clark university, and, by the way, the boys at Clark university were sent here through the influence of B. F. Hoyt while he was in that country.

The Natives.

He says the natives he met were very kind and hospitable to him. They were honest, sober and gentle, and he says it is only among the semi-civilized that you will find intemperance, dishonesty and falsehood prevailing.

Lieutenant Hoyt says he walked 500 miles toward the interior and met many different tribes. The kings were all very kind, as were their subjects. He found several large cities in the interior ranging in population from fifty to 250,000. These cities are composed of well built thatched houses and around these cities were great walls. There were two gates; everybody going to the city had to enter one of these gates and pass out the other. At these gates stood guards who watched the city night and day.

His Curios.

The following is a list of some of the curios brought back by B. F. Hoyt.

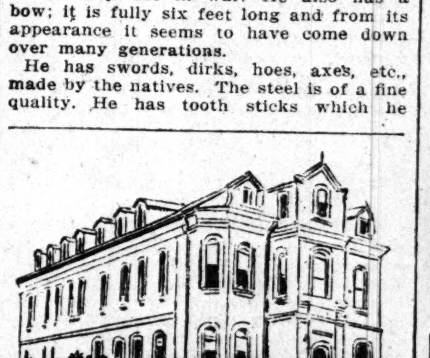
One of the most peculiar things he has is a Mohammedan luck belt. It is made of finely-tanned leather cut into diamond shaped pieces and nicely sewed on a belt.

He has three kinds of palm oil, but it is all taken from the same tree.

The coco, in a large nut full of small coco beans, is interesting. He has also some African coffee; it is a fine product. Much of the coffee used now in this country and England comes from Africa. He has water bottles covered with goat skin and others made of skin and burnt clay.

The powder horns are very pretty and are made by the natives themselves. The natives in the interior use mostly the bow and arrow and the old-time flint and steel gun. He has with him a quiver filled with arrows. These arrows have iron heads that have been dipped in poison. These they use in war. He also has a bow; it is fully six feet long and from its appearance it seems to have come down over many generations.

He has swords, dirks, hoes, axes, etc., made by the natives. The steel is of a fine quality. He has tooth sticks which he says all the natives use and says it preserves the teeth, as you never see a native with decayed teeth. He has several pieces of eboy, ivy, tableware, potware and a pair of brass tongs, nicely made, which they use in sacrifices. He has the famous old sandal and says at one time while in the interior, when his shoes gave out, he was compelled to wear a pair of sandals, but it was rough experience for him.



NEGRO HOME IN AFRICA.
Residence of J. J. Thomas, Lagos, West Coast, Africa.

Among the things he has can be seen the cow tail scepter of the native king, slippers, clay lamps, Mohammedan slate, pocketbooks, caps, hats, large fans made of goat skin, grass cloth, hammocks, cotton cloth well woven, market bags made of grass and many other things which I have not time to mention.

The native Africans among whom he traveled are not lovers of loud or gay colors. Most of their dyes are soft and becoming. Speaking of dyes, he says they have the art of making the best dye sold in England. It is fast. Once they dye a piece of cloth or a floor mat you can leave it in any kind of weather but it will never fade. They dye leather and silk blue, cream, yellow, black or any other color, and while it never fades, the dye never injures the goods.

Lieutenant Hoyt found the natives engaged in the extensive silkworm culture and the manufacturing of silk. They are also doing quite an extensive tanning business.

These natives use their cowries or shells for money, and also by stringing them a certain way on a piece of shuck, etc., they act as a letter to another native. This he reads just as we would a letter and answer it in the same way.

While he has brought back many fine pictures of that country, he has only one that represents these cowries in letter form with their translations attached. This is quite an interesting picture and, too, one that he has spent considerable money to perfect.

Civilized Africa.

Lieutenant Hoyt says that Africa is fast becoming civilized and in bringing about that day the colored man in Africa and other countries are playing no small part.

While other nations are going there opening up that continent and doing much for its development, yet the power of that black arm can be plainly seen. The standing armies of all the nations operating in southwest Africa are natives. He has a picture showing these native soldiers on dress parade, receiving medals for bravery and proficiency as marksmen. He said when he saw those black soldiers, whom we all take for heathens, handling the musket, saber, artillery and gatling guns he wept for joy.

He has also a very impressive picture of Prince Oycko's visit to D. E. W. Blyden, at Lagos, on the west coast of Africa. Dr. Blyden speaks sixty-seven languages and dialects, hence he is of great service to the English government at Lagos.

Many of the natives, both educated and heathen, are of the Mohammedan faith and one wealthy native gave $25,000 to erect a Mohammedan mosk in Lagos. B. F. Hoyt has a picture of the interior of this building. The watchman made him pull off his shoes before he could enter to take the picture.

There are many very wealthy, educated native Africans at Lagos, Sierra Leone and other cities. They are largely educated in England, France, Scotland and Germany. Many of the native missionaries are educated in this country.

They have banks and are engaged in all the various mercantile persuits and ship coffee and other products to this and other countries in large quantities.

They have many very fine residences built on the modern style of architecture. The residence of J. J. Thomas, at Lagos, is one of the most magnificent dwellings in the city, while there are thousands of others as fine, but not as large.

Lagos has a population of about 35,000, and including the suburbs there are fully 60,000 people there.

There are some millionaires among them, but I wish only to mention J. B. Williams. He is a retired merchant millionaire only thirty-five years old.

They have several very fine Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal and Catholic churches.

Lieutenant Hoyt will be here for some time selling pictures and other things from Africa, but will eventually return to that country to live. Thus it will be seen that our people are beginning to push out into other countries and investigate for themselves.

Young men, I say unto you branch out, go to Mexico, Cuba, Hayti, some part of Africa, Porto Rico, Brazil, Chili, Argentine Republic, Paraguay, Uruguay, Venezuela, China or Japan, and make yourself a man and come up with the people. We seem to forget sometimes that the United States of America forms only a part of this world. Don't forget the adage: "A setting hen never gets fat."

The Woman's Club will meet Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock sharp at the residence of Mrs. W. G. Alexander, on Hillard street. All members of the club are requested to attend. As this is the first meeting held since the club adjourned for recess, there will be much business to be transacted.

Professor Booker T. Washington will lecture at the First Congregational church October 26th. Subject: "Industrial Force." He needs no introduction to the newspaper world, nor to the citizens of Atlanta. Already there is a rush for seats. Let us greet him with at least 2,000 hearers. It is hoped that the teachers of all our schools will be present. H. R. BUTLER.

A Centennial Jubilee.

New York, October 1.—The opening services attending the twelve day celebration of the centennial jubilee of the founding of the African Methodist Zion Episcopal church of America were held in "Mother Zion" church here this morning. Upon the platform were seated eight of the nine bishops who preside over the denomination.

Bishop Fowler, of the Methodist Episcopal church, delivered the sermon and shouts of "amen" and "hallelujah" were numerous. Bishop B. F. Lee preached at the afternoon service.

That the African Methodist Episcopal Zion church is ent tled to esteem is shown by the fact that it has 3,000 ordained ministers, 1,981 churches, valued at $3,510,189, and a membership of 449,000. It owns 214 parsonages, valued at $177,162, and its Sunday schools contain 124,227 scholars and 13,360 teachers.

At the evening session addresses were delivered by Bishop Clinton, Hon. J. C. Darcy, of Salisbury, N. C., and others. An original poem called "Zion's Centennial," was read by the author, Rev. William Howard Day, of Harrisburg, Pa.

The addresses, general, historical and reminiscent, were heartily applauded by the large audience.

Tired, weak, nervous, means impure blood and overwork or too much strain on brain and body. The only way to cure is to feed the nerves on pure blood. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

ESTABLISHED 1870
Hawkes
MANUFACTURING OPTICIAN
SPECIAL STYLES OF SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES MADE TO ORDER
LENS GRINDING AND OCULISTS PERSCRIPTIONS A SPECIALTY.
GLASSES AND SPECTACLES REPAIRED
12 WHITEHALL ST. ATLANTA, GA.

VEGETABLES.
Received Fresh Daily from our own Gardens, on Peachtree Road.
A. W. FARLINGER,
325, 327 and 329 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

BUY THE BEST
CLOTHING, HATS AND FURNISHINGS!
The kind that has stood the test for years. The kind others buy from us; the kind you ought to. When you figure your Clothing bill at the end of the year, you have not only saved money, but are a satisfied customer.
FALL IN LINE WITH THE REST OF THE BOYS
Everybody's Clothiers.
HIRSCH BROS., 44 Whitehall.

DON'T
Let exaggeration in advertising warp your judgment as to where to buy. There are some good features of every suit of Clothes, every Hat, every Article of Furnishing, the question is where to get those that have the MOST of good qualities. QUALITY is our talisman—PRICE our salesman. Our fall stocks are ready for you.
GEO. MUSE CLOTHING CO.
Men's and Boys' Clothiers,
38 Whitehall St.

THE GRAND
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9 AND 10. MATINEE Saturday.
The Great Mormon Wizard.
ELIASON
—Assisted by—
Mlle. EDMUNDA and COMPANY.
Under the management of W. W. Tillotson.
V. M. C. Silva . . . . Proprietor.
Presenting his Superb Performance of New and Original Creations of High-Class Prestidigitation.
The Sensational Dramatic Illusion,
THE BEGGAR'S DREAM,
MME. SANS GENE,
Eliason's Latest and Greatest Achievement.
THE MARVELOUS BICYCLIST,
A Remarkable Ride. Daring Evolutions in Mid-air. All Laws of Gravitation Overcome.
In connection with Eliason, the management has secured for
FRIDAY NIGHT
The Greatest Sensational Danseuse of the World,
LA LOIE FULLER,
Who will appear in her marvelous dances. No increase in prices. Sale opens Wednesday at Grand box office. 'Phone 1079.

LYCEUM THEATRE
Morday Night and Tuesday Matinee and Night.
The Celebrated
Whitney Opera Company
In the Romantic Comic Opera,
--ROB ROY--
Music by Reginald de Koven. Book by Harry B. Smith.
GREAT CAST. BIG CHORUS. COMPLETE PRODUCTION.
Seats now on sale at Phillips & Crew's, theater and Kimball house news stand.

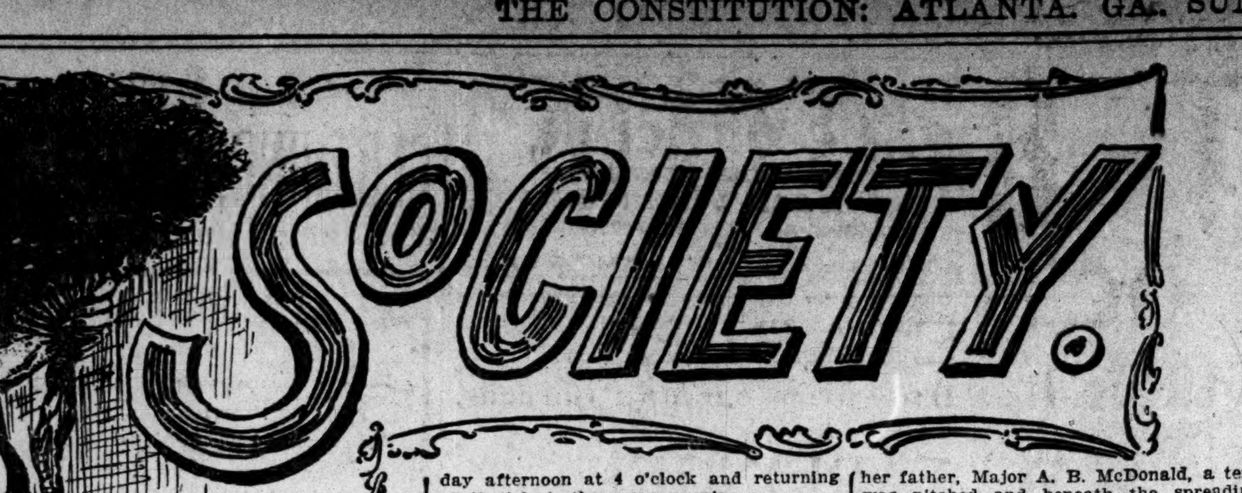
THE KREMENTZ

ONE PIECE
The above is the best collar button in the market, being made of one piece of gold. Should any of these buttons, sold by us, be mashed or broken we will replace it free of charge.
MAIER & BERKELE, JEWELERS,
31 Whitehall Street.

STILSON
JEWELRY,
55 Whitehall Street
Reliable Goods,
Fair Dealing,
Bottom Prices.

DANCING.
Miss Gipsy Morris' dancing class will open the first week in October at Aragon Hotel.

Glenn Grocery Co.
90 Whitehall St.
SPECIAL FOR MONDAY.
Fine Creamery Butter....20c
Nuggett Hams.... 8c
Roast and Corn Beef.... 8c
Arbuckel's Coffee....17c
California Evaporated Peaches.. 8c
6 Cans New Tomatoes....25c
12 Large Bars Soap....25c
7 Pounds Best Laundry Starch..25c



Photos of Southern Beauties.

Quite a controversy has arisen through an article recently appearing in a northern publication, alleging that publication of photographs of southern beauties appearing in certain magazines had been paid for by the beauties themselves.

It has naturally excited no little indignation among the many beautiful young women, who are daily beseiged for their pictures to adorn magazines and newspapers. It is very much more probable that they have been offered fabulous prices for the honor of reproducing their fair faces in publications than that they should deem it necessary to pay for the privilege.

It is undoubtedly safe to assert that neither extreme has been the case, and to state, also, that frequently no one is more surprised than the beauties themselves when they open a magazine and behold their own faces.

The well known magazines generally have their correspondents among the prominent literary and journalistic men and women in various parts of the country, and through them they secure many of the photographs for publication. Then young women who acquire national reputations for beauty are frequently appealed to, personally, and, as most beautiful women are gracious and appreciative, too, they seldom refuse an appeal for their pictures that is meant to be the highest compliment to them.

The old fashioned prejudice that formerly so greatly disapproved the publication of photographs of private individuals, has been overcome to a degree, by the custom that prevails everywhere of publishing them, especially those of distinguished beauties, prominent socially. The publication of photographs has become as necessary in illustrating social life in papers and magazines as it is in biographical sketches of any personage, distinguished in any sense.

The reading publications and magazines have half their attractions, at times, in the illustrations of their articles. In writing of political life and great statesmen their presence can be more indelibly impressed upon the public by a good photograph than by any amount of description that may be given them. In writing of the lives and success of great dramatic stars their photographs always lend interest and charm to articles concerning them. In literary life, the faces of great writers are as familiar and endeared to the public as are their masterpieces. So, in social life, those distinguished for beauty, brilliancy or anything entitling them to distinction find themselves published whether they will or not.

Recently there appeared in a prominent New York magazine the photographs of several Atlanta beauties, who have not only the right to appear there as representative types of southern beauty, but as representatives as to birth and position.

One has been compared more than once to an American beauty rose and pronounced in assemblies, made up of women from all parts of the country, not only a beauty, but the most striking figure in the room. Another tall and picturesque brunette, whose girlish lovliness and gazelle eyes have inspired even women to write poetry of her, found herself in a New York magazine one day. Then another Atlanta belle whose blonde loveliness and womanly charm entitles her to the admiration lavished upon her, found herself published as a southern beauty while almost still ad debutante. She has not only repeatedly refused to give her photograph for publication, but shrinks from the idea of such a thing, and could not tell now how her picture reached the hands of northern publishers.

Southern people, as a rule, object more seriously to being conspicuously placed in print than do those of the north, as the latter have been accustomed to it longer and rather regard it as a result of being prominent, or as the spirit of the times. As time goes on, however, southern women must come to it, but at least they have the right to refuse until they are convinced. It is a remarkable fact that those who are most earnest about it generally refuse in a gentle, unresistible way without criticising their friends and neighbors who may have had their pictures published. Therefore, those young ladies who have, without their consent, been posed as southern beauties may be assured that criticisms passed upon them or the propriety of their publication, may be attributed or traced to a class of faces that could not, with all the gold in the country, buy publication, lest the papers bearing their impressions be suppressed for "false statements."

Some Fetching Fall Costumes.

Just what to purchase for a durable street gown and yet one that would be suitable for an afternoon call often puzzles a woman. She may have her handsome cloth tailor gown suitable for any occasion, but she wants a change now and then in street as well as home and evening toilets.

What would you suggest for such a costume? was asked a prominent merchant in the city, just completing his stock of fall and winter materials. His reply was to display a tempting array of all that was elegant and appropriate in woolen materials this fall, showing an unusual variety of texture in woolen duck patterns.

For smart walking gowns, or blousers and waists to be worn with skirts of a different material, there are shown the Bouclet plaids, mingling the dark shades of green, blue and brown with black. They are subdued, not somber, and have a warmth in their blending of colors that would make gowns of such materials always look comfortable.

An extreme novelty for walking gowns is the new shark skin mohair covert cloth, in what is called the irradescent effects; that is, that shimmering luster producing changeable blending of colors. The darker shades of blue blend with black, green with black and the favored tint of dark plum or dahlia blends with the black.

Then for a real swagger street gown, matinees, or even church gowns, much of the tinsel cloth is sold. It is really the hop sacking cloth, illuminated with gold and silver threads. It combines beautifully black and silver, green and gold, blue and copper threads. Then for vests to finish them, smart toilets, is shown the brocade tinsel cloths, dark-colored materials embroidered in gold or silver or copper threads.

Another similar dress suiting is of the "potato sack" suiting, without the tinsel finish, but with irradescent effect and the old basket cloth figure. The same suiting is shown with an overplaid effect and is used especially for skirting.

One pattern in this material, combined a dark rich green with black; another heliotrope and black; another blue and black.

The always popular Scotch cheviot and arcade suitings are shown in infinite variety, mingling dark with brighter shades, and now and then showing on their mingled surfaces invisible plaids and checks. They combine beautifully brown and tans, with here and there a tone of red that gives the whole the warmest, most comfortable appearance.

The novelty suitings, always popular with finishing touches of velvet, come in combinations of cadet blue and bronze, blue and black and the French combination of blue and green. These suitings are shown in a silk and wool material, and on their changeable surfaces have brocade figures of black.

For skirts the black brocade silks and satins are still stylish, but the latest fashion shows the popular material for elegant skirts to be of the black satin surface, with the brocade figures are tracing of dark or rich colors. A piece of elegant skirting was a black satin with brocade figures of void blue, another with figures of red and still another with a tracery of dark red.

Then skirts of the black moire antique jaconet are elegant and extremely stylish. With them are worn the richly colored waists and coats, while chic gowns show sleeves like the skirts of black moire jaconet with the corsage of some colored material of rich texture. For waists and blouses, to be worn with the brocade skirts, are the irradescent skirts with the green warp, having the ascendancy in all combinations with blue, black, heliotrope and the different shades of green.

For visiting toilets, afternoon receptions and Louis XIV coats are shown elegant brocades. The Persian figures are popular in the changeable blue and green effects. Embossed figures are seen on changeable grounds, combining dark rich blues. Then for the same purpose is the popular Latin duchesse surface, brocaded in colored figures.

A beautiful dress pattern being greatly in demand is a taffeta silk and has a changeable ground with brocade figures in black that seem to be embroidered on the surface.

A similar silk has on its changeable ground a scroll work figure in black that produces a charming effect.

One especially pretty pattern is of a royal blue ground with a scroll work of love knots in black.

The old Irish poplin is returning to favor and is shown in all the popular shades of green, heliotrope and gray. In evening material the brocades are exquisite are in the varied shades of rose, turquoise, blue and the gaslight greens.

One set of evening brocades have their warp of white, bringing out in great delicacy and effect bouquets of party colored flowers. Instead of the plaid silks for waists so popular last year, the Roman striped silks are shown this year. They are bright and harmonious in their radiant colors, subdued by the necessary touch of a black satin stripe.

A particularly attractive piece of Roman brocade silk has mingled brocade figures of rose, gold and cadet blue, forming a ground for subduing stripes of black satin. Every woman of fashion realizes, of course, that she must have a petticoat of Persian taffeta silk. The more radiant the colors the more effective the skirt.

Rose and green blends beautifully in skirts to be flounced with black lace, caught here and there by knots of narrow black ribbon.

Then the shades of green traced with gold is a popular mingling of colors for silk petticoats, when white lace flounces are used, giving a Frenchy effect by knots of violet velvet ribbon.

The wedding of Miss Mary Towns Gaines and Mr. Reuben S. Payne, of Nashville, Tenn., will be the largest social event of the week, and be the occasion of a brilliant gathering of Georgia and Tennessee people. Only about seventy friends have been invited and the wedding will be an elegant home affair at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hoyle. Their beautiful new home will be appropriately decorated with white flowers. The bridal table will be in exquisite taste in pure white flowers.

The bride will be attended by Miss Woodruff and Miss Mitchell, of Tennessee, and Mr. Towns Gaines, the bride's brother, will act as best man.

The bride's gown is an artistic creation, characterized by simple elegance. It is of heavy white satin. The high neck corsage is in soft folds, finished at the waist with a ceinture and bow of broad satin ribbon. A drapery of white mousseline de soie in graceful fall is the only trimming. Her veil is the same one worn by her sister, Mrs. Hoyle, on the occasion of her wedding and will be confined to the hair with an aigrette of white hyacinths.

The bridesmaids will be in white. Among the party from Tennessee to accompany Mr. Payne to Atlanta are Miss Fitzgerald, of Louisville; Miss Woodruff, Miss Mitchell, Mrs. Robert Simmons, Mrs. Lewis Hall, Mr. Charles Mitchell, Mr. Hazen House, Mrs. R. S. Payne, the groom's mother, and Dr. James Park, of Knoxville, who, assisted by Dr. Barnett, will perform the ceremony.

He is a lifelong friend of both families and christened the bride in her babyhood.

The wedding of Miss Kincaid and Dr. Thomas will occur Wednesday evneing in Griffin. A large party of Atlantians will attend the wedding, leaving here Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock and returning at 11 o'clock the same evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Luke L. Peak, of Chattanooga, Tenn., have issued invitations to the marriage of their sister, Allie Evans Erwin, to Mr. Charles Augustus Aull, the wedding to occur Thursday, October the 15th, at high noon, at Centenary church. The wedding will be a brilliant social event, and as the bride has many friends in Atlanta, where she has frequently been the guest of her sister, Mrs. O. E. Mitchell, the details of the marriage ceremony will be of interest here. The decorations will be entirely of chrysanthemums. The attendants will be Miss Hattie Mae Mitchell, Atlanta, maid of honor; the bridesmaids, Miss Julia Hardwick, Cleveland; Misses Annie Aull, Louise Montford, Cartersville; Miss Dora Aull and Mrs. Charles Talmadge, of Athens. Mr. John C. Henderson will be best man, and the groomsmen and ushers are Messrs. C. Hoyt Webb, Charles E. Haveron, Vaughn Knox, George McGee, William P. Roberts, R. C. Jones, R. D. Rawlings, R. L. Washington and E. W. Smith.

The Grady hospital auxiliary will meet Monday afternoon, October 5th, at 4 o'clock, in the parlors of the Young Men's Christian Association. The meeting will be an important and interesting one. Miss Nettie Sergeant will meet the ladies and give interesting reports of hospital work in other cities.

The withdrawal of the Woman's Press Club of Georgia from the Federation of Woman's Clubs has created quite a sensation among the women's organizations of the state, especially as the action was taken so near the approaching meeting here of the woman's clubs of Georgia for the purpose of forming a state federation. Although not officially announced, it is understood the question and motion of withdrawal will be reconsidered at the next annual meeting of the club. That will not occur until June. At the recent business meeting at Lithia this very important step was taken, as well as the election of officers for the present year. Only six members were present at the time of the federation movement and election of officers, several others arriving the day after. Whereas, the small number of six individuals might represent a club officially, it would scarcely be the case in a woman's club of seventy members that six could represent the universal sentiment of the organization.

***

Misses Annie and Mary Weest, two lovely young ladies of Altoona, Pa., after spending three weeks in the south will return home Wednesday.

***

Yesterday afternoon Miss Daisy Stewart entertained the L. L. M. Club with a delightful game of "A Floral Love Tale." Miss Lottie Chapman won the first prize, a souvenir spoon. Several literary and musical features added to the pleasure of the programme, at the conclusion of which delicious refreshments were served. The next meeting will be at the residence of Miss Carrie Howell, at West End.

***

Mrs. Herbert Hall, one of the most beautiful and distinguished women of Tennessee, is the guest of Judge and Mrs. Newman. She will be among the guests at the Payne-Gaines wedding.

***

Mr. and Mrs. King Stewart, of Louisville, Ky., are visiting Mrs. Stewart on Capitol avenue.

***

Mrs. Walter Taylor and Miss Daisy Arnold are receiving charming attentions during their present visit to Birmingham. A number of brilliant entertainments have been given in their honor, and they have before them a number for the coming week. They are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Johnson, who are as universally popular in Alabama as they were in their old home in Georgia.

***

Miss Iza Glenn will visit New York during the winter.

***

Miss Fitzgerald, Miss Mitchell and Miss Woodruff are with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hoyle.

***

Mrs. Garland Buffington, of Huntington, Va., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Hoyle.

***

Miss Mary Ormond left Friday for an extended visit to friends in Kansas City.

***

Miss Annie Compton returned to the city Friday after a visit to friends in Roswell, Ga.

***

Wednesday evening Miss Mary Graves entertained a few friends delightfully in honor of her guest, Miss Ormond, of Kansas City.

***

Miss Eugenia Cobb, of Macon, is the guest of Miss Iza Glenn.

***

The many friends of Mrs. Wilmer Moore will be delighted to learn she is rapidly recovering from her recent illness.

***

Among prominent Atlanta people registered at the Waldorf, in New York, recently have been: Mr. Hugh Inman, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Inman, Mrs. Bozeman, Mrs. William Parsons, Miss Eva Parsons, Hon. Clifford Anderson and wife, Mr. and Mrs. George Parrott, Mr. and Mrs. James English, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Morris Brandon, Mr. Clarance Knowles and Mr. Frank Inman.

***

Mrs. Elberta Myers, who has been visiting her sistter, Mrs. McMillon, for the last two months, returns to her home in Toledo, O., today.

***

Mrs. Logan Crichton is still seriously ill.

***

Miss Katherine Darby is visiting relatives and friends in New York.

***

Miss Georgia Taylor Gaston, of Gainesville, will attend the Conservatory of Music in Boston for two years, after which she will study under Marchesi, in Paris.

***

On last Wednesday afternoon, at the residence of Mr. Rayson Dobbs, near Marietta, Miss Lula Dobbs was married to Mr. J. N. McEachern, of this city. Mrs. McEachern is a beautiful young woman of bright and cultivated mind. Mr. McEachern is a prominent insurance man of this city, being president of the Industrial Aid Association. They are now at home to their friends at 174 Baugh street, West End.

***

Mr. Lucius Perry Hills left last evening for Buffalo, N. Y., where he goes to fill some entertainment engagements, after which he will go to Boston and make a tour of New England.

***

Mr. and Mrs. L. Ottensoser and family, from Cincinnati, O., have moved to Atlanta, and are stopping at the Kimball house.

***

On Tuesday evening next, Miss Viola Sarah Smith, daughter of Mr. James A. Smith, will be married to Mr. James Platt Moreland, of Mobile, the wedding to take place at the First Baptist church. Mr. Smith is prominent in railroad circles and the bride-to-be is a leading society belle of Rome.

***

Thursday evening Miss Allie McDonald was "at home" for the first time since her return from Put-in-Bay, Wis., where she spent the summer. On the spacious lawn that surrounds the elegant home of her father, Major A. B. McDonald, a tent was pitched and beneath the spreading oaks, radiant with Chinese lanterns, benches were placed and the young people spent the evening with games on the lawn and dancing in the elegant parlors. She was assisted in receiving by her cousin, Miss Grace Steele, of Canada. There were about one hundred guests present.

***

Rome will furnish brides during the present months for prominent men of Mobile and Atlanta and, it is said, for two other leading southern cities. Cards are out announcing the marriage of Miss Marie Mitchell de Xavier Nevin and Mr. Will Brumby, which will occur at the First Baptist church on October 27th. Miss Nevin is the youngest daughter of the late Captain M. A. Nevin, and a granddaughter of the famous Judge Underwood, and is a beautiful and lovable young woman. She has been a leader in Rome society since her debut. Mr. Brumby is one of the well-known young newspaper men of the south and is city editor of The Montgomery Advertiser.

***

Mrs. Murray, of Toledo, O., who has been on a visit of several months to her sister, Mrs. J. H. McMillan, on Peachtree street, has returned to her home. Mrs. Murray is an accomplished and refined lady and made friends with every one who had the pleasure of meeting her.

***

Lamar Jones, after being twelve months in Europe, has been spening a month's vacation in the city with his parents, will return on Monday to New York to complete his course in architecture at Columbia university.

***

Mrs. Archie Pritchett and her little daughter, Nellie May, are visiting Mrs. Simpson, at Fort Gaines.

***

Mrs. W. M. Nixon has returned to Atlanta and is at the Kimball.

***

Miss Florence McElwee, of Athens, Tenn., a neice of Mrs. W. M. Nixon, of this city, is attending Mrs. Crawley's school, at Angier Terrace.

***

Mrs. Fannie Wellhouse has returned home after an extensive trip through the eastern summer resorts.

***

Mrs. Lyman Hall and family have returned from the mountains of north Georgia.

***

Miss Annie Fitten is home from Athens for a few days.

***

Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank Meador will go to New York the last of October.

***

Mr. Joe Morton, of Athens, is in Atlanta attending the Technological school. Mr. Morton is a bright young fellow and is sure to make a good college record.

***

Misses Emily and Jennie English will go to New York this month.

***

Miss Clara Wimberly is visiting her sister, Mrs. Orme Campbell.

***

Mrs. Newman and Miss Margaret Newman have returned from Tate Spring.

***

Mr. Turner Fitten has returned home, after spending some time in North Carolina.

***

Misses Mary and Clara Thomas have returned to Atlanta, after spending the summer in north Georgia and Alabama.

***

Mr. Thomas Paine has returned from an extended trip through the north and east.

***

Mrs. R. D. Armstrong, nee Miss Mattie Mae Kimball, who is the guest of Miss Mary Lee Leonard, will leave Tuesday for her home in Troy, Ala.

***

Mr. Eugene Thomas has returned from Chattanooga.

***

Miss Sarah C. Vreeland, of New Orleans, will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. James L. Logan, at their home, 78 East North avenue, next Thursday, the 8th, for a week.

***

Mrs. Sigmund Weil and Mrs. Ike Schoen, accompanied by their little daughters, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. G. Haas, 2627 Moorman avenue, Cincinnati, O.

***

On Wednesday evening, at Coligni, the home of Captain and Mrs. J. W. Ewing, their daughter, Miss Annie Ewing, will wed Mr. James Franklin Lester, of Atlanta. Miss Ewing is a favorite in social circles in Rome and other cities where she is so pleasantly known. Mr. Lester is prominent is business circles in Atlanta, is a gentleman of fine character and has been active in politics and city affairs. The wedding will be a tasteful affair and a large number of guests will be present.

***

Rome, Ga., October 3.—(Special.)—Last night at the residence of Mrs. Thomas Berry, on the Summerville Pike in the western suburb, Miss Laura Berry entertained a number of guests with a delightful card party in honor of Miss Todd, of Atlanta. The Berry home is one of the loveliest in north Georgia, the fine old mansion sitting back half a mile from the turnpike in a magnificent grove of fine old oaks. Miss Berry, an accomplished young lady, was assisted by her charming sisters, Misses Mattie and Marion Berry, and the evening was spent most enjoyably. Delicious refreshments were served. The house was illuminated and decorated with choice flowers and potted plants. The affair was a delightful event of the season. Miss Todd has many friends here and has received much attention during her visit.

***

Elberton, Ga., October 3.—(Special.)—Miss Mai Tate, at her hospitable home in the country, is entertaining this week Misses Georgia Heard, Daisy Blackwell, Hattie Allen and Lena Oglesby. Last night they enjoyed an old-fashioned 'possum hunt.

Miss Willie Roberts has been spending several days in Atlanta.

Miss Myrtle Yow, of Avalon, will be the guest of Miss Marion Brewer next week.

Mrs. Albert Day, of Atlanta, has been visiting her mother for several days past.

Miss Fannie Hawes, who has been visiting at Pine Mountain, has returned home.

Miss Nora Jones has been made librarian of the Harris-Allen library.

Mrs. J. W. Bartow, sister of Mrs. A. O. Harper, is meeting with success in her new field as a lecturer on "Mormonism." She has been asked to give it in Athens.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Miss Fannie Matt Williams to Mr. J. H. Orr, next Sunday.

Mr. Mac Mattox, son of Colonel W. M. Mattox, was married to Mrs. Snellings, daughter of Hon. J. B. Jones, last Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Smith entertained several of their young friends at tea Thursday evening, in honor of Miss Niblack, of Jefferson. The guests present were: Misses Azalie Herndon, Vannie Almond, Allie Sue Swearengin, Marion Brewer, Coraline Henry, and Messrs. E. H. Turner, Brewer Swearengin, G. W. Allison, H. P. Hunter, W. P. Thomas and Z. B. Rogers.

The first exportation of any sort of manufactured product from the North American continent was glass, made in Jamestown, Va., about 1608. From the crude glass bottle of 1608 to the absolutely perfect cut glass decanter made in 1896 by the Libbey Glass Company is a long step in American progress. If you wish the best cut glass that money will buy, see that the name Libbey, with a sword under it, is cut in every piece.

Taylor & Galphin

OPENING SALE

Monday, Oct. 5th.

High Class Foreign Novelty DRESS GOODS, Exclusive Designs and Weaves in Fine BLACK GOODS.

Important Additions in Black and Colored DRESS SKIRTS.

Latest Designs in Black Brocaded SATINS AND SILKS.

Attractive Novelties in Braided and Beaded DRESS TRIMMINGS.

New Things in Silk and Wool Waists, Wrappers and CHILDREN'S DRESSES.

We Have Received the Past Week Over 100 CASES of New Goods, Including Corsets Gloves Belts Ribbons Laces Flannels Linens Blankets and Domestics.

EVERYTHING Pertaining to a First-class Dry Goods Store WILL BE FOUND HERE.

We sell cheaper than any other house, but for cash only.

240 Marietta St

37½c Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Natural Wool Vests, Silk Taped, Worth 69c.

C. H. SIMON

36 Whitehall St.,

The Great Underwear Hosiery and Glove Emporium of the South.

48c Men's Camel's Hair and Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, also Heavy Fleece-lined Ones Same Price, Worth 75c.

Have you participated in the Great Underwear Sale now in progress here? If not, a visit to this Store and an inspection of this huge Stock, before buying, will doubly repay you.

Underwear and Hosiery.

At 12½c — Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Medium-weight Drawers and Long-sleeve Vests.

At 49c — Ladies' and Children's White and Gray Wool Vests and Pants, the celebrated Norfolk and New Brunswick brand, real value 75c.

At 48c — Ladies' Black Equestriennes, worth 69c.

At 69c — Ladies' and Gents' All-wool Scarlet Medicated Vests and Drawers, worth $1.

At 18c — Infants' White Half-wool Wrappers, worth 25c.

At 35c — Children's Natural Wool Vests and Pants, the 50c value.

At 12½c — Ladies' and Gents' Hermsdorf Black and Tan Hose, double sole heel and toe, white or black feet, the 19c grade.

At 25c — Ladies' Fleece-Lined Cotton and All-wool Cashmere Hose, worth 35c.

At 15c — Infants' Lamb's Wool Hose, seamless, the 25c value.

At 15c — Girl's and Boy's Stout School Hose, with double knees and soles, worth 25c.

At 89c — Children's Black Jersey and Tan Leather Leggings, others sell at $1.50.

At 39c — Babies' White and Colored Silk Caps, worth 50c.

3 for 5c — 1,000 Ink and Pencil Tablets, worth 5c each.

Gloves and Handkerchiefs.

At 75c — Ladies' French Kid Gloves, white and all popular fall shades, fancy embroidered back, 4-button or Foster hook, every pair fitted and warranted, the $1 value.

At $1.00 — The very best Kid Gloves, with 2-clasp, 4-button or Foster lacing, white, black and colored, worth $1.50.

At $1.19 — White Undressed Elbow-length Evening Gloves, worth $1.75.

At 9c — More of last week's bargains in Ladies' Hand Embroidered Unlaundered Linen, hemstitched and laundered ones, worth 25c and 35c.

A beautiful variety of Embroidered and Drawn Work Handkerchiefs, all styles and prices, from 25c up.

At 50c, $1 & $1.50 — Exquisite designs in Gauzey Evening Fans, Just arrived.

Ribbons! — Complete stock of Taffeta, Moire, Satin, Gros Grain and Fancy Ribbons. You can buy cheaper here than elsewhere.

At 50c — Children's Fine Gloria Cloth School Umbrellas, worth 75c.

At $2.98 — Children's Tailor-made Cloth Cloaks, handsomely trimmed; sizes, 1 to 6 years, regular $5 value.

At 98c — Ladies' Black Sateen Skirts, flannel lined, wide sweep, worth $1.50.

At 35c — Outing Flannel Fancy Balmoral Skirts, the 50c kind.

At $1.25 — Infants' Long Cashmere Cloaks; embroidered cape and skirt, $1.75 grade.

✦36✦ WHITEHALL. C. H. Simon ✦36✦ WHITEHALL.

EVERY ARTICLE warranted to be just as represented or money will be given back cheerfully.

J. FROHSIN, 43 Whitehall Street

WHILE SOME Aim to and some claim to, we really give best value for THE LEAST money.

Opening Sale Underwear

At prices that you never see advertised and sold anywhere but here.

Ladies' Jersey rib fleeced Cotton Vests, long sleeves 10c

Ladies' 75c quality ribbed Wool Vest or Pants, white or gray 39c

Ladies' Norfolk and New Brunswick full regular made Merino Vest or Pants 49c

Ladies' $1.00 quality pure lamb's wool medicated scarlet Vest or Pants 65c

Ladies' $1.25 quality silk and wool mixed Vests, white or gray 89c

Ladies' fleeced Egyptian Cotton Union Suits 33c

Ladies' $1.25 quality Half Wool Oneita Union Suits 75c

Children's Wool Union Suits, all sizes 47c

Misses' 50c quality ribbed Wool Vest and Pants, white or gray 25c

Boys' heavy gray mixed Shirts and Drawers 25c

Men's 35c quality heavy fleeced ribbed Shirts and Drawers 21c

Men's natural wool Shirts and Drawers, excellent quality and well finished, not quite all wool, but equal to any which usually sell at 79c each 50c

Men's $1.00 quality Wright's fleece lined Health Underwear Shirts or Drawers 59c

Men's fine Australian wool Shirts and Drawers, warranted all wool, the quality which usually sells at $1.25, for this sale at 75c

Hosiery Bargains.

Ladies' fine gauze seamless fast black Hose with heavy double soles and high spliced heels, Monday only 10c

Ladies' 25c qualities fleece-lined cotton or wool Hose 15c

Ladies' 50c quality imported all wool Cashmere Hose at 35c

Children's 50c quality ribbed all wool Cashmere Hose, all sizes 25c

Infants' seamless all wool Hose 10c

Gloves.

Fifty dozen ladies' Kid Gloves, black, white and all stylish colors, with large pearl buttons, Foster hooks, or clasps, regular selling price $1 to $1.75; choice Monday 59c

Misses' Kid Gloves, with four large pearl buttons, tans and brown 49c

Ladies' and Children's all wool Cashmere Gloves 13c

Ladies' 50c quality Cashmere Gloves, with four large pearl buttons, and Kayser's double finger Gloves 35c

Ladies' Balmoral Skirts.

Ladies' Cotton Knitted Skirts in all colors for Monday 19c

Ladies' $1 quality all wool Skirts, black cardinal, navy and black 65c

Ladies' fast black Sateen Skirts, with ruffle 50c

Ladies' Moiree Skirts, with deep ruffle, Monday $1.29

Lined Mohair Skirts, $2 quality, at $1.49

Children's Cloaks

From Bankrupt Stock At Half Value . . .

Cotton Eiderdown Cloaks, with Angora Fur trimming 45c

All wool cloaks, with deep collar and fur and braid trimmed $1.39

$3.00 quality of all wool Boucle Cloaks at $1.75

$4.00 and $5.00 qualities of fine Cloth and Boucle Cloaks $2.25

Children's Headwear.

Children's fine Silk Caps, cream and colored, from J. C. Mather stock, at one-half what you have to pay for them elsewhere.

Children's Eaton, Tom O'Shanters Bob Roy Caps 15c

At 50c each we show a great variety of the prevailing styles of Misses' and Boys' Headwear for the fall season, goods which sell elsewhere for 75c to $1.00.

For Monday 8 to 9 A. M. — Men's Unlaundered Shirts, well made, re-enforced front and back 19c.

For Monday 11 to 12 A. M. — Ladies' pure linen Handkerchiefs, unlaundered, hand-embroidered, 5c.

For Monday 9 to 10 A. M. — Men's Imported Half Hose, Hermsdorf stainless black and tan colors, worth 20c, at 8c.

MONDAY MORNING AT 8 O'CLOCK WE START

A SPECIAL OCTOBER SALE.

Prices will be Cut, Goods will be Slashed. It will be hard on other Merchants, but it means the Saving and Making of Thousands of Dollars to our Customers, and we are happy.

WE NAME YOU ONLY A FEW OF A STORE BRIM FULL OF BARGAINS.

5,000 Yards Changeable Brilliantines	9c
1,500 Yards 54 inch Camel's Hair, black and navy	15c
300 Pairs, 6 lbs., Heavy Gray Blankets, pair	98c
500 doz., 200 yds., Spool Cotton, white and black	1c
1,000 Yards Heavy Fleeced Outing Flannels	5c
Ladies' $5.00 Broadcloth Capes, Fur trimmed	$1.98
200 doz. Ladies' Seamless Fast Black Hose	5c
50 doz. Ladies' Fleeced Union Suits	29c
3,200 Yards Princess Twilled Outings	9c
5,000 oz. all new shades in Zephyr	3c
4,250 Hanks Germantown Wool, all colors	9c
200 Very Handsome Marseilles Counterpanes	$1.25
2,500 Yds. Brocade Gros Grain Silks, new styles	59c
800 prs. best $2 Kid Gloves, all shades	89c
62 bolts Brocaded Sicilian, $1.25 value	49c
25 pieces French Boucle Suitings, stylish	39c

At 8 O'clock

ON SALE

5 cases Standard Prints, Indigo, Turkey Oil Red, Black and White and Fancies, the best goods made, price 3¾c

1 case Standard yard wide, Fruit of the Loom Bleaching 5c

At 9 O'clock

1 case best yard wide Sheeting, 1 case extra quality, yard wide Bleaching 4¾c

5,000 Silvered Hand Mirrors and 450 Fine Photo Frames 10c

35 dozen Ladies' full fleeced Vests, 50c goods 15c

A Few Specials.

Best Shirt Cambric made	2½c
Gilbert's Best Silesias	9c
40-inch Rustle Taffetas	9c
Best Bunch Bones	9c
Best Velveteen Bindings	5c
Best Linen Collar Canvas	19c
Best All Linen Canvas	15c
Best Curling Irons	4c
Package Good Writing Paper	5c
Good Quality Hair Pins	1c
Best Kid Curlers	5c
Men's All Silk Hose Support'rs	12c
Men's 50c Silk Hdkfs	25c
Ladies' $1.00 Corsets	39c
Ladies' Cashmere Gloves	19c
Children's Hose Supporters	5c
Ladies' Silk Hose Supporters	25c
Knitting Silks, All Colors	3c
Embroidery Silks, skeins	1c
Men's All Linen Collars	5c
Job in Ladies' Aprons	19c

At 10 O'clock

ON SALE

1 case good quality ten-quarter bleached Sheeting 13¾c

300 dozen Ladies' Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 50c val. 10c

At 11 O'clock

30 bolts handsome all wool black brocaded Dress Goods, the $1.00 and $1.25 numbers 39c

At 12 O'clock

Black Satin Duchesse, black brocaded Gros Grain and brocaded Duchesse, $1.50 value for 69c

Ladies' $1.25 all lambs' wool Vests and Pants	49c
50 dozen Men's heavy cotton Undershirts	15c
50 dozen seamless and fast black Socks	5c
1 Case best Percales made, dark colors	10c
1 Case 40-inch good quality White Lawns	5c
500 8-Quarter Chenille Table Covers	39c
70-inch German Satin Damask, $1 values	49c
5 Cases 10-4 Cotton Blankets at	25c
50 Black figured Brilliantine Skirts	98c
100 Dozen Ladies' 39c black silk-finished Hose	15c
50 Children's $2.50 Reefer Jackets, all colors	98c
$10 Ladies' Plush Capes, jet and fur trimmed	$4.98
$8 Ladies' Astrakhan Capes, fur trimmed	$3.98
$10 Ladies' Boucle Jackets, new sleeves	$4.98
$1 Changeable Taffeta Glace Silks	59c
30 Pieces Fancy Boucle Suitings, $1.25 goods	49c

E. M. BASS & CO

CUT PRICES IN NEW BLACK AND COLORED DRESS GOODS

E. M. BASS & CO

CUT PRICES IN LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S NEW CAPES AND JACKETS.

E. M. BASS & CO

CUT PRICES IN Black and Colored SILKS. GREAT ASSORTMENT OF NEW STYLES.

E. M. BASS & CO

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Conducted by J. A. MORRIS.

Effects of Invention.

It is contended by some that a short cut in production is harmful to humanity in throwing many former operatives out of employment. It was gloomily predicted that the advent of the sewing machine would starve thousands of already underfed sewing women and make Hood's "Song of the Shirt" a hideous reality. These back number humanitarians who condemn every advance in the mechanic arts, are like the political demagogue's inveighing against the prosperous and rich, when in reality labor would starve and die but for the prosperous and rich, are obstructionists in a small, despicable way to the march of human progress. Every new machine and every new process has enlarged human labor and enhanced labor's wages. An English paper says of the introduction of the Bessemer process of making steel and its effect on the iron industries and iron workers of that country (equally applicable to this country) as follows:

"Sir Henry Bessemer and Sir William Siemens have been reproached with inventing and introducing processes that have practically ruined the manufactured iron industry of the United Kingdom. To a large extent this has no doubt been the case. The production of wrought iron during the last fifteen years has dropped from two and three-fourths to one and one-fifth million tons, while the production of steel has more than doubled. But even this movement, revolutionary and disastrous as it has been, has not been unattended with its compensations. The basic process of steel making is now largely carried on by the aid of puddler's tap, which would otherwise have been a waste product, but which is now eagerly bought up by basic steel manufacturers at five to six shillings per ton. It is usual to employ from 50 to 70 per cent of puddler's tap per ton of basic iron produced in the blast furnace. This substance usually contains from 45 to 55 per cent of iron and from 3 to 6 per cent of phosphorous, and it is the latter metalloid otherwise not only useless but deleterious, that chiefly makes the product valuable. It is the presence of the large reserves of puddler's tap in Staffordshire, etc., that has enabled the pig iron trade in these districts to keep alive."

Americanizing English Railways.

From The Scientific American.

The intense rivalry between the East Coast and West Coast routes from London to the north of Scotland has led the officers of the companies which cover the former route to make a special bid for the summer travel this year. This did not come, as was expected, in the shape of an increase of speed, the running time of the rival roads being about the same this year as last; and though there are many features which indicate that the famous annual race will take place before the season is over, there is no evidence of it at the present writing.

The special attraction of the East Coast route consists of a complete train of eight long and heavy cars built upon the lines of the typical American car, and furnished with all the various details of equipment which characterize an express passenger train in this country.

How wide a departure has been made from the common English practice may be judged from the following particulars. The train is made up of eight cars of an average length of sixty-seven feet, their weight being not far from forty tons. This is more than double the length and weight of the standard English six wheeled coach. The cars are carried on six-wheeled trucks. The Railway World (English) in describing the train says: "The train forms a compact whole, as the separate carriages are joined by the patent Gould combined vestibule, automatic coupler, buffer and continuous platform, the side buffers and screw-up couplings being abandoned in favor of appliances which have long been used in America. In fact, the train indicates throughout the triumph of American ideas." The cars are fitted with the raised clerestory roof, patent torpedo ventilators, double gas lights, Gould's steam heating apparatus, together with electric calls from each compartment. The English preference for privacy is shown in the retention of the compartment division of most of the cars, there being only one third-class car open, with doors at each end and a passage down the center. The rest of the cars are called "composite corridor carriages," and each contains three first-class and four third-class compartments, a baggage room, lavatories for each class. There is also a large baggage car with six-wheeled trucks. The total length of the train is 530 feet, and it will carry about 300 passengers.

"The weight of this train per passenger, however, is far greater than that of a train of the standard English cars, as was to be expected, and just here we find an explanation of the remarkable increase in size and power which is noticeable in this year's locomotives built for the Great Northern and Northeastern Companies. The former have turned out some grand locomotives on the general lines of Mr. Sterling's famous eight-foot driver singles, which have 19-28 inch cylinders and eight foot two inch single drivers. Mr. Worsdell has also built some big machines with 20x26 inch cylinders and seven feet seven inch four coupled drivers, a full description of which will be found in our issue of August 22d."

Electrical Hardening of Steel.

A French technical journal announces a new invention in the field of electrical metallurgy. It is a process which will give an extraordinary hardness to steel. It is reported that the inventor, a Mr. Taux, has executed the following experiments before a committee of engineers at Strasburg: A drill hardened by electricity pierced a shell twice as quick as a drill of the best steel hardened in the ordinary way. The drill was closely examined afterwards by means of a strong microscope and not the least injury could be discovered. An electrically hardened circular saw cut iron bars with surprising ease. With a cold chisel similarly treated a steel bar, 1x1½ inches, was cut through and the operation was repeated five times on the same bar. Then a cast-steel plate, one-quarter inch thick, was cut with the chisel, the edge of which showed neither a fissure nor any other alteration afterwards. An electrically hardened table knife cut iron wire of one-eighth inch diameter just as easily as a cotton string. The process is said to consist in the hardening of the red-hot steel objects in a conductive bath traversed by an electric current. If these tests should be confirmed by further practical experiences, the consequences would be of the greatest importance in the manufacture of tools.

An Electrical Aerial Torpedo.

Mr. H. G. Rich, electrical engineer, has invented an instrument of warfare which he calls an "aerial torpedo," designed to be used in the siege of cities, or to scatter large bodies of troops while at rest. The torpedo consists of a small-sized gas-filled balloon, capable of sustaining for any length of time from thirty to forty pounds at an elevation of from 500 to 1,000 feet above the earth. Inside of the lower or small end of the balloon is placed a metal cylinder, which contains an electrical device, the purpose of which is to ignite the gas in the balloon at any stated period. When this is done the balloon, of course, is destroyed, and the basket falls to the earth with great rapidity. Underneath the balloon is suspended a case or basket containing high explosives, similar to dynamite, which explodes with terrific force when striking a hard substance like the earth or walled embankments. The gas is carried in metal cylinders, enough being compressed in one cylinder to inflate a considerable number of the balloons.

Bank Robber Trap.

From New Ideas.

The latest device for bringing to naught the ill-directed energy of the thief who presents a pistol to the head of bank officials in broad daylight and during business hours is reported from the west. This species of criminal audacity is getting to be painfully common of late, the usual plan being for the bandit to select an opportune moment when lots of money is in sight, and rush up to the window, thrust his pistol through the cashier's opening, and demand the funds on pain of instant death in case of a refusal. The system devised for the trapping of this species of the gentry consists of a drop fitted in the floor in front of the pay window, and so nicely adjusted as to be unnoticed except upon close examination. The dropping of the trap is effected by a knob on the inside and readily accessible to the cashier. Directly beneath the drop a chute extends downward about six feet and converging to a point at the bottom. The sides of this chute are lined with spikes, which project inward and downward. When Mr. Robber steps to the window and makes his demand the cashier grasps the money with one hand, as if to deliver it, says: "All right, here you are," and with the other turns the knob that unlatches the drop, when "down goes McGinty," wedged into the chute between the spikes, from which no amount of cursing will extricate him, and the bank partition, being bullet proof, if he chooses to shoot it only adds to the alarm already given by the bank's officials, which brings the police to bag the game so effectually caught.

Novel Electrical Experience.

The London Electrician states that at a special meeting of the South African Philosophical Society, held on the 2d ult., a lecture on the above subject was delivered by Mr. A. P. Trotter, government electrician and inspector. Toward the end of the lecture the lecturer rang up the Capetown telephone exchange and asked if any of the longer postoffice telegraph lines were clear. The Port Elizabeth line was then connected up, and by means of a wheatstone bridge on the lecture table, the resistance of the line was measured. The lecturer then observed that, with the extremely sensitive instrument used in the government electrical laboratory, it was not necessary to use ordinary electric batteries for signalling to such a distance as to Port Elizabeth. He disconnected the battery, and, plunging a steel knife and silver fork into an orange, sent signals by means of the feeble current thus generated. He then asked the front row of the audience to join hands, and, putting them in the circuit, sent signals through their bodies to Port Elizabeth and back by means of the orange cell. As a concluding experiment an omelette was made "under some disadvantages," and the cost of the electrical energy was stated to be only 1d.

The Brakehandle Barometer.

"This rain is about over," said a motorman on an open car to an Albany Argus reporter.

"Are you a weather prophet?" was asked.

"I think I am, as far as dry or wet weather is concerned," he replied. "I can tell whether we'll have rain within twenty-four hours or not."

"How am I able to do it? Well, it's like this: When it's going to rain the brakehandle becomes sticky almost a day before. The motorman will first notice it fully twenty hours before the storm arrives. You can just barely notice it then, but the stickiness will increase until it will be almost impossible to get a decent grip without tearing the flesh on your hands. Now, on Friday night, I began to feel that sticky business and I told a fellow who was on the seat behind me that it was going to rain. The sky was clear, and after he glanced around he said that I was away off. I said: 'I don't say it's going to rain right away, but it will before this time tomorrow,' and it did. Oh, there's no going back on the brake as a barometer."

At this point in the motorman's remarks a passenger boarded the car. The front seat was about filled, but that did not matter. He wanted to talk with the motorman.

"Is the rain all over?" was his query.

"Pretty near," answered the electricity pusher.

"Well, I'm glad of that. Do you know," continued the latest arrival, "I place more confidence in a motorman's prediction than I do in those made by the weather signal man?"

The motorman blushed becomingly.

The Most Luxurious City.

John Gilmer Speed writes of the money spent annually in "The Most Luxurious City in the World," in the October Ladies' Home Journal. He asserts in a prefatory way that New York is the most luxurious city in the world, and that expenditures are made on mere living with an elegance and ostentation unknown in any of the capitals of Europe. The total wealth of New York would, if equally divided, give to each man, woman and child of that city $3,756.82—an amount greater than any other city in the world. Mr. Speed states that $20,400,000 are paid annually to the lawyers of New York; $11,328,000 to physicians and surgeons; $3,000,000 to the clergymen; $2,665,000 to architects; $1,600,000 to dentists; $13,020,000 to brokers. An aggregate of about $100,000,000 is spent annually for clothing, $1,000,000 for furs, $20,000,000 for diamonds and other jewels, $3,500,000 for cut flowers and growing plants, $20,000,000 on yachting (the boats representing an investment of $20,000,000), which is something more than is spent yearly on horses and carriages. The elevated railroads take in $12,000,000 for car fare, and the surface lines $15,000,000, a total of $27,000,000 for going about New York. Mr. Speed estimates that $31,837,500 are spent by New Yorkers each year in European travel, $3,537,500 of which go for steamship tickets. New Yorkers spend $30,000,000 for beer and $90,000,000 for wine and spirits—about sixty-two and two-third dollars for each person per year. In their gifts to charities New Yorkers are most liberal, $9,000,000 being the annual sum thus expended. More money is spent in supporting and furthering church work in New York than is paid all theaters and playhouses of the city. The total spent for amusements is $5,900,000, while considerably more than $6,000,000 is contributed to the support of churches.

It Is Indeed a Dark Mystery.

From The London Truth.

What is the reason for the extraordinary variations in the price charged for the same drug by different druggists? I have recently been compelled, for my sins, to have a prescription made up at three different chemists'. The first was the army and navy stores, where the price was 10d. The second was at the seaside, where the price was 1s 3d. The third was in another country town, where the price was 1s 9d. There is, therefore, a difference of 5 per cent between the stores' price and the seaside price and a difference of 110 per cent between the former and the country chemist's price. I doubt whether a similar discrepancy cauld be found in any other branch of retail trade, and why should it be so in the chemists'?

For the Love of Buttermilk.

An ingenious housekeeper has hit upon a novel way of procuring delicious buttermilk without the labor of churning. The milk is permitted to sour and partially skimmed so as to allow enough cream to render it rich. It can be taken from the ice box provided you wish it cold and simply beat it a few moments with an egg beater (one that turns with a handle is preferable), and you have as fine buttermilk as can be made under any process. There are so many invalids who crave it, and yet it is often an impossibility to get it pure and rich. It is usually diluted with water and often there are so many lumps of butter floating through it that it is not very inviting, but by this mode any one who can get any amount of milk, no matter how small, can manufacture in a few moments a drink fit for the gods. Try it and see how quickly this delightful drink can be had.

Care of the Eyes.

Avoid "squinting."

Shade the eyes from the full glare of sunlight.

When the eyes are weak, sleep all that is possible.

Keep soap and all patent eye washes out of the eyes.

As you value your sight, avoid all quack eye doctors.

Never read nor use the eyes for fine work during twilight.

Whenever an eye is injured, call in an experienced oculist at once.

Never expose the eyes needlessly to dust or flying particles of any kind.

Have an abundance of good, steady light for any work you may have on hand.

Let the light come to your eyes from one side or from above, not from in front.

Do not work in a poor light, and avoid a glaring light, as it may be as bad as too little light.

Do not use a flickering light for reading or sewing; use a lamp with a large burner, and use good oil.

When the eyes are hot and heavy, bathe them in cold or tepid water, and do not confine them too closely to any sort of work.

Whenever the eyes ache, or are easily fatigued, use them as little as possible, and look up from the work frequently to rest them.

When reading, hold the head erect and at a distance from the light, and do not bend the head over the needle work any more than is possible.

Avoid poorly printed books, with poor paper and poor type, and do not read when riding in the cars or carriage, nor when walking nor when lying down, nor when convalescent from a protracted illness, nor when the whole body is in a weakened state.

STYLES IN MILLINERY.

The Latest May Be Seen at the Parlors of Mr. Oscar Baker.

The different stylish millinery establishments all have their special novelties, some willow plumes, others virot roses, while Mr Oscar Baker has as his novelty the beautiful Russian violets, that at present give the artistic touch of color to all French gowns as well as hats. They are the luxurious purple violets in all the exquisite tints, that of all other flowers seem to be the most popular. Their tints are carried out in the favored shades of ribbon and in the chenille braid hats. A typical French hat, fashioned by Francois for this establishment, is of chenille braid, combining the deep tints of the Russian violet with cadet blue. The brim is softened by a face of pale colored chiffon, while the soft crush crown is of embossed velvet showing the shades of cadet blue harmonizing with the touch of violet. Paradise aigrettes give the broad front trimming held in place by knots of violet ribbon.

Another unique hat is called the "H. M. I. Military," and has a cap front of dark green velvet. The high, rather narrow, crown has steele buckles holding together narrow bands of velvet encircling the crown, while height and width alike are given by stylish black cocktails. The back is adjusted with American beauty roses and tiny swampberries.

The popular coronation hat is of chenille braid combining the shades of green velvet and gray. The crush crown of green and violet chenille is given height by willow aigrettes held in place by an exquisite gray quill. The back is adjusted with an elaborate bunch of the favored Russian violets.

Another attractive hat showed in chenille braid the French combination of blue and green. Exquisitely tinted wings with the rich shades of blue and green predominating gave a broad effect to the front trimming with loops of ribbon in the center giving height.

The popular Gainsboro style was seen in a Francois hat of black velvet adjusted with rich mateor roses. Steele buckles made bright the crown, while at one side was a beautfully lxurious bunch of black ostrich tips.

To Open Tuesday.

The Southern Talking Machine Company, having decided to locate in Atlanta, will open to visitors Tuesday morning, 6th inst., at 9 o'clock, their graphophone parlor at No. 15 Peachtree street, and hope to please and interest those who call. In connection with the parlor is a handsome soda fount, at which lady visitors will be served free on opening day.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that we will introduce at the next session of the general assembly a bill to be entitled "A bill to amend the charter of the town of Battle Hill," so as to change the north line of incorporated limits of said town by moving the same 3,000 feet south of the present line.

A. S. SMITH,
M. J. BAER,
DANIEL COURSEY.

OUR HIGHEST PRICE IS

$25.00 SUIT

MADE TO ORDER.

These Suits are made by the best Atlanta Tailors; tried on before finished; workmanship and trimmings all first-class. We guarantee that they cannot be equaled. Come and examine our stock.

DAVIS TAILORING CO.

14 PEACHTREE STREET.

OUR LOWEST PRICE IS

$15.00 SUIT

MADE TO ORDER.

KOLB ATTACKS THE TREASON OF EX-GOVERNOR THOMAS JONES

Became Governor of Alabama Through Machine Control, and Is Denouncing Those Who Dissented Then.

NOW, AT BIDDING OF STRANGERS, BETRAYS HIS PARTY

Reuben F. Kolb, Under the Bryan and Sewall Banner, Gives Expression To Some Untrammeled Views on the Subject of the Situation.

ALL ALABAMA HAS INTEREST IN THE OUTCOME OF THE PRESENT MUDDINESS

Father of Populism Pours Caustic Upon the Record of His Late Rival—Chairman Denson, of the Convention of 1890, Shows What a Stickler for Machine Loyalty Jones Was When He Was Himself the Beneficiary Thereof.

JONES IN 1891:
Whatever the voice of the party, uttered by those whom the party appoints to speak for it, I will heed and obey.—Speech in Clayton, Barbour county.

JONES IN 1896:
The democrats of the country, and not the delegates sent to Chicago, are the final judges of what the doctrines of the democratic party are.—Speech in Lakeview, Jefferson county.

Birmingham, Ala., October 3.—Staff Correspondence The Constitution.)—Captain Reuben F. Kolb has turned the tables on ex-Governor Thomas G. Jones.

Jones, the violent party-at-any-cost democrat, who has denounced bolters as traitors to caucasian blood as well as state inter-Hanna by indirection; whilst Reuben F. Kolb, the hitherto victim of this knight errant of Alabama chivalry, is lending his weight and influence to the success of democracy and the will of his native state.

A Historic Rivalry.

The rivalry between these men began in 1890, when the farmers of Alabama dared to disregard the edict of the Montgomery ring, headed by The Advertiser. It was the instructed vote of that county, which Jones did not have the power to deliver to his rivals, who had substantial standing, and which he was too ungenerous to release, as it would have voted for and nominated Kolb, that made his own nomination possible. It was a case of calling on his neighbors to help him hold the day, because if relieved it would turn around and bite him. Thus it was that Jones became the beneficiary of what is called party "regularity" against which he is now kicking so much.

The Alabama state convention of 1896 was the first held in the union in this political year. Ex-Governor Thomas G. Jones participated in the primaries which led up to the Alabama delegation in Chicago. Through the mouth of that delegation of his own choosing, through undisputed party methods, Governor Thomas G. Jones voted for Bryan and Sewall, free coinage and denunciation of national banks, and when all is over swallows his conscience, bolts his party and pays "friendly" visits to Mark Hanna.

Meanwhile Captain Kolb, recognizing what the democracy has done, and what he should have remained and helped to do, calls upon his partisans to rally around the banner set up at Chicago, and is today working for the cause of the great common people. The picture thus presented of Jones and Kolb is one upon which Alabamians are looking today with feelings which would be hard to describe.

Captain Kolb on Jones.

The story of ex-Governor Jones's record was fully brought up in a talk which I had today with Captain Kolb.

"It is amazing," said he, "how a man who owes all that he is to mere machine loyalty to party, should have all at once become so changed that he repudiates all his record of the past six years. When I ran for the governorship in 1892 on a nomination from a split democratic convention the vials of Jones's wrath were overflowing. Now, without even an ostensible backing, he bolts party action in which he participated. That is one thing which I never did. I always remained true to every political action in which I participated. But now that the Jonesism of today gives us the culmination of the factionalism which took charge of the state in 1890, we can return to the 'old' democracy when Alabamians were united."

Democracy is the rturned prodigal. The state convention of 1890 was the skirmish line of the two opposing factions of Alabama white voters. I was put before that convention by one of those factions composed almost exclusively of farmers, who owned their lands, as their candidate for governor. The present nominee for congress by the silver men of the third district, Hon. Henry D. Clayton, placed my name in nomination and fought for me with matchless valor. I am now supporting him for congress and I, and perhaps he, have not altered a jot or tittle of the faith which supported and controlled us in that fight. The same constituency that supported me then are working with me now, as to nineteen-twentieths of it.

Southern Farmers Are Democrats.

"This constituency," continued Captain Kolb, "is democratic in fact, for it could not be otherwise. Southern farm owners and tillers of the soil are never anything but democratic. If you mean to ask whether these original supporters of mine have resumed the name 'democrat' I will say they have not, in my opinion. They vote for Bryan because they are authorized to do so by the national people's party convention, but mainly because Bryan embodies their doctrines. They vote for Sewall instead of Watson because in Alabama it is expedient in the interest of Bryan's election. Johnston defeated Goodwyn in every congressional district except the seventh, and gained largely there over Oates. The fifty-two white counties gave Johnston a majority upwards of 3,000. Johnston and the leaders under him, with the evidence of his success, demand Sewall instead of Watson. I and my friends, the great mass of the populists, see in Bryan's success a substantial affirmation of all we have contended for from 1890 to this day.

"The Alabama convention of 1890 was composed of 525 delegates. I was the candidate of the bulk of the present supporters of free coinage, then known in a large measure but not wholly, as alliancemen. The alliance in Alabama meant to meet and defeat plutocracy. It was the advance line of the present reform democracy that supports Bryan.

Fighting the Common People.

"Thomas G. Jones, then as now, the attorney of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, took the stump very actively against me and the alliance. His speeches were published in The Montgomery Advertiser and his claims for the nomination were advocated furiously by that sheet, long the democratic party organ of this state. Its support of Jones was mild, however, compared with its denunciation of me and my following. It was so vindictive and excessive in its rage vented on me, then holding the office of commissioner of agriculture, that Jones, for fear of a reaction of the public mind, beseeched it, in vain, to temper its wrath. On the first ballot in the democratic state convention of 1890 I received 236 votes; Jones received but 45. Johnston, Richardson and Crook received the others among them, only Johnston reaching the 100 mark. On the thirty-fourth ballot Jones received the nomination and I acquiesced, going before the convention and pledging my vote and influence for the nominee, which was faithfully given, and Jones was elected without opposition."

"How, then, came ex-Governor Jones flocked off to himself since?"

Jones's Previous Record.

"Well, Jones is generally for himself. He has affiliated with the republicans before now. In the darkest hour of reconstruction, when the cavalry bugle sounded reveille from the porch of the state capitol, Jones every day pushed his way through the United States troops to get to his office in that same building. Every justice of our supreme court was then a scalawag, yet Jones was chosen reporter by them of the court. He followed the rule of doing in Rome as the Romans do. The negroes celebrated the Fourth of July on the suburbs of Montgomery while Jones held the office. The three republican scalawag justices and Jones rode in the procession of negroes, etc., through the streets of Montgomery. Jones has now no scruple in joining the procession that daily marches before Hanna!

"Thus you see," said the captain, smilingly, "Jones is a de facto bolter, but he has as many excuses for marching before Hanna now as he had for marching with the Alabama scalawags and negroes thirty years ago."

Asked as to why Jones made war upon him after his support of him in 1890, Captain Kolb continued:

"Well, as I have said, I had 236 votes on the first ballot out of the full democratic convention in 1890, and besides these there were 100 Kolb men delegates to this body who were instructed for the other candidates. Jones had only twenty-nine and one-quarter instructed delegates. As soon as any one of the four, Johnston, Richardson, Crook or Jones should be taken down my nomination was assured. It was Kolb against the field. The field combined, necessarily, on their weakest man. Jones had given up the fight and gone home. Under this state of affairs the Kolb men grew restive before 1892 came around, when another election would transpire.

Jones for Machine Loyalty.

"Jones took the stump as early as the fall of 1891 for the party precedent of two terms. He said he did not want a re-election and had not intended to stand for it, but as my friends were preparing to break the party precedent he felt in honor bound to sacrifice himself for his party interests. As early as October 25, 1891, Governor Jones spoke upon the issue of his re-nomination at Wetumpka, one of the Kolb strongholds. He said, among other things:

I believe that any nominee of a democratic convention, no matter what may be my personal relations to him, is sufficiently sanctified for any democrat to vote for him.

At a later date, in November following, in the same campaign, he made a long set speech at Birmingham ridiculing the idea of dissolving a party precedent. He said here, 'I am a democrat, without affix or prefix.' Later on, in the same campaign, he spoke at Clayton, Barbour county, using the following words:

" 'No extremity can drive me to take the party by the throat, no matter how wrongfully I might deem a decision against me. Whatever the voice of the party uttered by those whom the party appoints to speak for it, I will heed and obey.'

Repudiates His Own Words.

"Some weeks ago, you remember, the nationalists, or bolters, held a meeting at Lakeview, a suburb of this city, to start their ball in motion. Jones was the principal orator. In private conversation on the ground he said his faction had no expectation of carrying the state, but they did expect to defeat Bryan in Alabama—that is, they expected to secure the electoral vote of Alabama to McKinley. In course of his carefully prepared speech at Lakeview, subsequently published in full by his authority in The Montgomery Advertiser, he said:

" 'Next it (the Chicago convention) appeals to the love of the party by calling on us to follow a new leader who boasted of his purpose to disrupt the party, and who was preparing to disrupt it if it declined to subordinate all of its principles to his theory of experimenting with the coinage and prosperity of this country. * * *

" 'We decline to ratify its acts or adopt its platform. * * *

" 'As for ourselves, we believe that the democrats of the country and not the delegates sent to Chicago are the final judges of what the doctrines of the democratic party are.'

"The bi-ennial democratic state convention met in June, 1892, in the statehouse, and was composed of delegates sent up by county primaries. My friends believed I had the majority of the convention. My side to the dispute, represented by Mr. P. J. Bowman, offered to appoint a committee of nine, Jones to appoint a like committee, and these two to meet in conference and settle the question of credentials at issue. The executive committee had been appointed in 1890, after Jones had been nominated then, and it was, in the majority, in favor of the re-election of Jones. Our proposition was refused by the Jones faction in the convention and our faction organized a convention at McDonalds opera house, under the style of Jeffersonian democracy. We adopted a platform in all respects consistent with our line of support of Bryan now. Jones had 100,000 majority in 1890. He claimed about 11,000 in 1892. The story of the intervening campaigns is well understood and need not be repeated here, except to say that those who followed me have ever been true to the principles of democracy, and are now shoulder to shoulder with their fellow citizens to save Alabama from ruin and subjugation to the money power.

The Ex-Governor with Republicans.

"As the situation now stands, I am in sympathy with nine-tenths of the white people of this state in supporing Bryan, and the one-tenth that Governor Jones speaks for are dependant upon the republican vote. I think the generation of negroes that have reached the voting age since the terrors of the reconstruction era are utterly unimpressed with any question of politics, and the old-time carpet bagger is no more. There have been no interested white men in the black belt for twenty years to talk politics of the republican variety to them. They have seen no one but whites in office and those whites are of the better class of natives, generally landowners. Besides this powerful anti-republican influence, farming has been profitless for twenty years. A hand-to-mouth existence has only been secured by the negroes in the black belt by means of liens annually recorded on the crops before they are planted. Altogether the black belt negro is no longer a republican. He is as good a democrat as is found in the white counties, and better, perhaps. They are more dependent on politics for a living and the politics around them are democratic."

"I do not suppose there are exceeding 1,000 white men, republicans, in Alabama who could recommend themselves to a president of the United States for responsible office. There may not be 500 such men. If McKinley is elected he will very likely use his patronage lavishly among the nationalists or bolting democracy. These bolters are generally men of education and position. Indeed, the white masses are solid for Bryan, unless it may be in some of the white counties that a strong republican vote exists. It always has existed there. But I mean to say the masses of whites are not nationalists. They are for Bryan or McKinley, with the former immensely in the lead. If Bryan is elected my expectation is the white people of Alabama will know very little more division among themselves on federal questions than existed before the war on that class of questions. The state never had a whig United States senator and only for a limited time did any of the districts send a whig representative to congress. I don't think we ever had more than one or two whig governors, and never a whig legislature in both branches. This state is essentially a Bryan state now, as it was democratic before the war, so that I think the nationalists, if they survive at all, depend on McKinley's pap, and if they fail of that the only thing next for them to do is to revive the old whig party of Webster and Clay and Harrison. The division of the people of this state on domestic matters will never be as considerable in the future as it has been since 1890, in my opinion.

The Bolt of '96.

"When these bolting democrats held their state convention in Montgomery, a few weeks ago, one of the most prominent members among them said in his speech before that convention, referring to the Chicago platform: 'If that is right, and having fought these men on principles, if I now felt it my duty to submit to these things, before God I would hunt up Rube Kolb and beg his pardon.' Many others who were members of that convention have said the same thing to myself and my friends. I truly appreciate their liberality and am glad the time has come for my vindication. I am ready to meet them in the interest of public justice and take part in the proffered reconciliation. I claim that the conditions are present that impose upon these bolting, so-called democrats, a free and full apology to me. Had they not taken part in the contest between Clarke and Johnston, as Clarke partisans, had they not carried the matter into the regular democratic state convention, April 21, 1896, under the most solemn promises to abide by its decision, had they not advised everbody to vote for the ticket put out by that convention on the ground of party obligations, or had they instead of these things, forewarned the country that they would hold the democratic party responsible to their own private judgment, then I might be prepared to admit that what they are doing in the line of a bolt in 1896, had no connection with what I and others felt bound to do on the same line, but altogether under different circumstances in 1892.

"Following up the plain cause and effect leading from their present position back to my position in 1892, I must be excused for insisting that they and their handful of adherents cannot turn back the current which a multitude of democratic voters turned upon the politics of Alabama.

"The Chicago platform of 1896 is regularly and radically democratic, because it vindicates and adopts the platform of the Jeffersonian democracy, convened in the McDonald opera house in 1892, and upon which platform I had the honor to be nominated for governor. Governor Jones and his present bolting followers are now as they were then, repudiators of democracy. The difference between the organized democracy of 1892 and the Jeffersonian democracy was extinguished and forever lost at Chicago in 1896, and the result is Bryan. I am glad I can now confidently expect the hand of recognition from these bolting democrats, because they admit the orthodox character of the Chicago convention and the validity of the platform under the test of precedent.

"However much contempt," concluded the speaker, "honest men are bound to feel for such conduct as has been exhibited by Governor Jones, who, having been the beneficiary of technical regularity in democratic conventions, now turns around and betrays his party, the highest appreciation must be felt for those gold democrats who fought their battle up to the primaries and then took place in the ranks, bowing to the majority. Among them are such men as Hon. John B. Knox, E. L. Russell and many others, who are today fighting for the true principles of democracy and the nominees of the party in this state.

"A politician of the character of Governor Jones," emphasized Captain Howell, "who is always on hand when there is something to be given out, resembless too much the buzzard in a fever stricken city, to command much respect."

Ex-Chairman Denson Talks.

During the day I met another prominent Alabamian, Hon. W. H. Denson, formerly of Gadsden, but now of this city. Colonel Denson was the temporary and permanent chairman of the state convention of 1890, and it was through his ruling that Jones was enabled to keep tied the hands of the Montgomery delegation, which made his nomination possible.

"The condition of the democratic party in 1890 in Alabama," said Colonel Denson, "was one solid phalanx, so far as any one man could judge, from all the acts and doings of the politicians and the people. In 1890 the farmers' alliance took a definite and well-defined position upon public matters, especially the financial question, and upon trusts, monopolies and combines. Their purpose was to defeat these two evils that were oppressing them and destroying all profit arising from the products of their farms. They were well taught, and correctly taught, in the farmers' alliance, that the cause of their depression and gradually going deeper into the depths and finally reaching absolute poverty was the contraction of the money volume of the country, which resulted from the demonitization of silver; and at the same time the settled purpose of each and every chief executive of the nation to so contract the currency—even that which they admitted was "sound" to use their term—and place the money of the country and the wants and needs of the people entirely and wholly within the control of the national banking interests of the country. It will be remembered that, by a law of congress, the greenbacks, as they were returned to the United States treasury, were destroyed by burning; and it was alone by the interference of the leaders of the democracy at that time, among them being that noble old Roman, Allen G. Thurman, then in the United States senate, that attention was called to this matter, and a law was introduced prohibiting the further destruction of the greenbacks. The burning of greenbacks was then stopped. That left in the treasury and circulation only $360,000,000 of greenbacks. But all the gold and all the silver and all the national banking money with the remainder of greenbacks, left an insufficient quantity of money in circulation to meet the demands of business and the needs of the people. This gave origin to what was called the greenback party.

"The silver question had been sprung upon the people by the Bland-Allison law in its passage through congress in 1878. From this the high protective tariff that had existed ever since the war, fostered special interests aggregated capital in certain centers, defeated competition in trade and put it into the power of protected industries to form combines to raise and control prices and depress the price of labor.

The People Begin To Think.

"With this short statement of the causes of destitution and discontent staring the people in the face, I state that they commenced to consider the troubles that overhung and surrounded them, and they reached the right solution of the question—that it was the want of money, or the decreased money volume and high federal taxation. The Farmers' Alliance had its origin in the south. It was composed of old democrats and old confederate soldiers mostly, a large majority of whom today—yea, all of them except political mendicants—are as true to the welfare and well-being of this country and the maintainence of democratic principles as they ever were.

"In 1890 Captain Kolb was commissioner of agriculture in Alabama. He had been a brave confederate soldier and a leader in the democratic party of his locality, and was as well versed as any man in the land how to secure a legitimate majority in a negro county. Under the laws of Alabama the commissioner of agriculture was required to visit the different sections of the state and organize farmers' institutes. Captain Kolb was not only impressed with the laudable ambition of being governor, but certainly is as remarkable a political organizer as ever was in Alabama. These institutes were formed in the spring of the year, and by the time the conventions met in the first part of May Captain Kolb had his forces well organized and well in hand. They were composed of that class of our people who resisted the bayonets and shot from Gettysburg to Vicksburg, and whose fidelity to any cause they espoused could never be questioned in time of peace or time of war. Men of this character they stood by him with a loyalty and devotion that could not but challenge the admiration and respect of even those who differed with them. When the state convention met in the latter part of May, 1890, there were five candidates before the convention called by the democratic party to nominate a candidate for governor. Captain Kolb had a majority over any of the five. This was the most remarkable political convention that ever assembled in Alabama. Prejudices were aroused, excitement controlled to a great extent and all persons opposed to Captain Kolb, indulging in no personal animosity to him or his followers, entertained the honest belief that it was the captain's purpose to disrupt the democratic party in Alabama, although he was seeking the nomination of a democratic convention. These thoughts were inspired by communications and articles appearing in the newspapers and actions taken by western farmers' alliances and those of the south. The assault of the farmers' alliance in the west was against the republican party, because that country was republican; in the south it was an assault against the democratic party. The usual amount of recriminations were indulged in against the party as being the cause of the depression of the country and the suffering of the people.

How Jones Was Saved.

"This convention sat for five days. I had the honor of being elected temporary and permanent chairman of this convention. Many preliminary moves were made, great excitement and bitterness was engendered by the attempt of leaders on the floor to secure advantages by parliamentary tactics. This state of things continued until Friday evening. Friday night the leaders of the four candidates other than Kolb consulted as to whom would be the strongest candidate to put out before the convention next morning single-handed against Kolb. Governor Jones was the weakest candidate before that convention, and although it may seem a paradox, in his weakness lay his strength. It was ascertained that, if Jones was not put in nomination, a number of the delegation from Montgomery county would vote next morning for Kolb's nomination against any other candidate in the field, and this would have nominated Kolb. Three of these four candidates withdrew from the contest and it was agreed to put Governor Jones in the field against Kolb, not because he was the choice of the majority of the delegates, but that because of the peculiar environments that surrounded and controlled the county of Montgomery made his nomination practical and easy. On Saturday morning each candidate withdrew except Kolb and Jones.

"The contest arose as to whether or not the delegation from Montgomery county had the power to ignore the positive instructions given by the county convention when they selected these delegates to represent the county in the state convention, which required them to vote for Jones as long as he was before the convention, and to use all honorable means to secure his nomination as candidate for governor. I call special attention to these instructions, because from my ruling as to the power of the convention to require county delegations to observe instructions sprung a great contest among the people of Alabama as to the legality and fairness of Jones's nomination. Let it be remembered that a state convention is composed of delegates from counties; that it is the fundamental principle of democratic power and democratic usage that local self-government shall be the controlling sentiment and right in democratic practices. The constituent elements of a state convention being, as I stated before, composed of the delegates from each county, I ruled that the convention had no power whatever to allow any faction composing part of a county delegation to disregard the positive authority and direct instructions that were placed upon such delegations when they were selected to represent the county in the state convention, and when it appeared, as in this case, that each delegate agreed to observe instructions imposed by the county convention, I thought I would be lending the state convention to a faction in order to carry out their personal will in utter disregard of the will of the majority of the democrats of Montgomery county, who had given instructions positively to their delegates on this question. I held that the county delegation must vote united, as these were the instructions of the county convention, and I required the secretary to so place them upon the tally sheet—seventeen solidly for Jones. This nominated Jones. Before I announced the result of the ballot great excitement and confusion prevailed, and at one time it appeared that the convention might break up in discord. Seeing this, and appreciating the result, I determined that the convention should not break up. I ordered the sergeant-at-arms to clear the lobbies at once, and made each delegate take his seat and remain in silence until I announced the result. When I announced the ballot nominating Jones I waited a reasonable length of time for some man to question the correctness of the ballot, and at the time that I decided that the delegates should vote united I waited a seasonable length of time for some gentleman to take an appeal from my decision. None was taken, and as the decision of the chair became the law of the convention, I determined it should not break up, and I would use all my influence to keep at least a majority of the democrats in the convention, because no just cause had been given to any democrat to complain of any action of that convention. Democracy means the rule of the majority—that was a democratic convention.

The Decision Defended.

"I know that criticism has been made as to the fairness of my decision in that state. No decision of like character had ever been made before in any democratic convention, but I desire to call attention to the fact now that the county convention being a constituent of the state convention, their instructions ought to be obeyed and they should not depart from them. The state convention is but a representative in part of the county convention to carry out its will.

"But an agreement between delegates of a county that they will vote as united for any particular candidate and stand by him as long as he is a candidate before the convention, can be disregarded at will by any individual delegate of a delegation, because it is a self-imposed obligation, but in the case that I decided it was an obligation imposed by the constituent element of a convention over which I presided. To any reasonable man this distinction was broad, and my ruling was correct, and the democratic convention of Illinois adopted it and made the same ruling I did a few weeks afterwards.

"Governor Jones made his acceptance speech, and Captain Kolb and the other candidates came forward and pledged their loyalty and firm support to the democratic nominees. Kolb made as eloquent and patriotic a speech as I have ever heard on such an occasion; and as far as I know he carried out his speech and did support the nominees. I only heard the mutterings of complaint that he made as to my rulings on that one particular matter that defeated him. Jones was elected and a democratic legislature composed largely of Farmers' Alliancemen; and they entered the democratic caucus, remained with it and stood by its decisions. After the election and in the fall of 1891 Captain Kolb proclaimed himself a candidate for governor against Governor Jones, still claiming to act within the lines of the democratic party. The contest was severe and the majority of the delegations were in favor of Jones, the delegations being chosen by primary elections. Captain Kolb declined to go before the democratic convention, but he was nominated then by his followers who drew the distinction between the organized democracy, as they called it, by nominating this Jeffersonian democrat. The canvass was spirited and heated. An election was held and Jones was declared elected. Kolb, as long as he went into democratic conventons, abided by the result and stood by it, in which he is superior to Jones.

Jones Appeals for Himself.

"During all this political struggle and strife, before conventions, during conventions and after conventions, the best part of our candidate Jones's speeches were in denunciation of growlers in the first campaign, bolters, and men who were finding fault with the action of the majority of the democratic convention. In the second campaign the governor was peculiarly severe in his denunciation of bolters, denominating Kolb and his followers as bolters, and saying that they were taking the first step toward the republican party. Such a bold hero in the cause of organized democracy was Governor Jones that he fell into an epigram that went through all the campaign in Alabama, that 'he was a democrat without affixes or prefixes, and stood by the voice of the party whenever expressed in a legally assembled convention.'

"I am very much surprised at Governor Jones's position now. He is my personal friend; I think well of him personally; but there never has been such a departure from one's former ways and teachings as is now manifested by the governor's position in being a leader in the Indianapolis recruiting office of the republican party since the days of Julian the apostate. His action is a complete metamorphosis and change. The man has not only been converted, but has been regenerated and is now ready to be baptized and take the sacrament and salvation in the political church controlled by political methods that he has taught assiduously ever since 1890 to the first of this year, the young men of Alabama to hate and detest. Of course, the movement in Alabama of which Governor Jones is a prominent leader, is only a manifestation of the spirit of self-sufficiency and of domination of the old ring rule that the people of Alabama utterly destroyed and shelved in the last state convention in the election of Joseph Johnston as governor.

An Ingrate in Politics.

"Governor Jones is the beneficiary of organized democracy. He denounced bolting, he was the beneficiary of popularity, and when regularity goes to the other side he bolts himself.

"Every political honor he ever enjoyed in his life has been conferred upon him by the voice of an organized democratic convention; but now he spurns and tramples under foot the teachings and the laws of democratic conventions, and sets himself up with his followers as a higher and better judge of democratic principles than the great mass of the plain common people who are the backbone of the country and the tenth legion always of the organized democracy. Of course this movement will never amount to much; because I am convinced from the statement of Governor Jones that any organized opposition to the democratic party inevitably leads into the ranks of the republican party, I am fortified further in this statement because in Jones's congressional district in Alabama the republicans have been asked to take down their candidate for congress and fuse with and support the nominee after the order of the Indianaolis recruiting office. I am much surprised to hear these Indianapolis latter-day saints criticising the Chicago platform as being undemocratic.

Indorsing National Banks.

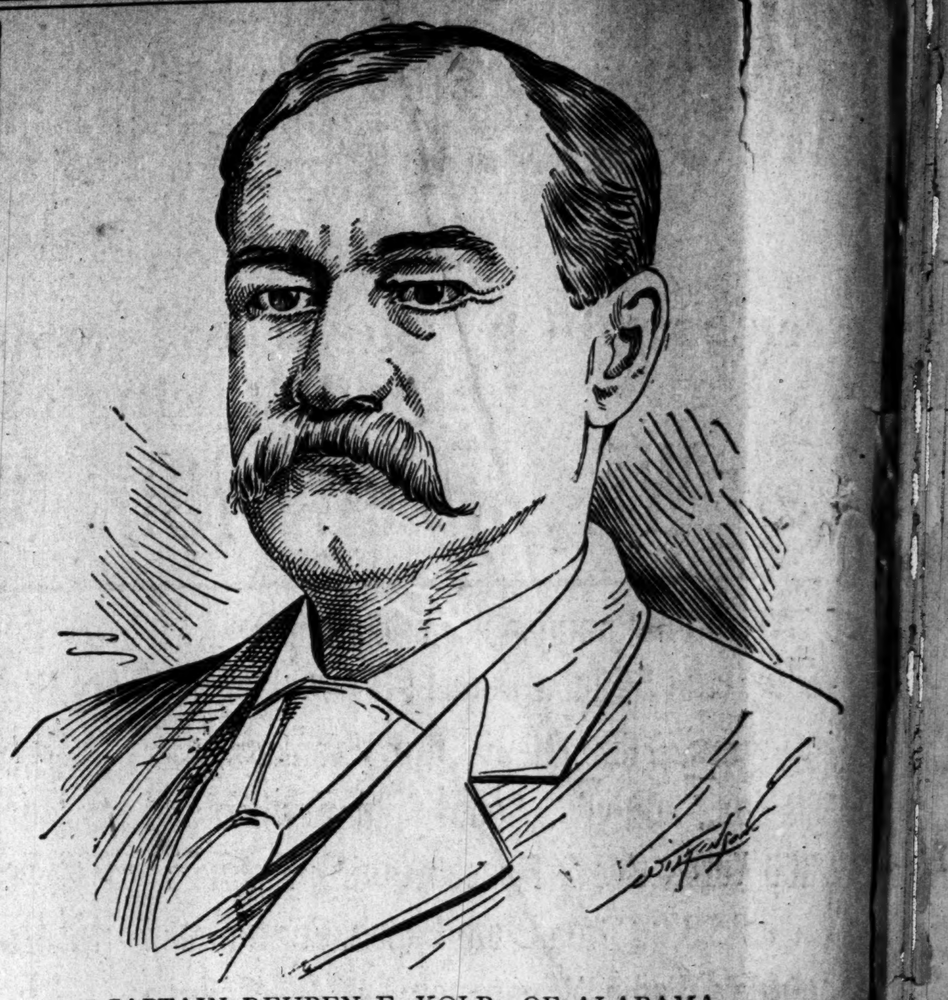
"I could give many reasons to show the error of their criticisms, but I will only present one fact. The Indianapolis junta was the first body of men ever assembled who proclaimed themselves democrats that ever indorsed a national bank. Let one turn to the platforms of the party up to 1860, and on every occasion from the organized democracy of that day, when it was appropriate and necessary for the party to make a declaration on this question an unchangeable expression was 'congress has no constitutional power to incorporate a national bank.' The only feature in the federal administration to this day, aside from the establishment of the agricultural department, is the independent treasury system that Hickory Jackson instituted for the people through the secretary of the treasury. Prior to the establishment of the independent treasury the national banks had been the financial agents of the government, and they had used their power and their privileges to secure special privileges to themselves and give themselves control over the finances of this nation. Large sums of money were expended for corrupting legislation to secure the passage of laws favorable to them. When the immortal old Hickory Jackson came into power he saw the purpose of these privileged few, and he set about to destroy them. With the crush of an anaconda he stifled and destroyed them, and put at the head of the financial affairs of this nation an officer who was selected by the president, who was chosen by the people, to execute the law in their favor, and not in favor of the banks. But this Indianapolis junta declares this system of Hickory Jackson, and indorses every element and every instrumentality that in his day throttled the liberties of the people and paralyzed their prosperity. This is Clevelandism rampant. They are not democrats—this Indianapolis crowd—but they are cuckoos that have been hatched in the Cleveland nest from eggs generated by the unholy and unpatriotic connection of John Sherman and Grover Cleveland.

A Severe Arraignment.

"Now the people can see what that Indianapolis crowd means, and Governor Jones is its leader in Alabama. It is at war with democratic instincts, with all democratic practices and policies; and yet these gentlemen have returned and say they are 'unwashed, unterrified Jeffersonian-Jacksonian democrats.'

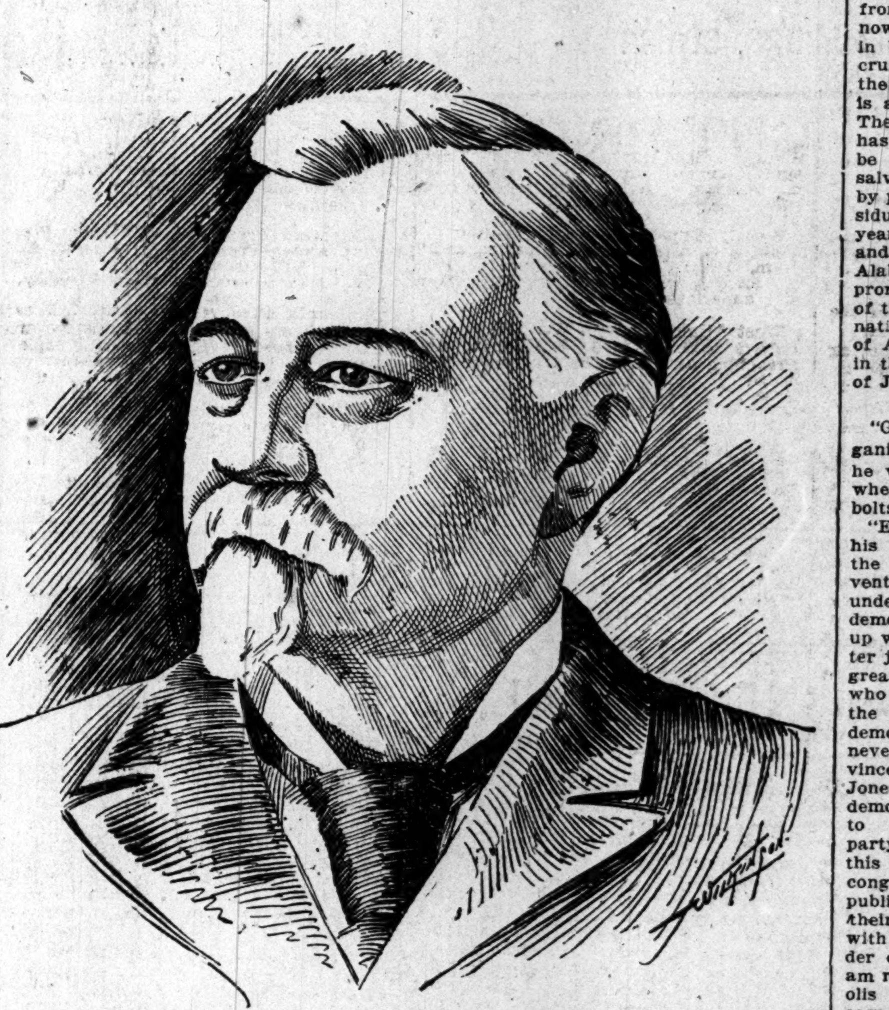
So spoke Colonel Denson, and he spoke it earnestly.

P. J. MORAN.



CAPTAIN REUBEN F. KOLB, OF ALABAMA,
Who Tells the Story of Ex-Governor Jones' Desertion of the Cause o the Party Which Honored Him.

EX-GOVENOR THOMAS G. JONES, OF ALABAMA,
Who is Charged with Political Disloyalty and Ingratitude by Captain Kolb and Colonel Denson.



COLONEL W. H. DENSON, OF ALABAMA,
Who was Chairman of the State Convention Which Made Jones its Nominee, and Who Talks About It.

Reliable Plumbers. D. W. & M. J. Yarbrough, 18 E. Hunter.

Religion in the Pulpit AND Around the Fireside.

At the Second Baptist church Dr. McDonald will preach this evening at 7:45 o'clock on the subject, "What Men We Should Elect for Office." At this time the subject is one of special interest and importance and its discussion by one so well known as Dr. McDonald will receive profound attention.

The Evangelical Ministers' Association will meet at the First Baptist church tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock. The subject for discussion is, "Is Church Discipline on the Decline?"

Mr. J. P. O'Donnelly has prepared an attractive musical programme for both services at the First Baptist today. They are as follows:

MORNING.

Organ Prelude—"Dudley Buck."
Cornet Solo—Meyerbeer—Mr. C. T. Wurm.
Voluntary—Quaret—Gounod.
Offertory—Tenor Solo—Mr. de Pasquali.
Anthem—Soprano Solo and Chorus—Root. Mrs. Annie Mays Dow and choir.
Organ Postlude—Dunham.

EVENING.

Organ Prelude—Wider.
Cornet Solo—Faure.
Duett for Soprano and Tenor—Donizetti—Mrs. and Mr. de Pasquali.
Offertory—Soprano Solo with Violin Obligato—Gounod—Mrs. de Pasquali and Mr. Frosolon.
Organ Postlude—Whiting.

The revival services which have been in progress at the Grace Boulevard church have been largely attended and the meetings are growing in interest. The services will doubtless be continued indefinitely.

Mr. Alex W. Bealer will preach his first sermon this evening at the Jackson Hill Baptist church. Mr. Bealer has been superintendent of the Sunday school of this church several years and has been prominently engaged in religious work since early manhood, but it was not until recently that he determined to enter the gospel ministry as a profession. This conclusion was reached after years of mature deliberation and prayerful consideration.

For the present Mr. Bealer will continue his journalistic work in the city, but should he receive a call to the pastorate of a church, he would probably accept and enter upon his new field of labor. His training received in his ten years career as a newspaper man has developed many brilliant traits of character and has given him an opportunity to display his abilities, both as a writer and a speaker. His many friends wish for him great success in his future life.

Today at 4 p. m., Mr. George W. Andrews, a railroad machinist, will speak at the rooms of the Railroad Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Andrews is plain, forceful and practical in his presentation of Bible truths. Several other railroad men will make short talks. All railroad men and their friends are invited.

At a meeting of the committee of management last night, the reports showed a very healthy growth. During the past five months the attendance at the rooms was 6,312, a daily average of 48. The average attendance for the same period last year was 43 daily.

The average at Sunday meetings for the same period was 21, against 12 last year.

The total number of both taken during the five months, May and September inclusive, was 3,062, a daily average of 23. For the same time last year the daily average was 17. The rest room was used 240 times against 82, same period. All of this indicates a substantial growth. The management is encouraged, and plans were considered last night for further enlarging the usefulness of the department.

The pastor and officers of the West End Baptist church, with their wives, were entertained by the Southern Female college, at College Park, last Monday evening. The college building was brilliantly illuminated throughout with electric lights, and presented a beautiful appearance.

Upon the arrival of the party from West End they were met by the president and faculty of the college and other prominent citizens of College Park, and given a cordial welcome.

After tea, which was enjoyed in the large dining hall of the college, with 150 or 200 young pupils and boarders in the college, the guests were conducted to the handsome parlors, where a formal introduction was given the guests to each of the young ladies. This was one of the most pleasing features of the evening, and was so much enjoyed that they insisted upon the president of the college repeating the performance.

At 8 o'clock the chapel was lighted up, and all repaired there to hear a sermon delivered by the pastor of the West End church, Rev. S. Y. Jameson.

At the conclusion of the service in the chapel, the party repaired to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Stanton, where the remaining hours, until the arrival of the train that was to bring the party home, were spent in social conversation, interspersed with music by Mrs. Stanton, Miss Duggan and Hansell Crenshaw. The party from West End returned home at a late hour, delighted with recollections of the evening.

Hypnotism and its relation to personality will be discussed by Dr. Vail this evening at the Unitarian church. The influence of this mysterious process, its extent, its meaning and results in the matter of character will be ably handled by Dr. Vail.

At the morning service, at 11 o'clock, Mr. Vail will preach upon the relation of the Victorian age to religion.

Miss Lina Garland Snow, of Mississippi, has arranged the poem, "Beyond Life's Vale of Weeping," by Mr. Lucian L. Knight, to music, and several copies of the song have been received in the city. The poem was published in The Constitution several weeks ago, and was extensively copied by other papers. Miss Snow is well known in Atlanta. She is the daughter of Professor Snow, and was for a number of years organist of the First Baptist church.

Methodist.

First Methodist church, corner Peachtree and Houston streets—Rev. I. S. Hopkins, D.D., pastor. Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Class meeting at 4 p. m. All invited.

Trinity church, corner of Whitehall and Trinity avenue—Rev. J. W. Roberts, D.D., pastor. Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m.; W. A. Hemphill, superintendent. Public cordially invited.

St. Paul Methodist Episcopal church, Hunter street—S. H. Dimon, pastor. Services 11 a. m. Preaching at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9 a. m. All cordially invited to attend.

The Boulevard Grace church, corner Boulevard and Houston street—Rev. T. R. Kendall, pastor. Revival services day and night, 9 to 9:30 a. m., special prayer service. All Sunday school teachers and others invited. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Sunday school gospel meeting, led by Miss Emma Tucker, at 10 o'clock. Preaching at 11 a. m. by pastor. Epworth League meets at 6:30 p. m. Bible reading, by Miss Tucker, at 7:30 p. m. Communion at close of morning service. All warmly invited to these special services.

Merritts Avenue church—P. A. Heard, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m.; L. H. Frazer, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:45 p. m. Epworth League meets Sunday at 7:15 p. m.

St. Luke's Methodist church—Rev. E. M. Stanton, pastor. Preaching Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday 8 p. m.

Walker Street Methodist church, junction Walker and Nelson streets—Rev. J. H. Eakes, pastor. Preaching 11 a. m. by Rev. Dr. Heidt; 7:45 p. m., by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m.; A. C. Turner, superintendent. Epworth League meets at 4:30 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. You are invited.

"Oakland City"—Preaching in the afternoon at 4 o'clock. Sunday school and song service at 3 p. m.; W. H. Holcombe, superintendent. Bible reading and prayer meeting every Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. You are invited.

Marietta Street Methodist Episcopal church, between Spring and Bartow—Rev. A. F. Ellington, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Consecration meeting Monday at 3 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday 7:45 p. m. All are invited to attend.

Epworth church, Edgewood—Rev. S. R. Dedbetter, pastor. Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. and prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.

Peters Street Gospel mission, located at 154 Peters street—Meeting every Sunday at 8 a. m. Breakfast for the poor at 9:30 a. m. Sunday school 3 p. m.; T. C. Mayson, superintendent. Preaching at 8 p. m. Services every night in the week except Saturday.

St. John's Methodist church, corner Pryor street and Georgia avenue—Rev. J. T. Davies, Jr., pastor. Services at 11 a. m. by Rev. C. H. Carson, and 8 p. m. by Rev. E. R. Cook. Sunday school 9:30 a. m.; Dr. B. H. Catchings, superintendent. All invited to attend.

Edgewood Methodist church—Rev. H. J. Ellis, pastor. Services 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday school 9:30 a. m.; Asa G. Candler, superintendent.

Kirkwood Methodist church—Rev. W. L. Pierce, pastor. Preaching every second and fourth Sundays by the pastor. Preaching every third Sunday by Rev. E. R. Cook. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

St. James's church—Rev. J. R. McCarty, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:15 p. m.

Trinity Home mission—Preaching at 8 p. m. Sunday school 5 p. m.

Decatur street mission, 228 Decatur street, one block from the station house—Rev. E. M. Stanton, pastor. Services Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday evenings. Breakfast served free every Sunday morning between the hours of 9 and 9:30 o'clock; also devotional services will be held at the same time. Sunday school at 3:30 p. m.; C. H. Burge, superintendent. All Christian workers are invited to come out and help in these services.

East End Methodist church. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a.m.; W. A. Fincher, superintendent. Epworth League at 3 p. m. Sunday. Prayer meeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m.

Wesley chapel, north Atlanta—Rev. J. M. Wolf, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:15 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m. Sunday school 9:30 a. m.; W. T. Southard, superintendent.

West Atlanta church, West Hunter, near Asbury street. Rev. F. S. Hudson, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor; 7:30 p. m. by Rev. Dr. Heidt. Lord's Supper at close of evening service. Sunday school at 3:30 p. m.; F. M. Aiken, superintendent.

Asburn Methodist Episcopal church, corner Davis and Foundry streets, Rev. W. J. Cotter, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. T. T. Christian and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Epworth League meets 3:30 p. m.

Park Street church, West End—Rev. John B. Robins, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:45 a. m. Epworth League 6:45 p m. All invited.

Baptist.

First Baptist church, corner Forsyth and Walton streets—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by Rev. W. W. Landrum. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; A. P. Stewart, superintendent

Second Baptist church, corner Washington and Mitchell streets, Rev. Henry McDonald, pastor. Services at 1 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Subject of evening service, "What Men We Should Elect for Office." Sunday school 9:30 a. m.; A. C. Briscoe, superintendent. Young men's prayer meeting every Monday night. Regular church prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

Third Baptist church, Rev. J. D. Winchester, pastor. Services 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Central Baptist church—Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. by Rev. William Henry Strickland. Sunday school 9:30 a. m.; S. P. Moncrief, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m. Ladies' Aid Society Monday 3 p. m.

Fifth Baptist church, corner Bell and Gilmer streets—Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Sunday school 9:30 a. m.; F. L. Allen and W. H. McClain, superintendents. Prayer meeting Wednesday 8 p. m. Baptist Young People's Union Tuesday night.

West End Baptist church, Lee street—Rev. S. Y. Jameson, pastor. Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m.; L. M. Landrum, superintendent. Young people's meeting 7 p. m. The ordinance of baptist will be administered at close of evening service.

Jackson Hill Baptist church, corner Jackson street and East avenue—Rev. A. A. Marshall, pastor. Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Sunday school 9:30 a. m.; A. W. Bealer, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday 7:45 p. m. Young People's Union meets Friday evening at 7:45 o'clock. Morning service will be conducted by the pastor; subject, "Three Heavens." Mr. Bealer will preach at night. All are cordially welcome.

Capitol Avenue Baptist church—Dr. A. T. Spalding, pastor. Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m.; W. W. Orr, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening 7:30 o'clock.

Sixth Baptist church—Rev. A. C. Ward, pastor. Preaching 11 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m.; J. C. Wilson, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m. Young men's prayer meeting Thursday evening 7:30 o'clock. Public cordially invited to attend all services.

Kirkwood Baptist church—Rev. J. L. D. Hillyer, pastor. Services 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. by the pastor on the first and third Sundays. Prayer meeting Wednesday 8 p. m. Sunday school 9:30 a. m.; S. B. Towns, superintendent.

Glenn Street Baptist church, corner Glenn and Smith streets—Rev. V. C. Norcross, pastor. Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school 9:30 a. m.; M. O'Tyson, superintendent.

Antioch Baptist church, south Atlanta, on the McDonough road—W. H. H. Dorsey, pastor.

West Atlanta Primitive Baptist church, on Kennedy street—Preaching 11 a. m. on the second and fourth Sundays. Take Chattahoochee river car.

Mount Olive Baptist church—Rev. E. J. Fisher, pastor. Preaching 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday school 2:30 to 4:30 p. m.; W. H. McGruder, superintendent. The public invited.

North Atlanta Baptist church, corner Hemphill avenue and Emmett stree—Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 3 p. m. All are invited to attend. Seats free.

Seventh Baptist church, corner Bellwood avenue and Jackson street—Rev. J. M. Spinks, pastor. Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school 9:30 a. m.; R. W. Bennett, superintendent.

Episcopalian.

The Cathedral, corner Washington and East Hunter streets—Rev. A. W. Knight, dean. Holy communion at 7:30 a. m. and on the first and third Sundays at 11:45 a. m. Evening prayer at 4:30. Services daily at 7:30 and 9 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m.

St. Luke's church, corner Houston and North Pryor streets—Rev. J. N. McCormick, rector. Holy communion at 7:30 a. m. and on first Sunday at 11 o'clock. Morning prayer on first Sunday at 11 o'clock. Evening prayer and sermon at 8 o'clock. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Bishop C. K. Nelson will officiate.

Cathedral mission, Rev. Allard Barnwell, priest in charge.

Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Plum St., near Corput—Sunday school at 3 p. m.; C. P. Wilcox, superintendent. Evening prayer and sermon at 7:30 o'clock. Choir practice Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Industrial Society Friday at 10 a. m.

Chapel of the Holy Redeemer, Walker and Fair streets—Sunday school at 4 p. m.; H. L. Parry, superintendent. Evening prayer and sermon at 8 o'clock; also Friday at 7:30 p. m. Choir practice Friday at 8 p. m.

Christ church, Hapeville—Library distribution weekly. Morning prayer at 11 a. m. Evening prayer and sermon at 7:30 p. m.

Chapel of the Holy Trinity, Decatur—Morning prayer and sermon at 11 o'clock. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; H. L. Parry, superintendent. Choir practice Thursday at 8 a. m.

Mission of the Holy Innocents, North Atlanta—Sunday school at 4 p. m.; Walter E. Jervey, superintendent.

St. Paul's church, East Point—Confirmation lecture at 8 p. m. Tuesday by Rev. Allard Barnwell. Choir practice Saturday at 8 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m.

Mission of the Holy Comforter, Washington Heights—Sunday school at 4:30 p. m.; T. S. Curtis, superintendent. Library distribution weekly.

St. Paul's church, 241 Auburn avenue, near Fort street—Rev. W. A. Green, priest in charge. Holy communion at 7:30 and 11 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon at 11 o'clock. Eevening prayer and sermon at 8 o'clock. Sunday school at 3 p. m.

Church of Incarnation, Lee street, West End—Morning prayer and sermon and holy communion at 11 o'clock. Evening prayer and sermon at 7:30 o'clock., Rev. W. L. Githers officiating. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Congregational.

Pleasant Hill Congregational church will hold its regular services on Sunday in the tent, corner Marietta street and Ponders avenue. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor, Rev. J. A. Jensen. Junior Endeavor meeting at 2:30 p. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m.

Berean church—Services Sunday at 9:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., and Monday 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Prayer meeting Thursday 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 4 p. m.

Central Congregational church, West Ellis street, near Peachtree, Rev. R. V. Atkisson, pastor. Services 11 a. m. Subject: "Christ the Witness to the Truth." At 7:30 p. m. practical talks: Subject: "Can a Man Engage in Business Today and Be a Good Christian?" Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Christian Endeavor 6:30 p. m. Ladies' Union Tuesday 3:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m.

Presbyterian.

First Presbyterian church, Rev. E. H. Barnett, D.D., pastor. Divine services at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., W. E. Newall, superintendent.

Central Presbyterian church, Washington street—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m. Service at 7:30 p. m. on Sunday and Tuesday.

Fourth Presbyterian church. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday night. Young People's Society on Friday night. Strangers cordially welcomed.

Edgewood Presbyterian mission of Central Presbyterian church will meet at 3:30 p. m. at Inman Park. Services every Tuesday night at 7:30 p. m.

Wallace (Fifth) Presbyterian church, West Fair street, opposite Walnut street, Rev. R. A. Bowman pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 10 a. m.

Associate Reformed Presbyterian, corner Loyd and Garnett streets, Rev. H. B. Blakely, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 10 a. m.

Moore Memorial church, Luckie street—Rev. A. R. Holderby, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. by the pastor.

Barnett mission, corner Hampton street and Bradley avenue. Services at 11 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Rev. J. B. Hillhouse, pastor.

West End Presbyterian church, corner Gordon and Ashby streets, Rev. G. W. Bull, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., J. O. Chambers, superintendent; C. B. McGaughey, assistant. Young People's Society at 7 p. m.

Kirkwood Presbyterian church, Rev. R. O. Flinn, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Christian.

First Christian church, opposite courthouse, on East Hunter street, Dr. C. P. Williamson, pastor. Regular services will be held today. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., W. S. Bell, superintendent. Christian Endeavor meets Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

First Christian church, West End mission chapel, on Ashby street, near Gordon. Rev. E. A. Seddon, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. and 4 p. m., J. J. Logue, superintendent.

First English Lutheran.

Services in the Young Men's Christian Association hall 11 a. m., conducted by Rev. L. K. Probst. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Strangers cordially welcomed.

Universalist.

Universalist church meets at 37 Peachtree street, W. H. McGlauflin, D.D., pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Public worship sermon 11 a. m. Subject: "The Meaning of the Lord's Supper." Young People's Christion Union 7 p. m. Topic: "Consecrate the Tongue." Services 7:45 p. m.: "Is There More than One God?" The public is invited to all services.

Adventist.

Services at the Seventh Day Adventist church, at 507 East Fair street, every Saturday 10:45 o'clock. Sundays and Wednesdays 7 p. m. Public cordially invited.

Christian Science.

Christian Science. Services 10:45 a. m. at the Grand building.

Lutheran.

St. John's German Lutheran church, Rev. F. H. Meuschke, pastor. Services 11 a. m., conducted by the pastor. All are invited to attend. Sunday school 10 a. m.

Salvation Army.

Salvation Army, 57½ South Broad street. Services 10:30 a. m and 8 p. m. All are welcome.

Unitarian.

Church of Our Father, corner Forsyth and Church streets—Rev. W. J. Vail, pastor. Morning service 11 o'clock; subject, "The Victorian Age and Its Relation to Religion." Evening lecture 7:45 o'clock, on the subject of "Hypnotism and its Relation to Personality." Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Free circulating library open Sunday and Wednesday afternoons. All welcome.

The Society of Spiritual Science.

The Society of Spiritual Science will hold its regular Sunday services at the Knights of Pythias hall, over Maddox-Rucker's bank, corner Forsyth and Alabama streets, at 8 p. m. promptly. Lecture by Mrs. Gebauer, of Cincinnati. Subject: "By Their Fruits Shall Ye Know Them," followed by tests. Dr. Gebauer after the lecture will give free healing. Seats free. All welcome.

Colored.

Big Bethel African Methodist Episcopal church, Auburn avenue and Butler street, Rev. Dr. W. G. Alexander, pastor. Services 11 a. m. and 3 and 7:30 p. m.

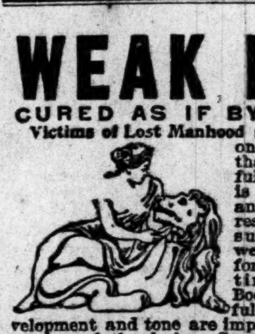
Friendship Baptist church, corner Mitchell and Haynes streets, Rev. A. J. Cobb, A. B., pastor. Sunday school 9 a. m. Preaching 3 and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school 9 a. m.

The First Congregational church, corner Courtland avenue and Houston street, Rev. H. H. Proctor, D.D., pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Professor W. B. Matthews, superintendent. Preaching 11 a. m. by the pastor. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor at 7 p. m.

Gate City street Methodist Episcopal church, Rev. F. R. Bridges at 11 a. m., Rev. J. H. Shilling, Ph.B., at 3 p. m.; Rev. R. E. Jones, A. B., of North Carolina, at 7:30 p. m. The public cordially invited.

WEAK MEN

CURED AS IF BY MAGIC.



Victims of Lost Manhood should send at once for a book that explains how full manly vigor is easily, quickly and permanently restored. No man suffering from weakness can afford to ignore this timely advice. Book tells how full strength, development and tone are imparted to every portion of the body. Sent with positive proofs (sealed) free to any man on application.

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8 Whitehall Street, Atlanta.

NEARLY A MILLION.

A Fabulous Sum of Money Supposed To Be Buried in New Jersey.

From Correspondent of The Globe-Democrat.

On a hill situated about three miles below Lambertville, on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware river, there is reported to be buried fabulous sums of English gold. The hill is known as Bowman's hill, and is familiar to all the older inhabitants of this city and Newhope, who say that it has a history connected with the revolutionary war.

A portion of the English army camped near the hill during the war, and on the top is a plot of ground enclosed by an iron fence. In this inclosure soldiers of the Enblish army lie buried. It is a story that has often been told in this vicinity that gold had been buried on this hill by English soldiers, who, being hastily ordered away, secreted their money in the hill, expecting after the war was over to return and get it. They were either killed in battle or left the country.

General Bowman, from whom the hill takes its name, was an officer in the English General Howe's army. General Bowman's body lies buried in the plot on the hill, but at this time cannot be distinguished from others.

A short time ago Aaron McCarty, who farms a small piece of ground at the foot of the hill was on a visit to Oil City, Pa., and while there made the acquaintance of an Englishman, who, upon learning that McCarty lived in this region, pulled an old crumpled piece of paper from his pocket. He asked McCarty if he could locate the chart which was drawn upon it. McCarty at once recognized it as Bowman's hill. The man then told McCarty that this chart had been given him before he left the mother country. He said that on this hill was buried some $260,000 in English sovereigns, placed four feet under the earth in four canvas bags. The man told McCarty if he would assist him in the search for the gold he would amply reward him. An agreement was entered into that the Englishman should come on, and search commenced. McCarty came home, and after some time, not hearing from his newfound employer, became uneasy, and made a hurried trip to Oil City. He located his man, and was informed that he had died a week before in a hospital with typhoid fever.

On his return home he told of his conversation with the stranger, saying that the chart was an exact drafting of Bowman's hill. On the east side, near a clump of trees, a spot was designated by a cross. These trees have been cut down, but McCarty says he can locate the spot readily. He intends to start digging at once, and is confident that he will find but little trouble in locating the resting place of the treasure.

A Happy Candidate.

From The Tallapoosa Inquirer.

Next Wednesday Colonel Craven will have the votes of the men and the best wishes of the women and children.

Which Side?

From The Americus Times-Recorder.

The issue is between money and manhood. Which side do you take? There is no neutral ground.

If Remote From Medical Help,

Doubly essential is it that you should be provided with some reliable family medicine. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the best of its class, remedying thoroughly as it does such common ailments as indigestion, constipation and biliousness, and affording safe and speedy help in malarial cases, rheumatism and inactivity of the kidneys.

Local salesman sell Lettuce Cream and Lettuce Cream Soaps to trade and consumer; liberal commission; exclusive territory. Lettuce Cream, 114 Fifth avenue, New York. 4t-sun

Do not suffer from sick headache a moment longer. It is not necessary. Carter's Little Liver Pills will cure you. Dose, one little pill. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.

SCHOOL BOOKS, New and Secondhand,

And all kinds of school supplies. A useful present presented with each purchase, at JOHN M. MILLER'S, 39 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

The King of Pills is Beecham's—BEECHAM'S.

FOOTE'S TRUNK FACTORY, 17 E. Alabama St.

Examine our stock before buying. Save 25 per cent. Repairing. Phone 230.

SCHOOL BOOKS, New and Secondhand,

And all kinds of school supplies. A useful present presented with each purchase, at JOHN M. MILLER'S, 39 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

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Electrical.

Call up F. H. Lansdell, 'phone 879, and have your electric bells repaired satisfactorily. Office 37½ Whitehall street.

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It Beautifies.

Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy invigorates you and beautifies your complexion. For sale everywhere.

The latest designs in Gas Globes and Fixtures. Prices that will make you buy. D. W. & M. J. Yarbrough, 18 E. Hunter.

Wedding and Christmas Novelties at Lycett's.

Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose

Colored Dress Goods.

All-wool Cheviot Melange, 38 inches wide, black and green and navy and brown color combinations. The styles are exact duplicates of the nobbiest and costliest stuff of the season... 30c

All-wool Checked Scotch Homespun, 42 inches wide; three color tone effects, including brown-red-black, purple-black-tan, black-green-yellow and black and gray... 50c

Silk and wool Bourette Novelties, 45 inches wide; many of the toniest color blendings in which black, red, green and heliotrope are brightly conspicuous... 63c

Silk and wool French Matelasses, 44 inches wide; plain and invisible plaid effects, glace or illuminated colorings—red, brown, blue, green, heliotrope and tan... 75c

Silk and wool Natte Suiting, 38 inches wide; rough, Checked Cheviots, 42 inches wide; the foregoing are shown in all the seasonable shades... 85c

All wool basket weave Cheviots, 45 inches wide; ten colorings; two and three-toned effects. One of the most stunning and strikingest of all the Cheviot crowd... $1.00

All-wool Boucle Cheviots, [illegible] wide; bold designs mellow[illegible] quiet colors, a medley of cur[illegible] pop over the surface here an[illegible]

Carnova Suitings—a grou[illegible] grade French Fabrics of u[illegible] elegance that stand out in [illegible] trast with the frouzy, fu[illegible] hood...

Knickerbocker Cloths, 46 in[illegible] grays, browns and blues, [illegible] of white fleece here and [illegible] snowflakes flying over [illegible]

Checked Curl Boucle, 46 in[illegible] three-toned colorings, including [illegible] da-myrtle-brown, blue-yellow [illegible] and red-olive-orange. Very [illegible]

Imported French Broadcloths, [illegible] inches wide; red, blue, olive, brow[illegible] heliotrope and gray. Soft, [illegible] delightful stuffs, right for a score [illegible] uses, $1.75, $1.50, $1.25 and...

Checked Imported Cheviots, 52 inches wide; the pure wool fairly glistens in some angles of light you see [illegible] checks distinctly, in others they are quite obscure...

Covert Cloths, 46 inches wide; all the new weave ideas—satin-faced, plain and sharkskin; whipcord, diagonal and granite, twenty colors including changeable effects... $1.75

Black Dress Goods.

All wool Surah Serge, 36 inches wide; special value... 25c

All wool Alma Serge, 38 inches wide; very special value... 35c

All-wool Brocaded Almas 38 inches wide; remarkable value... 45c

All-wool Figured Granites, 38 inches wide; exceptional value... 50c

All-wool Mohair Serge 50 inches wide; unsurpassed value... 65c

All-wool Granite Suitings 52 inches wide; unusual values... 75c

All-wool Figured Sharkskin Suitings, 40 inches wide; big value... 79c

All-wool Brocaded Natte Suitings, 44 inches wide; rich value... 90c

All-wool Imported Parisian Novelties, 38 inches wide; peerless value... $1.00

All-wool Chinchilla Suitings, 52 inches wide; unusual va[illegible]... $1

English Silk and wool Brocades, [illegible] inches wide; rare value...

All-wool Figured Cotille Suitings for tailor-made dresses, 50 inches [illegible]

Silk and wool Figured Bengaline, [illegible] inches wide; choice value...

Imported French Satin Brocades, [illegible] inches wide; unparalleled value...

Gloves...

A stock of Gloves for Women, Men, Misses and Boys that is absolutely free from trash. Every pair you buy here may be depended upon. Get fitted at our counter, and you'll not be vexed or disappointed by unsatisfactory service.

Women's four-button or four-hook Glazed Kid Gloves; backs embroidered in black and self-colors—all shades. $1.00

Women's two-clasp Glazed Kid Gloves, black and self-colored stitching—all the popular autumn shades.. $1.25

Women's four-button Trefousse Kid Gloves, embroidered backs; white, pearl, gray, tan, yellow, red, browns, modes and black... $1.50

Women's two-clasp Pique Kid Gloves, backs embroidered in black and self-colors—tans, browns, reds and black... $1.75

Women's four-button Pique Kid Gloves, embroidered backs in black only, and four-button Glazed Kid Gloves in colors... $2.00

Women's Evening Gloves in all the delicate tints—20-button length, $3.25; 16-button length, $2.50; 12-button length, $2; 8-button length, marked down to... $1.50

Four Glove Specials.

Women's and Children's Black Cashmere Gloves, worth 40c., at... 25c

Women's Black Silk Fleece-lined Gloves, worth $1, at... 75c

Women's Silk Knitted Mittens, black only, worth $1.50, at... $1.25

Children's Silk Knitted Mittens, [illegible] and white, worth $1, at...

Gloves for Men and Boys.

Adler's make Dogskin Gloves, fleece-lined, for men... $1.00

Men's Mocha Velvet-finished Undressed Kid Gloves... $1.25

Boys' Scotch Wool Gloves and heavy Knitted Mittens, worth 40c, at... 25c

Men's Fleece-lined Gloves, kid and Astrakhan backs...

Men's fine Glazed and Undressed Kid Gloves...

Boys' Fleece-lined, Fur-top Mitts and Gloves, worth 85c, at...

Silk Skirts.

They have their fullest showing this week. All the fashionable Rustle Silks in plain, check, plaid and brocade effects. There are Glaces, Taffetas, Satin Luxor, Chinas and Crystals. Made with elegant Black Silk Lace Underruffles and finished with Inserting to match. They are the richest garments ever offered in this country.

PRICES RANGE FROM $6 TO $20.

NECKWEAR BOLERO—Waists made out of Russian, Luxeuil, Arabian and LePuy Laces. Dainty Collarettes and Fronts, made of Chiffon, combined with Irish Crochet, Jeanne d'Arc and Point de Venise Lace, in black, white and colors. Gretchen Yokes and Marie Antoinette Flouncings for decollete corsages made out of Etamine, Bretonne, Maline and Canvas Laces in all the new shades.

VEILS—All the latest dots and meshes in single and double widths, new ideas in "real lace" bordered designs in fine quality made up Black Brussels Veils.

TRIMMINGS—Silk, Silver and Gold Net embroidered with jewels for covering entire waists. Musseline de Sole All-overs in black and colored grounds, decorated with fancy Pompadour flowers, formed by irridescent beads and brilliant spangles. Colored Silk Nets, in filmy Chantilly and squaremesh La Tosca styles. For brides and debutantes' dresses there are Gauzes and Mousseline de Sole with applique in Honiton effects, also plain.

LACES—An immense assortment of Point de Venise Edgings and All-overs to match for Bolero Jackets, 25c to $4.50. A new line of Net-top Point de Venise Laces, 25c to $1.50.

BARGAINS IN BELTS.

50 dozen new Harness Belts, in Rob Roy, Prince Charley and Gordon Silk Plaids, worth 50c; at... 25c

50 dozen Fancy Corduroy Belts, lined with patent leather, harness buckles, worth 75c; at... 50c

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Men's all-linen, hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at one-third of their real value, 15c, 20c, 25c... 35c

Women's hemstitched mourning Handkerchiefs, worth 15c; at... 8c

Women's all-linen hemstitched Handkerchiefs, worth 20c; at... 12c

Women's all-linen, hemstitched, hand-embroidered Handkerchiefs...

Women's soft-bleeched "Thistle Lawn" hemstitched Handkerchiefs. Sew a bit of lace around them and they are as dainty as any at [illegible] our price...

Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Co.

[illegible] FOR BRYAN

[illegible] State [illegible] Four Gubernatorial [illegible]andidates in the Field.

[illegible]RSON WILL BE ELECTED

[illegible] and Republicans Working [illegible] Kearby's Election.

[illegible]E FOR THE CHICAGO NOMINEE

[illegible]imated that 465,000 Votes [illegible] Polled and that 400,000 [illegible] Pledged Equally.

[illegible]in, Tex., October 3.—(Special.)—It [illegible] something over four years ago when [illegible] of Texas was aroused from one [illegible] to the other over the famous Hogg [illegible] gubernatorial race. Every man [illegible] and they were all discussing the [illegible] to the point of fighting with those [illegible] with them. That campaign was [illegible] of a local nature and is now a thing [illegible].

[illegible] that is the case, however, the [illegible] of Texas find themselves similarly [illegible] at present over a situation parallel [illegible], if not men, at least. Now [illegible] the state proper the excitement centers [illegible] only in the gubernatorial race, but in [illegible] matter of selecting presidential electors [illegible] well. In the case of the gubernatorial [illegible] all forces have concentrated in a wild [illegible] to down the regular democratic nominee, Governor Charles A. Culberson, and [illegible] they are making a bitter fight, and every one has to acknowledge the fact, it is believed by the conservative estimators that the battle waged by the opposition will [illegible] futile and that Governor Culberson, the present incumbent, will be successful in [illegible] effort to succeed himself in the gubernatorial [illegible]. The o[illegible] formidable opponent [illegible] has is the populist nominee, Jerome Kearby. True, the lily whites and the prohibitionists both have candidates in the field, but as they have never played any part in Texas politics, not representing all told 60,000 votes, they are not being considered much in the castings about as to general results.

Thus the matter narrows down to the democratic nominee, Charles Culberson, and the populist nominee, Jerome Kearby.

Culberson has allied with his forces all the regular democratic organization which is comprised principally of the silver element, for be it known the pale metal has captured the fortress in Texas and all democrats are following in its wake. There are, however, other elements in Texas politics that must be counted in the general result in Texas politics, and that element is the German vote. This vote represents something like 80,000 in Texas. They are in the main advocates of the sound money principles and will, nationally speaking, vote a sound money ticket. In Texas, however, they are confronted with two situations. One is to vote for a populist for governor or a democrat. They are also confronted with the choice of vote for a silver democrat or a silver populist. It is needless to say that in most cases the German voter will cast his ballot for the silver democrat, and that is Governor Culberson. There are, of course, some Germans who will not vote for Governor Culberson, but it is believed that these men will in such a case refrain from voting for a gubernatorial candidate at all, in which case their failure to vote for Culberson will not materially benefit the populist nominee. As to the populist nominee, he has in his following his clan of country savers, who will support him to the end. He also has following him the disgruntled democratic element of the state, who number possibly [illegible],000 at the outside, and who have bolted the Chicago platform and all democratic nominees, state and national. He has in addition, the partial support of the republicans of Texas, who, in order to get the populist support for their presidential electors, have gone to work and made a dicker with them to support their state ticket, with the understanding that they in return [illegible] consideration will vote for the re[illegible] electors. Thus the situation as to [illegible] the party followers of each candi[illegible] briefly outlined.

[illegible]rly Half a Million Will Vote.

[illegible] the figures on the general results, [illegible]ive estimators place the strength [illegible] for Culberson for certain as 200,- [illegible] give the populist nominee with all [illegible]bination of three factions also 200,- [illegible] these votes are conceded the respec[illegible] candidates. The total vote that is ex[illegible] to be cast this year is figured out [illegible] something like 465,000 votes. With a [illegible] concession of 200,000 to each side [illegible] even break there are 65,000 voters in [illegible] state to be scrapped for. This is the [illegible] that is making a lively campaign. The [illegible] democratic ticket is expected to get [illegible] two-thirds of this vote. The oppo[illegible] are claiming all of it. The opinion [illegible] conservatives is that the democratic [illegible] will come true, in which case the [illegible] democratic ticket will be elected. [illegible] regular organization certainly has the [illegible] fighting chance. They have perfected [illegible] through organization in every county and [illegible] in the state and are prepared to [illegible] the enemy a battle royal at all times [illegible] they are doing it. For weeks now the [illegible] democratic ticket has been working [illegible] hustings for all that there was in [illegible]. Speakers have thrashed from one [illegible] of the state to the other and are now [illegible] back over the field. They have an [illegible]cellent crop of speakers on the state [illegible] ticket and dozens of able volunteers. They [illegible] putting up the fight of their lives and [illegible] there is little reason to doubt but what [illegible] will be successful. Everything is in [illegible] favor. Some of those who are with [illegible] fusion crowd and intend to vote for [illegible] electors will vote for Culberson [illegible] governor on the grounds of personality [illegible] some cases and in others that they [illegible] not stomach the populist candidate. [illegible] when the opposition count so many [illegible] the fusion ticket they overlook [illegible] that some of them will [illegible] vote for Kearby, the pop[illegible] candidate for governor. Every [illegible] county officer is bestirring himself to see [illegible] that the state ticket is a winner. [illegible] the opposition is consolidating [illegible] the [illegible] of downing the regular organ[illegible] democracy the regular organiza[illegible] is forming a solid phalanx to meet [illegible] their advances. The battle while it has been bitterly waged during the past month [illegible] will probably be furious from now on.

[illegible] for Bryan in November.

[illegible] some unexplainable reason, unless it [illegible] desire to get the federal patron[illegible] the republicans in case they get in, [illegible] republican leaders of Texas are trying [illegible] create the impression that Texas is a doubtful state. The northern leaders do not [illegible] consider, but they seem to be willing to [illegible] a little money loose down here in the [illegible] of establishing a literary bureau at [illegible] to conduct a campaign of education. [illegible] of the fact that they can thus [illegible] a campaign of education, however, [illegible] republicans have little excuse for try[illegible] [illegible] in the state election of next [illegible]. In a wild hope of being able to [illegible] the state for the McKinley electors [illegible] leaders of the republican party in their [illegible] convention refused to put out a state [illegible] but then and there gave every in[illegible] of favoring the populist ti[illegible] [illegible] since that time they have openl[illegible] [illegible] the support of the populist [illegible] republicans of the state. T[illegible] are not unselfish in this respect for the reason that they expect the populists to return the favor tenfold by voting for McKinley electors. The leaders of the populist party are hand and soul in the movement of a fusion on this basis, but they are fearful of the fact that they cannot deliver the goods. So in order that they may get the republican support the leaders have agreed to a fusion on the plans proposed and the electoral ticket will be a fusion ticket when it is voted in November. There will be so many republicans and so many populists on it and every one of them, if elected, will be expected to vote for McKinley for president.

Thus have the leaders done their share toward fusion, but it is doubtful if they can deliver the goods. In fact, they are afraid of their rank and file now, and while the fusion is fixed they are going around and swearing that it is not in the hopes that they can cajole their following into voting blindly for the fusion ticket. Their schemes are nicely laid, and unless there is a slip, they will make a very good showing, but at best they will lose at least half of their voting strength. The populists of Texas are very sore, it is true, over the action of Sewall, and the national democratic committee, in keeping the man from Maine in the race, but it is believed that they will not so far forget themselves as to vote outright for McKinley electors. It has been intimated that the populists will get out their Bryan and Watson electoral ticket, and those who will not vote for McKinley electors straight can vote this Bryan and Watson ticket, which is really so many votes thrown away, and will give the republicans all the better chance for winning. This is the scheme at present, so far as keeping weak-kneed populists in line and keeping them from voting the Bryan-Sewall ticket straight. It is rather a good scheme, and the leaders are very muchly elated over the outlook for their fusion schemes. They are confidently predicting success, but they can produce no figures to back up their talk. The truth of the matter is that while the leaders of both parties would like to make an iron-clad fusion, they cannot manage their rank and file, and the result is that they are walking on quicksand all the time, and may go down without a moment's notice in the very worst kind of defeat. They will fight the matter out to a finish, however, and await results with bated breath. They may poll a strong vote for this fusion ticket on this proposition, but they will never poll a winning vote, and the eastern leaders do not think so. The general opinion in political circles is that the republicans are now sowing seed in Texas for two years hence on congressional fights and four years hence for presidential matters. They have undoubtedly secured a fine organization in this state during the past two years through the efforts of ex-State Chairman John Grant, of Sherman, who has almost every county in the state now organized, and in fighting shape. While the republicans have thus secured an organization in this state, they are too weak, numerically speaking, to win this year, and will have to wait for future developments. In the meantime, the eastern leaders are willing to do a little campaign of education work among the people of Texas, but they are doing little more. Texas, not long since, gave 180,000 democratic majority. That majority has been lowered some, but it still stands a bulwark to all invaders of democracy in Texas, and while they may lower it some, they can never overcome it.

As to the Bryan and Sewall electors, they are being backed by the same regular organization that is fighting this same combined enemy for their own political lives. This same organized democracy that is so busy fighting the enemy on their common ground are not overlooking the national electors in their fight. They are on the contrary putting in some very fine work for them. They are working in every county in the state, boosting the Chicago ticket, and with the state ticket the Chicago ticket will walk right into victory. Not only will democracy win in state matters, but it will win nationally. While you hear all kinds of conflicting tales about the final results they are made by interested politicians who are prone to let desire dictate expressions, but the unbiased say that democracy will win this year. They give facts and figures as outlined above and there is little reason to doubt them. They know, as will be evinced in the November election, unless all signs fail and all past history of this old democratic state is knocked into smitherings.

All Congressmen Democratic.

While the state democracy expects to win in their fight for their state ticket and for the electors, they are not overlooking another bet, and that is the election of the thirteen congressmen that Texas is entitled to. There are from two to four candidates in almost every district in the state. The regular democracy has her candidates in every district. In some districts the goldbug democrats have their candidates, the republicans theirs and the populists theirs. In some districts there are no republican or gold democratic candidates, and in those districts it is generally understood that the goldbugs and the republicans propose to vote for the populists so as to help along the fusion business on the electoral ticket. In all the various districts the democrats expect to elect their men, with the exceptions of the tenth, twelfth and the sixth congressional districts. In the first two named the republicans are generally considered to be certain of electing their men, while in the last the populists will in all probability win out by a close vote. In all other districts in the state, however, the democrats expect to win, though it is possible that in some districts they will have a very hard fight before them. At best, however, they are counting on ten certain congressmen, and they will make a strong but it is believed a losing fight, for the other three.

As to the financial complexion of all the congressional ticket it is well to note that they are all of the pale metal complexion, with the exception of one in the twelfth district, who is a gold man, but who stands by the democratic organization as outlined at Chicago.

Thus it can be seen that if the democratic ticket does win in all these districts as is predicted, that Texas will send rather a strong silver representation to the next congress.

While you can hear all kinds of rumors about Texas going for republicanism and everything else but democracy, it is very safe to bet, judging from the expressions and actions of her most stalwart democratic sons, that she will this year be found, as ever, in the democratic columns with a safe majority backing her for the position she occupies.

The enemy has consolidated in its efforts to down democracy, but the war horses of the party have thrown themselves in at the wheels and it is believed, with every reason for the belief, that they will pull the wagon safely to solid ground.

A lively campaign will make a sweet victory, and weighed by such calculations the victory of democracy in Texas this year should be the sweetest she ever enjoyed, for her path is being beset at every turn by her enemies, who are doing their best, but without avail, to break her solid phalanx.

A. G. SMOOT.

A RINGING APPEAL.

Hon. Welborn Bray Writes Upon the Political Situation.

Editor Constitution: Our state election is near at hand. The eyes of the people of the whole country are turned upon us. It cannot be denied that to a very large extent our state election will have a national significance. What Georgia will do in the pending election will be proclaimed as forecasting the result in the election of president and vice president of the country. The vital and most important issue ever raised in this country since the foundation and inauguration of our system of popular government is to be decided—that issue is whether the government established by the people declared and embodied in the constitution of the United States shall be directed, administered and controlled by the people, or by aggregated capital in the corporations, trusts, syndicates and monopolies.

Disguise it as it is intended by the false hypocritical voice for sound money, the issue is, shall the people in a government established by the people and for the people administer it for the interest of the people, or shall the money power, grown rich and powerful and defiant by unjust and unconstitutional legislation, control the government for its interests? Shall the people, men, or money, control? Two great national political parties, the democratic and the republican, are before the people for their suffrages; the one represents, advocates and affirms the sovereignty of the people under the constitution of the country, the other represents the sovereignty of money trusts, corporations and syndicates; the one appeals to the manhood, intelligence, virtue, patriotism; the other, with satanic audacity and ingenuity, appeals to the infernal force of gold and declares: I can corrupt you, you have your price; and if I cannot corrupt you, I will force you by taking the bread from your home.

Was there ever before such a spectacle as is now being exhibited in this country? O, that the people would hurl the merciless tyrants of the gold trust from the citadel of power. Let the people take warning. What can they expect if power and position are secured by such means? But the people have the power with the ballot to throttle the tyrant and banish him from position of trust. O, what a shame it is, when an American citizen will resort to bribery, force and intimidation to drive out of the breasts of freemen the spirit of liberty. Spirits of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln hovers over the country you made immortal and inspire the breasts of freemen to maintain the legacy that you bequeathed them and save the people from the despotism of human greed and gold. But an election is upon us—what should the people do?

It cannot be denied but an overwhelming majority of the voters of Georgia are for the rights of the people, as declared in the constitution of the country and as interpreted and construed in the Chicago platform. What party represents these principles? The national, state democratic party. Why, then, should not the people of Georgia give the candidates who are supporting and representing these principles their united support and thus give encouragement to the people of other states battling for their rights to continue the contest with renewed ardor. Governor Atkinson has made the people of the state a good governor, and while he should be reelected for this reason, and because he is the nominee of the great democratic party, yet it should be by such a stunning majority as to make the tyrants of the gold trust quake and quail, and by such a majority as to emphasize the information that they should not legislate the yeomanry, producers and laborers of this country into poverty and what they have legislated into gold by the demonetization of silver shall be legislated out of it by a return to the money of the constitution—silver and gold.

W. M. BRAY.

TOPEKA TELEPHONE CO. FAILS.

Outfit Is Purchased by the Bell Company.

The Harrison Telephone Company, of Topeka, Kan., has been sold by the sheriff. The venture is said to have cost $45,000, and brought at the sale $8,000, bid by E. A. Rosier, who held a judgment of $11,000. The local Bell company now owns the plant and will close it up October 1st.—From The Electric Review, September 30, 1896.

Free farewell entertainment by the Hypnotist Lee, Exposition park, this afternoon.

ALL OF US

Have to wear spectacles some time. If your time has arrived, come in and let us fit your eyes. It is very important to have your first glasses correctly fitted, and that is exactly what we can do.

JULIUS R. WATTS & CO.,
Opticians and Jewelers, 57 Whitehall.
Cash Paid for Old Gold & Silver

SECURITY WAREHOUSE CO.

Railway, merchandise and general storage. Low rate. BONDED and issues negotiable receipts. FOUNDRY STREET and W. & A. R. R. Telephone 318.

FOR RENT

By John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, 50 N. Broad St., Corner Walton.

5-r. h., 204 Linden	$7 50
8-r. h., 240 Williams	18 50
6-r. h., 225 Crumley	17 50
8-r. h., 15 W. Ga. avenue, water	12 50
9-r. h., 15 Highland avenue	35 00
7-r. h., 62 Tatnall (stable)	15 00
7-r. h., 12 Morrison avenue	20 00
6-r. h., 19 Bartow	20 00
7-r. h., 46 Culberson, West End	15 00
6-r. h., 240 Haynes	10 00
6-r. h., Cone, g. and w	25 00
5-r. h., 114 Courtland	16 65
10-r. h., 40 Piedmont	40 00
6-r. h., 249 Spring, Oct. 11	21 00
8-r. h., 27 Logan	10 00
7-r. h., 178 South Forsyth	25 00

We move our tenants free. See notice.

For Rent by D. Morrison.

10-r. h., Luckie st	$20 00
8-r. h., Connally, new, modern	18 00
5-r. h., Lee st., West End	15 00
4-r. h., Larkin st	10 00
4-r. h., Logan ave	8 00
10-r. h., Loyd st., gas and water	35 00
8-r. h., Pine st., g., w. and bathroom	18 00
8-r. h., Baugh st	10 00
8-r. h., Summit ave	12 50
8-r. h., McDaniel st	25 00
6-r h., South Boulevard	16 65
6-r. h., Hunnicut st	14 00
6-r. h., Evans st., West End	15 00
6-r. h., W. Mitchell, gas	17 00
3-r. h., Hardin st	8 00
5-r. h., Whitehall st	14 00
4-r. h., Connally st	10 00
4-r. h., Grant st	12 50
3-r. h., Kelly st	7 00
14-r. h., Peachtree, all improvements	65 00
10-r. h., new, all improvements, Washington st	37 50
7-r. h., Thirteenth st., new	15 00
7-r. h., S. Butler st	18 00
6-r. h., West End, furnished	25 00
4-r. h., Witchall st	12 00

Call and get my list. D. Morrison, 47 E. Hunter st. Telephone 754.

FOR RENT

We have for rent one of the most desirable close in brick tenements in the city. This house has all modern conveniences, such as gas, hot and cold water, bath, etc., and is located at 178 S. Forsyth street. Recently vacated. Cars pass doors every fifteen minutes. To an acceptable tenant we will make a price of $25. For further particulars, etc., address P. O. Box 83, city.

For Rent by Haynes & Harrell, 14 Walton Street.

10-r. h., 118 W. Peachtree st	$40 00
10-r. h., 76 Washington st	50 00
8-r. h., 62 Connolly st	18 00
8-r. h., 64 Connolly st	18 00
7-r. h., 57 Gartrell st	18 00
7-r. h., 176 Angier ave	25 00

A number of stores and halls. Owners of houses of from 5 to 8 rooms will please list with us, as our supply is not equal to demand.

For Rent by C. H. Girardeau, 8 East Wall Street.

Choice 9-r. h., 26 Orange, modern and pretty	$35 00
Choice 9-r. h., 386 Capitol, modern	35 00
Choice 9-r. h., Washington	32 50
Choice 9-r. h., Forrest ave	33 33
Choice 9-r. h., 66 Highland ave	32 00
7-r. cottage, 177 W. Peachtree	27 50
5-r. cottage, 18 Brotherton	15 00
Close in 8-r. h., 24 Piedmont	20 00
Close in 7-r. h., 245 Woodward	22 50
Nice 5-r. cottage, Loyd and Bass	18 00
Store and 3 rooms, 510 Decatur	15 00
Store and 4 rooms, Ridge and Pryor	12 50
4-r. h., 156 Madison	12 50
4-r. h., 154 Madison	8 00
4-r. h., 65 Plum	9 00
72,000 sq. ft., suitable manufacturing purposes, 12½ Mitchell	50 00
Store, 12 Mitchell	40 00
Store, 25 Mitchell	50 00
Store, Peachtree	

Call to see me. C. H GIRARDEAU.

MONEY can always be had on good notes and collaterals. Checks and Drafts on city and out-of-town Banks cashed after regular banking hours. TOLLESON'S BANK, 21 and 22, SECOND FLOOR INMAN BUILDING, ATLANTA, GA.

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SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER, NOVEMBER,

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General Debility; Physical and Nervous Weakness and Prostration, arising from long continued illness, Excessive Physical or Mental Application, Exhausting Drains upon the system beyond its power of recuperation. Cured by

HUMPHREYS' No. 24,

a HOMEOPATHIC NERVE TONIC that will make you well. If there is Indigestion alternate with **No. 10,** the famous Specific for **Dyspepsia;** indigestion; weak stomach; bad taste, coated tongue, offensive breath, loss of appetite and dull, heavy, stupid feeling; rising of water or food after eating.

Scores of sufferers have been restored to LIFE, HEALTH and VIGOR, by the use of SPECIFICS No. 24 and No. 10.

DR. HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC MANUAL OF DISEASES FREE AT YOUR DRUGGISTS OR MAILED ON REQUEST.

Small bottles of pleasant pellets fit the vest pocket. Sold by druggists or sent on receipt of 25 cents or five for $1. Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York.

MONEY TO LOAN.

5 TO 8 per cent loans made on real estate bonds and stocks. Purchase money and other good notes, building and loan stock (especially delinquent stock) wanted. W. A. Foster, No. 2 N. Broad. sep 12-tf.

WEYMAN & CONNORS negotiate loans on city property at 6 to 7 per cent. Money ready for parties wanting quick loans. Call in person. No. 825 Equitable building.

BARKER & HOLLEMAN negotiate loans on Atlanta real estate and Georgia farm lands. Gould building, Atlanta.

SAMUEL BARNETT, No. 537 Equitable building, negotiates real estate mortgage loans on property in or near Atlanta. Borrower can pay back any way he pleases. apr 19-6m.

SHORT and long loans on easy terms; notes bought; money on hand; no delay. Sam C. Dean, attorney at law, rooms 11-13, 37½ Whitehall street.

LOANS made on real estate at low rates of interest, without commission, and repayable in monthly installments; purchase money notes bought. Edward S. McCandless, cashier Southern Loan and Banking Co., No. 9 East Alabama street. sept13-tf

W. T. CRENSHAW, No. 13 East Alabama street, does fire insurance, accident insurance, employers liability insurance, plate glass insurance, fidelity bonds insurance and lends money. Also sells the Remington Standard Typewriter and supplies. Telephone No. 224. sep 16-1m

MONEY TO LOAN—Small, short-time loans on real estate and approved securities. 42 Wall street. sep13-8t sun wed

$5,000 TO LOAN on city property. Knox, 8½ West Alabama street.

MONEY LOANED—21 Inman building.

$25,000 TO LEND on real estate at 6, 7 and 8 per cent. T. F. Scott, 841 Equitable building. oct 4—3t

MONEY LOANED—21 Inman building.

$25,000 TO LOAN on real estate at low rate interest. Money here in bank. Address Capital, Constitution office.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—Board for young married couple; central location; state best terms. Address W. H. C., 105 Luckie St.

FOR HAIR Dressers' goods the place is Louis Mazade & Co., 16½ Whitehall.

WANTED—Board in nice, convenient place by gentleman and wife, or will rent rooms for light housekeeping. Give terms and location. Must be reasonable. Address Roy, Constitution office.

THE REASON why Louis Mazade & Co. save their customers and patrons $ $ $ $ is because they import their merchandise direct from the French capital. This is the largest hair dressing emporium in the city. 16½ Whitehall street.

WANTED—Board with private family for man and wife, no children; state price, location. Joe, Constitution.

BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman and wife and two children, aged ten and eight years, two connecting rooms unfurnished with board. References exchanged. Private family preferred. Give location and terms. W., care Constitution.

BOARD WANTED—Board wanted in private families for the Atlanta Business college students. Apply at college office, Monday afternoon.

FOR EXCHANGE.

VALUABLE Florida orange lands, 10,000 acres North Georgia property and cash to trade for Atlanta property. Charles D. Barker, 20 Peters street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANT to exchange good bicycle for winchester rifle. Address Rifle, care Constitution.

THE ADVERTISER will exchange $1,800 worth of gilt-edge purchase money notes for unincumbered, modern built eight-room house in good north side neighbrohood, worth not exceeding $2,500, and will pay balance in cash. Address Spaulding, Constitution.

A.—TO EXCHANGE a large lot of sash, doors and blinds, moldings, scroll and turned work or some good paying renting property centrally lcated in Chattanooga, Tenn., for wood or iron working machinery. Address P. O., Box 64, Chattanooga, Tenn. oct4 2t sun

TILES AND SIDEWALKS Placed by the Atlanta Tile Company, Office 514 Temple Court.

ATLANTA TILE CO. will lay your sidewalks promptly, and guarantee durability, at the lowest price for first-class work; estimates gladly furnished. Office 514 Temple court, 'phone 201. Factory 123 Loyd st.

LOOK at sidewalks and basement floors just laid at Boys' High school building, and new Jones Avenue bridge, by Atlanta Tile Co.

ATLANTA TILE CO. has laid all the large jobs of tile walk in the city and would like to lay yours; estimates gladly furnished.

TILE LAID by Atlanta Tile Co. for basement floors, etc.; never rot and much cheaper in long run. Estimates gladly furnished.

WE HAVE a large stock of beautiful hexagon tile on hand, and will gladly furnish estimates for sidewalks, basements, etc.; Atlanta Tile Co., 514 Temple court, 'phone 201. Factory 123 Loyd st. sep 13—10t sun

FOR SALE—Bicycles.

CHEAP HIGH-GRADE BICYCLES—We have several slightly defaced high-grade bicycles as good as new that we will sell at greatly reduced prices. Please call and examine at No. 71 Whitehall street.

For Rent by J. Henly Smith & Tomlinson, No. 12 W. Alabama Street, Hillyer Building—Telephone No. 225.

A handsome 10-room brick, south side, very close in; very best neighborhood; modern.

A very convenient, newly painted and papered 7-room residence; nice shade; Rawson street.

A very desirable retail store and rooms best portion of Marietta street.

Pretty new brick store, West Mitchell.

Very desirable retail store, Decatur street.

Very desirable retail store, Whitehall.

23-room hotel very close in.

One 20-acre farm four miles out.

One 12-acre farm 6 miles out.

One 7-acre farm 5 miles out.

$10.00—$12.00
$15.00—$18.00
$20.00—$20.00

ALMOST ANY PRICE!

MIXED CHEVIOT SUITS, in plaids, checks and indefinite patterns; rich Autumn colors, double and single breasted; correct styles, nobby effects, perfect fitting; collars of the coats, lapels and button holes hand-made by men tailors. More for the buyer and less for ourselves is the fact this season. Modern and latest fashionable elegance in our whole stock of Suits and Overcoats. Get rid of the notion that our Clothing does not equal the tailored-to-order sort. Merchant tailors are harried. We're giving them hard, every day scramble to keep up with what we are doing. Fitting and fabrics are faultless. A matchless variety. Your money back. It's a bulwark of confidence, a security for goodness, a maker of low prices. We've nothing that doesn't sell by that test—nothing that isn't reliable and as good to us as to you if you're after your money

Eads-Neel Co

ATLANTA. MACON.

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—To buy a second-hand bicycle; must be a bargain. Address, stating description, price and where can be seen, Bicycle, care Constitution.

WANTED—Everybody that suffers with asthma, rheumatism, kidney troubles, etc., to call to see Professor Spencer. He will be at Kensaw house, corner Magnolia and Walton street, for ten days only.

WANTED—A small safe. Must be cheap for cash. Sate make and price. Address "Safe," care of Constitution.

WANTED—Two second-hand typewriters; give style and number and price for cash. Cash Buyer, care Constitution.

CONFEDERATE Money, stamps and bonds bought at highest prices. Charles D. Barker, 20 Peters street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—To hire a light spring wagon for two or three weeks. Address or apply to H., 95 North Boulevard.

WANTED—Everybody to know T-Berry Cream is a sure cure for dandruff, falling hair, all scalp diseases, tetter and eczema. Every jar guaranteed or money returned; 25 cents; sold by the Equitable pharmacy.

WANTED—You to know that, notwithstanding the fact that our plant was destroyed by fire, we are again prepared to fill all orders promptly. 'Phones 525 and 849. Moncrief-Dowman Co.

WANTED—Every stenographer and good business man in Georgia to write for catalogue of the best high-grade typewriter ever made. The Hartford No. 2 at $50. D. H. Shields & Co., Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—We are glad to note an increase in our wallpaper department. Our Mr. S. C. Rather is ready to wait on you. Call. Telephone 729. Atlanta Paint and Wallpaper Co.

Wanted—Two young men or couple without children to board with private family; all conveniences. Prices reasonable. 155 Whitehall St.

WANTED—A purchaser for a splendid gentle horse, good buggy and harness; price reasonable. Address Charley, care Constitution.

WANTED—To rent by week or month horse, harness and light delivery wagon. Apply Monday at 8 o'clock 197 Auburn Ave.

WANTED—To buy two mules or horses for dray purposes and two second-hand drays. Address 119 Jones avenue.

BICYCLE—Light weight, late model, any make; must be cheap; will pay cash; bring wheel Monday. 118 Peachtree.

FIVE PER CENT a week profits is the average return on my "Fluctuation System. Send for pamphlet, free. W. E. Forest, 50 Broadway, New York. sep13-1m

Opium Cure.

MORPHINE, Opium and all drug addictions positively cured. Health restored. Sample free. Vladimir Chemical Co., 15 W. 28th street, New York.

GUARANTEE opium cure—No cure no pay; book sent free. 402 Norcross building, Atlanta, Ga. M. M. Mauck, pres. sept-6-2m-sun

TAKE OPIUMOID and cure yourself of the morphine, opium and cocaine habit. One bottle will cure. Price per bottle $5. Address Opiumoid Co., Richland, Ga. sept27-2t-sun

ROOMS—WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—3 or 4 unfurnished communicating rooms in private residence, or a five-room cottage in good neighborhood on north side, within ten minutes' walk of postoffice. Address Rexford, Constitution.

Musical Instruments.

VIOLINISTS! For bargains in fine old violins (from $25 up) write for book(272 p). "Old Violins" (free). Lyon & Healy, Chicago.

PIANO FOR RENT—New upright Kranach & Bach piano for rent to careful person; terms reasonable. Box 404, city.

MATRIMONIAL.

A MATRIMONIAL BUREAU, thoroughly honorable, most extensive in the world; description of the following sent free: Orphan maiden, 25, $30,000; maiden, 31, $10,000; widow, 37, $20,000; widow, 48, $25,000; Catholic maiden, 28, $4,700; widower, 54, $150,000; bachelor, 31, $30,000; widower, 39, $300,000. Wellman, 333 Eighth avenue, New York.

A WIDOWER forty-five, strictly temperate, character irreproachable, wishes to correspond with wealthy lady. Object matrimony. None others need answer. Address "Gentleman," care Constitution.

HUSBAND WANTED—A maiden lady less than forty, with plenty of intelligence and not at all bad looking, and an orphan, would like to correspond with some gentleman who is desirous of securing a wife, companion and helpmeet; object not only profitable pastime, but matrimony; character and family position beyond question; references exchanged; correspondence strictly confidential. Address "Wife," Box 82.

MATRIMONIAL paper with 1,000 advertisements of marriageable people, many rich, who want correspondents; lists of books, novelties, free. J. W. Gunnels, Toledo, Ohio. aug23 10t sun sat

FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—Furniture, range and gas range; parties leaving the city. 249 Spring street.

CASH PAID for second-hand furniture, carpets, stoves, household and office goods. L. M. Ives, 58 South Broad street. mar23-52t sun

FURNITURE—New and second-hand carpets, stoves, household and office goods; cheap for cash. Ives, 58 South Broad St. mar23-52t sun

REMOVED! REMOVED!

The Atlanta House Furnishing Co.

Have Removed Their Entire Stock of

China, Glassware and Lamps

From 57 Peachtree Street to

95 Peachtree Street, opp. Luckie Street.

We are Selling the Goods at Half Their Value.

BOARDERS WANTED.

BOARDERS WANTED—One couple desiring elegant room and best board apply 384 Peachtree. Have few boarders. References exchanged.

WANTED BOARDERS at 124 East Fair street, one door from Washington. Pleasant rooms, with good fare. References exchanged.

WANTED—Boarders for two nice rooms in private family. 72 West Peachtree.

BOARDERS WANTED—45 Trinity avenue; first-class northern board at reasonable rates by the day or week.

SPECIAL to single northern men, a northern family in a large, modern house, close in, on north side, can make advantageous rates for day board or by the month; special attention to the quality of the cooking, home-made bread, cream, broiled porterhouse steaks, etc.; also handsomely furnished rooms for two couples. Address New York, Constitution office.

ROOMS AND BOARD—Two neatly furnished rooms, single or en suite, with board; references. Apply 10 West Ellis street.

DO you want a comfortable and pleasant home, with all the home comforts and surroundings, in the best neighborhood? Clean, nicely furnished rooms. Table served in old Virginia style. Table or room boarders. Prices reasonable. 103 Trinity avenue.

A PRIVATE FAMILY on Whitehall street wish students or a couple to board. K. C., care Constitution.

BOARDERS WANTED—Good board with elegant front room suitable for couple or two young men. 296 Peachtree street.

A FEW GENTLEMEN can get good board at $13.50 per month by applying at 288 E. Hunter street.

THE VIRGINIA, 35 Auburn avenue; conveniently located; three squares from union depot; nice, large rooms; all carpeted; cuisine first-class; transient, table and permanent board solicited; rates reasonable. J. B. Wilkinson, proprietor.

GENTLEMEN can get good board for $3.50 per week; new house; gas, hot or cold bath. 53 Crew street.

FOUR BOARDERS wanted at 193 Whitehall street; $3 per week; special inducements to students; nice rooms and bath.

WANTED BOARDERS—67 Walton street, elegant rooms, with first-class table board. All modern conveniences, hot and cold bath.

WANTED—A few boarders to occupy beautifully furnished rooms close in, hot and cold bath. Address T., care Constitution.

BOARDERS WANTED—At Purtell house, 54 and 56 North Forsyth street. Pleasant rooms; centrally located; excellent table; rates reasonable by the day or week. One block from postoffice.

I CAN ACCOMMODATE a few more first-class boarders; elegant rooms and first-class meals. 62 Houston St.

LARGE front rooms with board, 21 W. Baker, third door from Peachtree. References.

BOARDERS WANTED—Three gentlemen; front rooms; splendidly located; excellent table board. 183 Ivy; references required.

WANTED BOARDERS—In private family; all convenience; best table board; centrally located; north side; prices reasonable. 274 Courtland.

CHOICEST LOCATION; new house; lovely rooms with dressing rooms; elegantly furnished; close in; fare excellent. 187 South Pryor. oct3-3t

BOARDERS WANTED—Several students can get comfortable rooms and good table fare close in and convenient to college. 93 Auburn ave. Oct 2 5t

WANTED—Money.

WILL PAY $10 a month for thirteen months for $100; ample security. Address "W.," care box 166, city.

MEDICAL.

LADIES—Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand), are the best. Safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c, stamps, for particulars. "Relief for Ladies" in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Company, Philadelphia, Pa. june21-156t sun tues thur

GASOLINE.

PURE GASOLINE and headlight oil from Standard Oil Company in five-gallon quantities delivered free in any part of the city on short notice; drop a postal or telephone 1508. H. D. Harris, 26 North Boulevard.

LOST.

LOST—A $5 bill on Fort street, Forrest avenue, Peachtree or Broad streets last Sunday. Return to E. V. Green, care Moncrief & Dowman, 82-84 N. Broad street.

FOR RENT—Boarding Houses.

FOR RENT—A nice, clean, new 18-room hotel, with all first-class conveniences; near depot; Mitchell street. George S. May, 706 Temple Court. oct3-tf

LADIES' COLUMN.

WANTED—Married ladies to use "Boss" for absolute safety and health; send stamp for "Blessing to Womankind." Mrs. W. T. Martrys, P. O. Box 199, Atlanta, Ga.

OSTRICH BOAS cleaned and curled, 50c to $1; tips cleaned, curled and dyed from 8c to 25c; hats trimmed to order. Gate City Feather Works, 98 Spring.

OSTRICH BOAS, plumes and tips cleaned and dyed at I. Phillips's, 69½ Whitehall street, next door to High's.

LADIES' KID GLOVES cleaned by new process from 15 to 25 cents per pair; also white slippers cleaned for 25 cents per pair. Branch office, 178 Peachtree, opposite Aragon hotel. Excelsior Steam Laundry and Dye Works, 53 Decatur street. Telephone No. 41.

LADIES' DRESSES of all kinds cleaned and dyed by new chemical process. Branch office 178 Peachtree, opposite Aragon hotel. 53 Decatur street. Telephone 41.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

THE DANCING HIT! "Yale 99," two-step. Played everywhere. Prettiest thing out. Special offer. Send 25c for copy. Lyon & Healy, Chicago.

FREE! GOLD WATCH—If you will send order for twenty pounds 60-cent tea. Importers, 204 Hudson street, New York.

FIRE! FIRE!—Yes, we were burned out, but our office is at 53 South Forsyth street (old stand), and we are filling all orders promptly. Don't forget this. If your roof leaks or your furnace needs repairing, we are the people to do it. 'Phone 525 and 849. Moncrief-Dowman Co.

NOTEHEADS, billheads, statements, envelopes, dodgers and cards printed, 75 cents for 500 at Star office, 20 Peters street.

HER HUSBAND on a strike, wants a new dress, takes old one to the Excelsior Steam Laundry and Dye Works, 53 Decatur street.

WANTED—Real Estate.

FARM WANTED—Want to buy a well improved valley farm in north Georgia. Address Farmer, care Constitution.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

$150—If you have $150 idle money send for free book on speculation. Strimer & Co., 155 Washington street, Chicago.

$85 AVERAGE weekly net income with $250 invested. Safe, conservative. Prospectus, proofs free. F. Daly, 1233 Broadway, New York. sep27—1m

...will call a Messenger from ...hern Messenger Service ...ke your advertisement to ...stitution office free of Phone 1814.

WANTED—Salesmen.

...IGAR SALESMEN; $10 commission per thousand; greatest inducements ever offered. Falls City Introduction Co., Louisville, Ky. sep-28-7t-sun

...ALESMEN and general agents, male and female, local and traveling, to appoint canvassers; side line exclusive; no canvassing, capital or experience required; expenses paid; net profit $7.50 monthly; free samples. G. A. Pub. Co., 3943 Market street, Philadelphia, Pa. sep-27-21t-sun

...RAVELING SALESMEN with good southern connections can make big money on a side line; all druggists need ... References as to ability, integrity, etc., required. Address Lock Box 28, city.

...ANTED—Salesman for California wines; $100 per month and expenses, with chance ... advance; commission if preferred; no experience required. Address, inclosing stamps, W. A. Vandercook Co., San Francisco, Cal.

...5 TO $150 SALARY and expenses to salesmen for cigars. Experience unnecessary. Extra inducements offered dealers. W. L. Kline Co., St. Louis. oct-4 3t sun wed fri

...ANTED—For Georgia, salesmen not in the regular clothing business, but who ... the clothing trade, pants men, cloth men and trunk men preferred to carry a ... line of samples weighing from 15 to ... pounds. Address, with particulars, ...der, Silberberg & Co., 25 and 27 W. Third street, Cincinnati, O.

...ALESMEN—One in every state to sell our cigars on credit. Samples, good pay, expenses and exclusive territory to proper applicants. Address P. O. Box 1354, New York City. oct4-3mo-su

...ANTED—A 1 salesman to sell specialty already introduced. Give age, reference and experience. Address B., care Constitution.

...LESMEN—To sell to dealers; $100 monthly and expenses; experience unnecessary; ...lose stamp. Acme Cigar Co., Fifth avenue, Chicago.

...ANTED—Local salesmen for manufacturing company. Address, with stamp, manager, Box 283, Cincinnati, O.

...NTED—Salesmen to sell cigars to dealers; ... monthly and expenses; experience unnecessary. Clinton Cigar Co., 125 Clinton street, Chicago.

...ED—Experienced salesman to sell specialties to wholesale drug and confectionery trade in state of Georgia; references required. First National Aromel Co., 71 and 73 West Broadway, New York.

SALESMEN to sell cigars to dealers; $25 weekly and expenses; experience unnecessary; reply with 2-cent stamp. National Consolidated Company, Chicago. sep20-4t-sun

LARGE CIGAR FIRM wants a salesman in every locality; $50 per month and expenses to beginners. Entirely new inducements to agents and dealers. Address Box 1210, Chicago. aug2—52t-sun

$75 TO $150 A MONTH and expenses paid salesmen for cigars. Experiences unnecessary. Fine line and special inducements to the trade. The W. L. Kline Co., St. Louis, Mo. sep27—3t sun-tues-thur

$60 TO $150 and expenses paid salesmen for cigars; experience unnecessary; extra inducements to customers. Charles C. Bishop & Co., St. Louis. sep 8 13-t tues thur sun

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED—Men in every county to act as private detectives under instructions; experience unnecessary. Address Universal Detective Agency, Indianapolis, Ind. sept-26-3t-sun-4t

WANTED—A Good city collector. T. J. Cooledge & Bro.

WANTED—Six first-class canvassers and collectors for industrial insurance, sick benefits, best contract given by any company. Apply 605-606 Gould building Monday, October 5th.

WANTED—A single minister. Call or address C. C. Crail, Southern boarding house, corner of Garnett and West Peters, city.

WANTED—Every colored family buys on sight; reliable man in each county wanted quick. Write J. R. Gay, president, 56 Fifth avenue, Chicago. oct 4—6t

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, salesmen, druggists, teachers desiring positions in Texas, are invited to address "The Texas Business Bureau," J. W. Hudnall, Proprietor, Dallas, Tex.

WANTED—At once, a good blacksmith that can work both wood and iron. Call on S. P. Crowel, McDonough, Ga.

SOUTHERN BUSINESS BUREAU, 70½ Peachtree, assists applicants in getting positions with reliable firms. Five placed last week. Send in your application. Established February, 1890.

WANTED—A few more men to sell our medicines in this city and other towns. J. A. Morrell & Co., 7½ N. Broad street.

WANTED—Quick, active man of good character, anxious and willing to please employer, Catholic preferred. C. P. & L. Co., Garden City block, Chicago.

CIRCULAR DISTRIBUTORS everywhere; $6 per 1,000; position permanent; enclose two stamps. Central Supply Co., Troy, Ohio.

WANTED—Experienced man on lathe; must be thorough and reliable. Address, stating reference and wages wanted, Lathe, care Constitution.

WANTED—Men wishing to take civil service examinations, soon to occur in Atlanta, for various government positions, to write for valuable information, free. Write today. U. S. Bureau of Information, Cincinnati, O.

MEN TO SELL candy to the retail trade; steady employment, experience unnecessary. $75 monthly salary and expenses or commission. If offer satisfactory address with particulars concerning yourself, Consolidated Candy Co., Chicago.

WANTED—Men and women to work at home. We pay $6 to $16 per week for making crayon portraits by our patented method. Anyone who can read and write can do the work at home spare time, day or evening. Write for particulars. Home Art Supply Co., Painesville, O.

WANTED—Men and women to work for us day or evening at their homes; nice, pleasant work; no canvassing; experience not necessary; we pay salary. Inclose stamp for particulars. Standard Manufacturing Co., 142 West Twenty-third street, New York. sep 13—7t sun

WANTED—$7 per 100 paid for your neighbors' addresses. Send 10c. for blank book and instructions and go to work at once. J. H. Rowell, 378 No. Hamlin ave., Chicago.

MEN AND BOYS everywhere to distribute coffee samples. Reference required. Sample package and contract for 4 cents postage. Sterling Importing Co., Phila., Pa.

MEN everywhere to distribute sirup samples; $60 salary and expenses; steady work. Name reference. Pratt Syrup Company, Camden, N. J.

READER, take my advice; take agency for Quaker Folding Vapor Bath Cabinet; everybody buys, sick or well; Turkish, Russian or medicated baths at home; no bath tubs or doctor bills; cures colds, rheumatism, all blood, skin, nerve and kidney diseases; beautifies complexion; I make $10 a day; work 6 hours; no capital. Write L. World Mf'g Co., Columbus, O. aug9-12t sun

WANTED—Live hustlers everywhere; latest and best bicycle novelty; everybody buys; takes like wild-fire; salary or commission. Address immediately Slatts and Poe Manufacturing Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

MAN TO travel and appoint agents; salary $75 per month and expenses; $50 cash required. Address Supt., P. O. Box 565, Chicago. sept13—4t-sun

WANTED—A male principal January 1, 1897, to take charge of a splendid high school; school pays principal $100 per month. Address testimonials to Progress, care Constitution, Atlanta, Ga. sep 27—3t sun

WANTED—At once, a young man in the dry goods and fancy goods business; must know the business thoroughly and have years of experience in that line; none other need apply. Address with reference and salary expected. Salesman, Brunswick, Ga. sept30 3t wed fri sun

AGENTS and branch managers. Salary or commission. Hunter Tailoring and Shirt Company, Cincinnati, O. July 14 4m tues thur sat m/n

WANTED—At Once—Experienced man to lay parquet flooring. Address with price per day and references, P. O. Box 442, Thomasville, Ga. oct3-3t

MEN—Who will work for $4 per day, salary or commission paid. Clifton Soap & Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, O. oct3-4t

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED—An active man in every locality to represent us (no fortune hunter wanted). Will guarantee $15 weekly and all expenses. Investigate at once. Box 5308, Boston, Mass. oct 1-2m.

WANTED—An idea—Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write John Wedderburn & Co., dept. A 12, patent attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of inventions wanted. may31-12m

POLITICAL BUTTONS—"No cross of gold; no crown of thorns." Bryan and Watson, Bryan and Sewall and Bryan buttons, 10 cents each. Agents wanted. Sample 7 cents; dozen, 50 cents; 100, $3.00. Campaign B and B Co., box 84, Atlanta.

HELP WANTED—Female.

WANTED—Ladies—$100 in gold given away. Cut this out and save it. It will not appear again. Who can form the greatest number of words from the letters in READERS? You are smart enough to make fifteen or more words, we feel sure, and if you do you will receive a good reward. Do not use any letter more times than it appears in the word. No proper nouns. No foreign words. Use any dictionary that is standard; Use plurals. Here is an example of the way to work it out: Readers, read, red, sad, ear, ears, dear, etc. These words count. The publisher of Woman's World and Jenness Miller Monthly will pay $20 in gold to the person able to make the largest list of words from the letters in the word READERS; $10 for the second largest; $10 for the third; $10 for the fourth, and $10 for the fifth, and $5 each for the eight next largest lists. The above rewards are given free and without consideration for the purpose of attracting attention to our handsome ladies' magazine, twenty-four pages, ninety-six long columns, finely illustrated, and all original matter, long and short stories by the best authors; price $1 per year. It is necessary for you, to enter the contest, to send 12 2-cent stamps for a three-months' trial subscription with your list of words, and every person sending the 24 cents and a list of fifteen words or more is guaranteed an extra present by return mail (in addition to the magazine), of a large 192-page book, "The Other Man's Wife," by John Strange Winter, a remarkably fascinating story. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case or your money refunded. Lists should be sent at once, and not later than October 20th, so that the names of successful contestants may be in the November issue, published in October. Our publication has been established nine years. We refer you to any mercantile agency for our standing. Write now. Address James H. Plummer, Publisher, 905 Temple Court building, New York city.

WANTED—Girl for general house work. Apply at 9 o'clock Monday, 456 Courtland street.

WANTED—Experienced chambermaid with good references. Address J. D., Constitution.

WANTED—Educated, refined ladies, who would like pleasant, remunerative employment in Atlanta or any other Georgia city or town, to call at 302 Equitable building Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday afternoons of this week, between the hours of 2:30 and 5:30.

COAT HANDS WANTED—Plenty work at first-class prices. E. A. Scott, merchant tailor, Selma, Ala.

WANTED—Lady for permanent position; opportunity to make $50 per month. Novita Co., 419 Grand opera house.

WANTED—Good cook, only two in family, German girl preferred; room on lot. Apply 15 West North avenue.

WANTED—Wet nurse; white woman preferred. Apply at 387 Auburn avenue.

WANTED—A white servant to do cooking and housework for a young couple. Apply 60 Garnett street.

WANTED—Experienced subscription book canvasser, lady or gentleman, to travel and appoint agents; no canvassing; salary and expenses paid; references required. Elliott Publishing Company, Philadelphia. sept6-4t-sun

LADIES—I pay good wages for light, easy work that can be done at home; no experience necessary. For particulars, address Ruth Goldsmith, box 707, Chicago, Ill. sept6 56t sun tues thur

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

SITUATION WANTED by carriage woodworker of good general experience. Address Woodworker, Constitution.

WANTED—Position as salesman, local or traveling, by young man experienced in both lines; will give references and call on you in person. Address P. O. box No. 561. oct4-4t sun tues thur sun

WANTED—By young married man, a position as assistant bookkeeper or to do office work. Can give best city references. Address C. A. P., this office.

WANTED—A position as collector or traveling salesman; good references furnished. Address G. T., care Constitution.

WANTED—Position as bookkeeper or assistant in office work, by young man nineteen years old; best references; moderate salary. Address Errington, general delivery.

BOOKKEEPER—Young man desires situation as bookkeeper or assistant in office; experienced, sober, steady and reliable; married. Will expect moderate salary. Address W. H. H., Constitution.

WANTED—Jeweler wants situation, used to gold and silver jewelry; good salesman, jobber and all-round man; can do gold and silver plating; best reference. Address A. M. S., 301 Luckie st.

SITUATION WANTED by a hustler on the road, behind the counter or in the office. A1 references. Address Eenergy, care Constitution.

SCHOOL WANTED by a thoroughly competent male teacher; satisfaction guaranteed, A1 references. Box 30, Fort Valley, Ga.

WANTED—Position by competent bookkeeper and stenographer of six years' experience. Address Myra Gaskin, 312 Wilder building, Rochester N. Y. sep 27 2t sun

WANTED—A position of some kind, by a young man of family, thoroughly experienced as bookkeeper, shipping clerk and salesman; must have work; satisfactory reference furnished and only small salary expected. Address "Obedient," care Constitution.

AUCTIONEER—First-class salesman wants position; will work reasonable. Address Auctioneer, this office.

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS—Do you desire the services of a thoroughly competent young man in counting room, advertising or circulating departments? References. Address Practical, room 85, 66 Broadway, New York city. oct3-2t

WANTED—Position by reliable man: six years' experience as salesman in provision and grain business; references given. Address Provisions, care Constitution. oct3-2t

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

A MAIDEN LADY of thirty-five wants position with some family of refinement as housekeeper or companion; can give best of references as to character, etc. Address "Georgia," this office.

FRENCH DRESSMAKER would like more engagements by the day; terms reasonable. Address France, care Constitution.

EXPERIENCED lady stenographer wants position. Can furnish good reference. Address M. L., care Constitution.

UP TO DATE New York milliner wants position as trimmer and saleslady; several years' experience; best references. Address Madame M., Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Position by a young lady stenographer. Insurance office preferred. Good references. Address A. L., care Constitution.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

DIAMONDS, about $1,000 worth, to exchange for acreage property directly on car line and within six miles of city. I. Patrick, 10 Decatur st.

WANTED—To sell or exchange handsome new suburban cottage at railroad station for city property. M. M. C., care Constitution.

FOR SALE or exchange for Atlanta lots, beautiful country home, north Decatur, new house, six acres, orchard, vineyard, berries, good water, etc. J. R. Manning, Kimball house. sat-sun

WANTED—Houses.

SIX OR EIGHT-ROOM HOUSE, near in, wanted by two young men of family in exchange for services of one of them. Best references. Address Brother, care Constitution.

WANTED—A neat house, 5 to 6 rooms, large lot preferred; rent paid in advance and your house cared for as well as you would yourself. Address X., care Constitution. oct3-2t

WANTED—Agents.

AGENTS—We are headquarters for all kinds fine watches; $2 up; circulars free. Eagle Watch Co., 253 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS—Campaign badges, buttons, gold and silver bugs, comic buttons. Large variety. Lowest prices. Quick sellers. Assorted line of samples, 10c. Penn Novelty Co., York, Pa.

ENERGETIC, well educated men and women to sell the new edition of Stedman's "Library of American Literature" for either gold or silver. Short price, long time. William Evarts Benjamin, publisher, New York.

AGENTS—To sell Crystal washing machines and Peerless dishwasher; best made; exclusive territory. J. H. Butler, Columbus, Ohio.

AGENTS—Automatic "Movoscope." Lifelike action; all kinds of vending and gaming slot machines. Souder Ritter, 34 Park Row, New York.

WANTED—In every state and county, energetic, steady salesman on article of great merit, wonderfully advertised and sells on sight; salary $50 per month to begin with; no books. Odell Manufacturing Company, Pontiac building, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents make $35 weekly selling our household specialties; big profits; quick sales, steady employment; terms, particulars, territory free. Central Supply Co., Cincinnati, O. oct 4—4t sun

AGENTS make big money selling Corundum Knife Sharpeners; retail for 15 to 50 cents; write today; special price. H. E. Miller, 950 Ballou street, Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted everywhere; success certain; profits large; samples 25 cents; particulars free. Flexible Sign Letter Co., 34 Church street, New York.

AGENTS—Gentlemen and ladies; greatest set of four Christmas books published; suitable for all ages, young and old; big commission; no capital required; freight paid; outfit free; act at once. Star Publishing Co., Jersey City, N. J.

AGENTS make $6 to $18 a day introducing the "Comet," the only $1 snapshot camera made. The greatest seller of the century; general and local agents wanted all over the world. Exclusive territory. Write today for terms and samples. Aiken-Gleason Co., X-24, LaCrosse, Wis. oct4 3t

ARE YOU IDLE?—Would you enlarge your profits? We offer you big sellers, permanent occupation, good profits. Agents and others seeking honorable employment and meaning business, write us for our lists and plans. Lady Poor's ointment is the original and up-to-date unequaled preparation for all skin diseases; cures sunburn, frost bites and chafing; baby appreciates it; price 25c; mention this paper, enclose us 10c and get box by return mail. James W. Foster & Co., manufacturing druggists, Bath, N. H.

WANTED—Agents of both sex to handle a new and useful household article. Large profits. For sample and all particulars send 8 cents in stamps. Address A. L. Young, 246 Chestnut st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A reliable agent who wishes to make money by active work. A permanent position to the right party. Address "Active," care Constitution.

SEE 'EM JUMP? Agents handle "The Bug on the Platform." Best campaign novelty out; sample 10cts. Sears Jewelry Co., 225 Dearborn st., Chicago. aug2 13t sun

AGENTS WANTED—$5 daily sure; everlasting tableware, cannot wear out; looks exactly like silver. Write today for full information, catalogue and start. Aluminium Novelty Co., 335 Broadway, New York. sept20-sun

AGENTS—Hustlers make $5 daily selling the only revolving griddle cake turner. Sample 20c. O. E. Mickel, sole manufacturer, Haverhill, Mass. may30-13t-sun may30-13t-eodsun

AGENTS WANTED—$5 per 1,000 for distributing circulars; enclose 4c. Globe Advertising Association, New York city. sep 13—4t sun

AGENTS—We have it; big profits, quick sales; latest fad in leather watch guards. Just the thing for bicyclists, railroad men, etc. Sample 10c. Eastern Leather Novelty Co., 37 Haverhill st., Boston, Mass. sept30 2t wed sun

$18 A WEEK EASY—You work right around home. A brand new thing. No trouble to make $18 a week easy. Write to us quick, you will be surprised at how easy it can be done. Send us your address any way. It will be for your interest to investigate. Write today. You can positively make $18 a week easy. Royal Manufacturing Co., Box D. H., Detroit, Mich. sept

WANTED—Active agents for the Equitable Benefit fraternity, pays sick, accident and death benefits. Liberal contract. Apply 330 Equitable building, Atlanta, Ga. sep 22-23t.

PERSONAL.

GENTS' SUITS cleaned and pressed by new chemical process for $1.50 per suit. Excelsior Steam Laundry and Dye Works, 53 Decatur street. Telephone 41.

OUR PAPER HANGING is the best; we don't do poor work; but it is cheap and quick. S. C. Rather, with Atlanta Paint and Wallpaper Co.

"A NEW DISCOVERY"—Price's words hair tonic is the best in the world for falling hair, scalp disease, baldness, etc. For particulars address L. L. Price, 112 Edgewood avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

HAIR DRESSING is done in an artistic manner by Louis Mazade & Co., 16½ Whitehall street. Polite young lady attendants.

OPEN ACCOUNTS BOUGHT—21 Inman building.

AD OF GLENN GROCERY CO in this paper will save you money.

SENSATIONAL—For one week only I will sell $85 high-grade bicycles for $50 cash. Franklin F. Davis, 14 N. Forsyth street.

MARRY—Send 10 cents for matrimonial paper published monthly; wealthy patrons; personal introductions. Mr. and Mrs. Drake, 155 East Washington street, Chicago.

NUDE IN ART—Book of nature, 32 illustrations, with descriptive reading, $1.50; 32 Spanish pictures, $1; 19 Italian, 75c; 16 French, 75c; 5 passion pictures, 50c; 5 senses, 25c; all strictly nude; sent only by express prepaid. Hallman Co., 717 North Eighth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

"WIVES AND MOTHERS"—Drunkenness can be cured, without the patient's knowledge; will send receipt free to those who need it. Address, with stamp, Mrs. May Hawkins, Lock Box 131, Grand Rapids, Mich.

PERSONAL—Sufferers of dyspepsia and indigestion. Send for free samples of Preston's anti-Dyspeptic Tablets. Mailed to any one. Our tablets will permanently and speedily cure any case of stomach troubles. The Preston Chemical Co., Cincinnati, O. sep 13—4t sun

HUNDREDS upon hundreds dyed every week to pass to other happy hunting grounds of usefulness. Garments of every description. Excelsior Steam Laundry and Dye Works, 53 Decatur street. Telephone 41.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES legally obtained in 90 days; guaranteed valid, all states. Hoggatt & Caruthers, of Dakota, have eastern offices 108 Fulton street, New York. Highest references. sep 6—26t sun bp

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR—Write for free information how to remove hair permanently without slightest injury to skin; superior to electric needle. Curtis Co., 186 32d street, Chicago. feb 9—... sun

LADIES, your bust enlarged six inches; failure impossible; results guaranteed; 1,000 testimonials; book and full particulars sealed for 4c. Aurum Medicine Company, department V, 55 State street, Chicago. aug30—52t—sun

BUSSEY, the old hat man, repairs hats of all kinds for both sexes, 3½ Whitehall street, Atlanta Ga. oct 2 3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE INFIRMARY of the dental department of the Southern Medical college will be open for the reception of patients next Tuesday, October 6th. All work done free. Opposite Grady hospital.

WOOD, WOOD, WOOD—Bring your wagons and get a load of damaged lumber at your price; cheaper than wood. South Georgia Lumber Co., 62 W. Hunter.

OPEN ACCOUNTS BOUGHT—21 Inman building.

GENTS' SUITS cleaned and pressed by new chemical process for $1.50 per suit. Excelsior Steam Laundry and Dye Works, 53 Decatur street. Telephone 41.

BUSINESS COLLEGES.

THE ATLANTA BUSINESS COLLEGE occupies Mitchell building, Whitehall street, near Trinity avenue; the largest and most elegant business college building in the south. Send for new circular.

THE ATLANTA BUSINESS COLLEGE, Whitehall street—Only college of actual business training and Benn Pitman shorthand in Atlanta. Send for new circular.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE—Great opportunities now exist for conservative traders to make profitable investments; we give our customers the benefit of 16 years' experience as members of the Chicago board of trade. Send for our "Expose of Bucket Shops," Speculators' Manual and Daily or Weekly Market letter; all free. Write the secretary of the board of trade as to our responsibility. C. A. Whyland & Co., 10 Pacific ave., Chicago. oct4 4t sun

SPECULATE—Every $20 invested now makes $200; profits paid weekly; legitimate; particulars free. National Commission Co., Rialto building, Chicago.

LIVING MADE EASY, at home or to travel, for sale patent medicine business; has supported my family for twenty-four years; reason for selling, able to quit business; small payment down or long time with collateral; inquire 150 Spring street or address P. O. Box 207 Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—First-class barber shop; must have $300 cash; give full name and address. Barber Shop, Constitution.

FOR SALE—Coal and wood yard, with Southern railway siding; fully equipped, and a long lease. Address Coal, care Constitution.

$30 WEEKLY and expenses; inexperienced men less, to sell our cigars. Best inducements to dealers. Folk Ritchie & Co., St. Louis.

A SAFE SYSTEM of stock speculation for moderate investors. S. J. Peck & Co., bankers, 62 Broadway, New York.

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE; for one week only I will sell high-grade $85 bicycles for $50. Ladies' and gents' models. Franklin F. Davis, 14 N. Forsyth street.

GENTLEMAN with money to invest in a profitable and pleasant cash patent medicine business now paying handsomely, needs more capital to further extend sales, will address me can put him in a business that beats all others in hard times and at all times; a fortune to the right party. Address Pat. Medicine, Constitution.

$86.30 REALIZED in one week on an investment of $25; could better results be expected? Gather your portion while the golden harvest is ripe. Write for particulars. Conden & Co., Clinton building, Covington, Ky.

$225 AVERAGED each week for the last four years by placing $10. Dividends paid weekly; can withdraw any time. Chance of a lifetime. C. E. Cooper & Co., Covington, Ky.

PARTNER WANTED, with $400, to come into the hardware business in this city; good stand, but need more money and help to run it right; can make money with me; no fake need apply. Address A. C., care Constitution.

WANTED—Partner with $500 to invest in a good paying business; none but responsible parties need answer. Address N. H. S., Constitution.

WANTED—Man of ability for president of best factory ever brought south; to locate in Atlanta; half the capital already taken; goods staple, not made in the south, but raw material right here; output guaranteed sold; location already secured; will employ 50 to 100 hands; salary first year moderate, but second year good; stock will earn 40 per cent. For all particulars address "Substantial Industry," care general delivery.

FOR SALE—My entire stock of general merchandise at Hapeville, Ga.; good trade established; will rent or sell storehouse to purchaser. Address Box 16, Hapeville, Ga.

I WANT an experienced produce commission salesman either on salary or to take interest in business. All replies confidential. Must be first-class man in every respect. Commission, P. O. Box 683.

ACTIVE business man wants to invest with services $2,000 in paying wholesale or manufacturing business. P. O. Box 724.

DO YOU SPECULATE? "Guide to Successful Speculation," mailed free. Wheat, provision, cotton and stock speculation on limited margin thoroughly explained; correspondence solicited. Warren, Ford & Co., 11 Wall street, New York. apr 30 104t thur sun

WE TELL you how to speculate safely in wheat, pork and stocks. Send for our book and advice free to any address. Comack & Co., 29 Broadway, New York. july 5 26t sun

SPECULATE judiciously and you can make money. Excellent facilities for handling large or small orders in stocks, cotton, grain and provisions. Best book published and daily review of markets sent free. Member Chicago board of trade 18 years. Rebt. H. Kelly & Co., 226 La Salle st., Chicago. sept27 4t sun

A FINE OPENING—A good physician and surgeon wanting a good location will address Dr. J. A. Johnson at Calhoun, Ga. sep 27—2t sun

DRUGGIST, ATTENTION!—For sale, one of the prettiest, the best paying drug and soda business, for amount invested, located in the best town in the state. Good reason for selling. Address W. C. W., No. 8 E. Wall st., Atlanta, Ga. sept30 3t wed fri sun

TRADE OR NEWSPAPER OWNER—I want to purchase the whole or a part of a good concern; small cash payment; references. Address, confidentially, Publisher, room 85, 66 Broadway, New York city. oct3-2t

FOR SALE—Barber Shop—A ten years' established barber's shop, employing three white barbers, with good patronage; good reason for selling. Apply to A. B., care carrier No. 5, Augusta, Ga. oct3-3t

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE—If you are interested in commodities dealt in on the Chicago board of trade, we ask you to correspond with us and send for our book on statistics and daily advisory sheet. Wheat, oats and pork will have a boom before middle of October and investment ought to be made now. Trade with a reliable firm. H. H. Baumann & Co., 35 Board of Trade, Chicago.

WANTED—To sell part or whole interest in one of the best weeklies in the state; circulation 1,250; large contracts for advertising and job work for next year; town of over 3,000 people. Address for terms, Paper, care Constitution. sept30 4t wed fri sat sun

FOR SALE OR LEASE—A complete, up-to-date job and book printing establishment, now in full operation, with a fine line of patronage and a good chance at the state's printing, situated in one of our best southern cities; in the possession of the present owners under mortgage. Write or apply to "Printing," No. 505 Temple court. sept29-7t

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FINE WATCHES, clocks, jewelry and music boxes repaired by E. Lineck, 17 N. Pryor street.

FOR SALE—Nice Nickel-mounted showcase, cheap, No. 71 Whitehall street.

FOR SALE—A lot of barber chairs and supplies, at the Atlanta Cutlery Works and Barber Supply House, 11 Marietta street.

LAW BOOKS for sale—L. R. A., Vols. 1-29 and digest; very cheap. Good as new. W. C. T., Constitution.

TEN BEAUTIFUL new high-grade $85 bicycles for $50 each. Ladies' or gents' models. Must be sold next week. Franklin F. Davis, 14 N. Forsyth street.

FOR SALE—A fine lot of fresh milch cows, cheap, at stock yards, 185 Peters street, corner of McDaniel.

FOR SALE—A new Brosin's sewing machine: perfect condition; never used; at very low price. 429 West Peters.

FOR SALE—Combined business and shorthand scholarship in the Atlanta Business College for $75, or will exchange for good Remington or Yost typewriter. Address John M., care Constitution.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Jersey heifers from two months to two years old. Gilt-edge dairy, near Lakewood.

FOR SALE—One good 15 horse-power engine, or will exchange same for lumber. Address Withers iron foundry, Windsor street, city.

FOR SALE—One good, gentle milk cow, too many. Apply Mrs. Tom Ware, East Point.

ELEVATORS CHEAP—Several second-hand passenger and freight, in good order, on hand. We will take your old in exchange for new elevator. Atlanta Elevator Works. feb 16 sun.

INSTRUCTION.

VOICE CULTURE—Mary L. Hanbury, lessons at homes or otherwise. 529 S. Pryor. oct4-2t-su

WILL YOU GIVE $10 to be a good banjo player? Positively guarantee your success. Molter, 46 Irwin street.

INSTRUCTION in pianoforte playing, and handculture. Lessons at pupils' homes if desired. Terms reasonable. Mrs. Sturdivant, 11 Cone st. sep27-5t su tu thur.

FREE INSTRUCTION on typewriter. To any person wishing to learn the use of the typewriter we give free instruction and use of machine at No. 13 East Alabama street. W. T. Crenshaw. sept24-1m

FOR RENT—Furnished Houses.

FURNISHED HOUSE near Peachtree; owner's small family would like board; northern family without small children preferred. Address with references, "Home," Constitution.

10-R. H., furnished, near in, south side, only $55. Mallard & Stacy, 207 Equitable.

FOR RENT—Five-room house nicely furnished; bath; three doors east of Capitol avenue. 240 Woodward avenue.

FOR RENT—Ten-room house nicely and completely furnished; location pleasant; near in and on car line. Clarine, Constitution.

FOR RENT—A very desirable ten-room house, close in, partly furnished, couple will board with party on rent. Several boarders in house. Call Monday morning 56 Garnett street.

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

ONE COTTAGE, five rooms, gas and water; one two-story house, six rooms and basement and cookroom with all conveniences. Also three vacant rooms. Apply 125 N. Boulevard.

5-R. H., near in, furnished, $27.50; unfurnished, $23. Mallard & Stacy, 207 Equitable.

WILL rent to good party fine 7-room house No. 174 Angier avenue, $22.50 per month, gas and water. J. M. Bishop, 205 Norcross building.

16-R. H., Near in on Washington street; cheap to right party. Mallard & Stacy, 207 Equitable.

EIGHT-ROOM HOUSE, latest improvements; large lot; servant's house; carriage house and stable; prominent street; first-class neighborhood; a perfect home. Address J. D. Brown, care Constitution.

FOR RENT—Lower floor of four rooms, hall, storeroom, pantry, etc.; modern private house; north side; close in; fine neighborhood; $18 per month if taken at once; references required. L. P., care Constitution.

8-R. H., BRICK, splendid north side neighborhood, $34. Mallard & Stacy, 207 Equitable.

FOR RENT—8-room house, $25. Knox, 8½ West Alabama street.

FOR RENT—Desirable 10-room house, modern improvements, Inman Park; price $30 per month. Apply Trust Company of Georgia, Equitable building.

10-R. H., PEACHTREE STREET; best location on street; cheap to right party. Mallard & Stacy, 207 Equitable.

FOR RENT—A building of (3) three floors 14 Hunter street, between Whitehall and Pryor streets, or two floors in the same building, connected with M. Rich Bros.'s store for shoe business. Apply in store.

FOR RENT—6-room cottage, 583 Peachtree, only $15 per month. Apply Monday at the place.

FOR RENT—Nice 2-story, 10-room house close in, on Washington street. Will be put in first-class order; $50 per month. Ansley Bros., 12 E. Alabama street.

ONE BLOCK from Peachtree, best location, seven-room cottage in thorough repair; gas, hot and cold water. Apply 36 West Baker.

FOR RENT OR SALE—Nice 6-room cottage and stable, 105 Fowler street. Inquire Edwards & Co. photograph gallery, corner Loyd and Decatur streets.

FOR RENT—No. 77 Windsor street; nice house, close in and very convenient. Apply at No. 71 Whitehall street.

FOR RENT—10-room residence, elegant and new. 162 Ashby street. Apply 158 Ashby.

5-R. H., MERRITTS AVENUE, $15. Mallard & Stacy, 207 Equitable.

FOR RENT—An elegant modern six-room house, 373 S. Pryor st., now occupied by L. Newelt. Apply on premises or to P. J. Moran, The Constitution building. sept30 2w

FOR RENT—Elegant new 2-story 11-room house with every modern convenience and furnace heat; on fine paved street and car line, near in, on south side. Ansley Bros., 12 E. Alabama street.

8-R. H., CAPITOL AVENUE, near in, only $35. Mallard & Stacy, 207 Equitable.

FOR RENT—Modern 8-room house, all conveniences, situated in northeastern part of city; one or two young men will take room with or without board, and pay difference, if agreeable. Address 809 Equitable building.

FOR RENT—Nine-room house, 381 South Pryor street, now occupied by Mr. Schwab, Apply on premises or to P. J. Moran, The Constitution building. sept30 2w

FOR RENT—Nice, nearly new, 7-room house, No. 216 Courtland; modern conveniences. Apply 66 East Ellis.

8-R. H., WEST BAKER STREET; very desirable and cheap. Mallard & Stacy, 207 Equitable.

FOR RENT—Rooms.

FOR RENT—Front or back rooms over M. Rich & Bros.' store for dress making, sample rooms or offices. A 1 stand. Apply in store.

FOR RENT—Rooms, three or four, at 108 E. Ellis; apply early.

FOR RENT—Nice connecting rooms. 93 Stonewall street.

FOR RENT—4 nice rooms for housekeeping, or will furnish same on application. 82 East Hunter street.

THREE NICE large connecting rooms for rent for only $5 at No. 69 Railroad avenue "W. L. S.," 25½ W. Mitchell street.

IN PRIVATE HOUSE, looking onto Peachtree, two rooms pleasantly and conveniently situated. Apply B., 58 East Alabama street.

OWNER will rent one or two choice rooms, location unsurpassed, near Aragon. A. C., care Constitution.

FOR RENT—Two very pleasant connecting rooms with dressing room attached, suitable for light housekeeping, furnished or unfurnished. 50 East Baker street.

THREE ROOMS and use of parlor; light housekeeping—$9. 89 Young street. References exchanged. wed su.

FOR RENT—Three rooms; light housekeeping or kitchen attached if desired. Apply 61 Highland avenue or 602 Gould building.

FOR RENT—Furnished Rooms.

NICELY FURNISHED rooms, suitable for men, at 11 Luckie street, between Peachtree and Forsyth street. sep 27-3t-su-wed-su.

FOR RENT—Furnished front room, 161 S. Pryor street. Cheap to right party.

A NICE FURNISHED ROOM for one or two gentlemen can be had at 67 Garnett street; all conveniences; no children.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished front room in private family; close in; 73 East Fair street, fourth door off Pryor.

ELEGANTLY furnished rooms, single or en suite, large shaded lawn; two blocks from the Aragon. 90 East Ellis.

TWO DESIRABLE rooms for rent, furnished or unfurnished. 209 Peachtree street.

TO RENT—To party without children, 3 nicely furnished rooms with hall, $10. No. 90 Ira street. Owner.

FOR RENT—Two connecting front rooms, furnished, close in; no children; references required; rates reasonable. 49 Garnett.

FOR RENT—Nice, large front room, newly papered and furnished, to gentleman; every convenience; one block from Aragon. 170 Ivy street.

FOR RENT—One front room, nicely furnished, near Peachtree. References required. 46 Luckie street.

Rooms Furnished or Unfurnished.

FOR RENT—Two very nice unfurnished rooms, second floor; good bathroom on same floor; good closets. 204 Woodward avenue.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—Three very nice rooms, with bath, suitable for light housekeeping; also three large basement rooms. Apply 54 Cooper street.

TWO LARGE ROOMS, en suite or single, furnished or unfurnished. Apply 223 East Fair st.

FOR RENT—Three unfurnished rooms; north side; all conveniences. Modern, care Constitution.

ROOMS FOR RENT—Unfurnished front room in private family; quiet locality. References. Address Mrs. P., Care Constitution.

ROOMS—With or Without Board.

A PRIVATE FAMILY of three, with a large house in northeast portion of city, on car line, will rent two connecting rooms and furnish board to acceptable parties. Address "Homestead," care of Constitution.

17 E. CAIN for rent, with or without board, furnished rooms, single or en suite. Gentlemen preferred. References exchanged. Location very desirable.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

WILL BUILD 3, 4 or 5-room house on nice large lot on Chattahoochee street car line, near city limits, and sell for $50 cash and $15 per month. John S. Owens, 20 Decatur street. sept27-3t- sun wed sun

A BARGAIN in valuable improved real estate in the city of Jacksonville, Fla.; also some promising fine orange groves on the St. Johns river. Will sell or exchange for Atlanta property. Call or address Owners, 330 Equitable building, Atlanta, Ga. sept6-4t sun

$1,350 for house and lot, 60x200, South Kirkwood, fronting car line. $1,000 payable at $16 per month without interest. Lot elevated and shaded. J. M. Bishop, 205 Norcross building.

FOR SALE—Mrs. G. J. Foreacre's residence, 374 Peachtree street. Price $15,000, if sold at once. Apply 251 West Peachtree St.

BARGAINS payable by installments. 50 beautiful lots on electric car line, $50 to $200. 20 beautiful lots, Highland avenue car line, $400. Ten-acre farm, 5-room house, large stable one-half mile from electric car line to sell or exchange for city property. Three-room house $10 a month. Five-room house near center of city, $25 a month. Four-room house, close in, $15 a month. John Carey, Kiser building, 37 South Pryor. sept13-4t sun

FOR SALE—$3,000; a few hundred cash and balance $35 per month buys a pretty new 6-room cottage on a lovely shaded east front lot on Boulevard. $1,350, payable $15 per month, buys nice cottage, lot 100x400, lays level, on car line, grapes, peaches, pears, etc., all fenced. Apply C. A. Cheatham, 205 Norcross building.

$3,000, BARGAIN FOR CASH, 8-room house, reception hall, closets, water, gas and bath; rooms newly papered and grained; paved street, between the two Peachtrees; desirable locality; near in. Call on A. A. Fletcher, 24 South Pryor street.

FOR SALE—New 7 and 8-room house: north side; all modern conveniences; excellent street and neighborhood; small cash payment, balance to suit. Fitzhugh Knox, 8½ West Alabama street.

NORTH SIDE—9-room house, built by a northern man for a home, and has every convenience; stable and servant's house; choice neighborhood; only $5,500; easy terms. Model Home, care Constitution.

BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE—42-acre farm one and one-fourth miles from depot, $700; 75-acre farm one and one-half miles from depot, all improvements, new, $1,500; 25 acres one mile from depot, $400, three payments; 5 lots at East Decatur 55x210, 8 minutes' walk to electric line, 50 yards Georgia railroad station, $150 each; one-acre lot, 2-room house fronting railroad, $175; long list of bargains. Clarkston's the place for health and cheap homes. Heath & Lester, Clarkston, Ga.

FOR SALE—Beautiful Peachtree home for $15,000, and possibly less, if can sell soon. One of the handsomest homes on the street, with elegant large, two-story house and large lot. Improvements alone cost $9,000 and lot is easily worth $10,000 at very lowest estimate. Big chance for somebody if will see us right away. Ansley Bros., 12 E. Alabama st.

WHY PAY rent when I can sell you a nice cottage, six rooms, good street; also 8-room house, all modern conveniences, on terms better than rent. Knox, 8½ West Alabama street.

FOR SALE—Fine 13-acre farm on Georgia railroad near Atlanta; good 5-room house, barn orchard, etc.; price $1,800; $250 cash, balance time to suit purchaser. C. H. W., Constitution office.

HOMES FOR SALE—Eight-room 2-story house, brand new, water and gas, oil finish, near Pryor and Georgia avenue, lot 50x135 feet to alley, only $3,500, $500 cash, balance easy, 7 per cent interest; cheap vacant lot will be taken as part payment. Also 6-room cottage, corner Crew and Atlanta avenue, lot 50x190 feet to alley, $2,250, terms easy, just being completed, can have gas and water; see it if you really want a cheap and choice home. Forty-five acres of splendid land, nice branch, paved road to city, three miles out, near car line to Lakewood park, white settlement, must be sold, make offer, terms easy. S. B. Turman, Real Estate Agent, 8 E. Wall street, Kimball House. Phone 164.

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES.

THE BLICKENSDERFER typewriter is in use by some of the leading banks, merchants and attorneys in the state. Send for a list and see how they like it. Times are hard, better save $65 now. Write or call. Will pay you. K. M. Turner, No. 41 North Broad street.

FINEST second-hand typewriters for sale to be found at No. 13 E. Alabama street, cheap for cash. Telephone No. 224. W. T. Crenshaw.

FINEST typewriter repairing done in America at No. 13 E. Alabama street. Telephone No. 224. W. T. Crenshaw. 1m

FINEST typewriters for rent at No. 13 E. Alabama street in perfect order. Telephone No. 224. W. T. Crenshaw. 1m

REMINGTON No. 6 is the most perfect of all writing machines. Telephone No. 224. No. 13 E. Alabama street, W. T. Crenshaw. 1m

FINEST typewriter supplies to be found in America sold at No. 13 E. Alabama st. We don't deal in cheap, common stuff. Telephone No. 224. W. T. Crenshaw. 1m

FOR SALE—Horses, Carriages, Etc.

FOR SALE—Horse and carriage—I have a four-seated Victoria of my own make, almost as good as new, will sell at a bargain. C. M. Kister, 47 and 49 Terry street.

MULE FOR SALE—Large young mule for sale. Will sell cheap. Apply Gate City Coffin Co.

FOR SALE—Two hand-made, piano-box, side-bar buggies, $50, $55; must be sold in five days. Apply 28 W. Peters street.

FOR SALE—Good gentle, combination horse, 7 years old; has all gates, for $30. Also a 6-year-old bay horse. This stock must be sold Monday. Apply at 110 Whitehall.

FOR SALE—Family horse, nice for lady, young and gentle; also nice jumpseat buggy. Inquire Edwards & Co. photograph gallery, corner of Loyd and Decatur streets.

WANTED—One light, second-hand curtain Rockaway; must be cheap and in good order. W. H. Ashworth, Macon, Ga.

FOR SALE—A buggy and harness, and an excellent pony; perfectly gentle and safe for lady or children to drive. E. S. Gay, 745 Equitable building.

FOR SALE—Harness and Buggies. Come and see our line of harness. Bought cheap and will go at low figures for cash. Also another car load of buggies that wish to dispose of in next thirty days. Call and see us while we are offering bargains. White Hickory Wagon Manufacturing Co., 37 to 43 Alabama street.

FOR SALE—HORSES—One pair black horses, very gentle and stylish, nice victoria and harness; can be seen at Stewart & Bowden, 20 West Alabama street oct 2 3t

FIRE INSURANCE.

FIRE INSURANCE, E. S. McCandless, No. 9 E. Alabama St.

FOR RENT—Miscellaneous.

COAL and wood yard for rent, corner Piedmont and Auburn avenues; long established.

FOR RENT—Part of office in Equitable building. Address "Reasonable," care Constitution.

FOR RENT OR LEASE—The stables lately occupied by Venable Bros., corner Alabama and Madison streets. Apply to W. A. Hemphill.

FOR RENT—A central 4-story building, each floor 30 feet wide by 140 feet long. No. 24 E. Alabama street; excellent railroad facilities; suitable for wholesale business or manufacturing purposes. Apply to Henry Potts, No. 7 Decatur street, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR RENT—One-half store, No. 71 Whitehall street, third door from High's. Call and examine.

FOR RENT—Stable and carriage house, $2.50 per month. 199 Courtland.

FOR RENT—Nos. 40 and 42 West Alabama street. This large store and wareroom recently occupied by Stilwell-Bierce & Smith Valle Company, is splendidly lighted and very spacious, having about 8,000 square feet on ground floor and same space in basement; has large show room and three connecting offices in front. Excellently suited for almost any large business. Apply Robert F. Maddox, Jr.

FOR RENT—The Normandie hotel, furnished; first-class in every particular; junction of Peachtree and West Peachtree streets; heated with steam and open fire places; large dining room; two beautiful parlors; all rooms front Peachtree or West Peachtree; will lease October 1st one year or more to desirable tenant. Willis E. Ragan. sep-26-1m

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

D. Morrison, 47 East Hunter Street.

5-r. h., on a fine, high, well shaded lot 50x150 back to a large paved 15-foot alley. The house is old style but the lot is one of the choicest on Hill st., near in; $2,750 was refused for this property some time ago, while now if you have the ready cash I will sell it for $1,600.

3-R. H., nearly new, on the highest and prettiest lot in the east part of the city. This is not a common shotgun-built house, but an L-shaped, with a front and side veranda, lot 25x114; $50 cash, balance very easy, $700.

7-R. H. with fine reception hall, good well and city water in the house, plumbing all in for gas and water, bathroom; choice, shady lot 50x195, on Linden ave., near the Boulevard. This lovely little home is worth $5,000, but it must be sold and will be if low prices count; $500 cash, assume a mortgage of $1,500, balance monthly, just like rent, only $3,000.

4-R. H., hall, on a large lot 50x175, back to a 15-foot alley; the house has east front on Grant st., choice neighborhood. This property is valude at $1,800, but I am not looking for its value, but for a customer who has $100 cash and can pay at least $12.50 per month and interest on each note as he pays it. To such a one I will sell the above gem for $1,300.

3-R. H. and hall on Auburn ave., this side of Jackson st. A small amount expended on this place would make it bring in 15 per cent on the money invested. This is where money counts for I have customers that will give $1,200 for it on long time, but the owner now lives in another city and needs money at once and has instructed me to sell for cash at $800.

MONEY TO LOAN at 6, 7 and 8 per cent.

8-R. H., new, just finished in fine style, inside blinds, hard oil finish, handsome mantles, fancy tile hearths, china closets, two linen closets, butler's pantry and nice reception hall in addition to the above eight rooms, on a large lot 62x170, has natural shade of oak and hickory, large back yard, in which there is a good two-room servants' house. This pretty home is within one block of Gordon ave., in West End, and is well worth $4,000, but I will take $300 cash, $1,200 in easy monthly payments and $1,500 in five years at 7 per cent, making the price only $3,000. It will be sold this week and you may miss the chance of your lifetime. Call at once and let me show you this bargain. I will put in handsome gas fixtures, marble washstand, fine bathtub, hot and cold water connection and all surface plumbing. D. Morrison, real estate, loan and renting agent, 47 E. Hunter st.

IF YOU WANT to borrow money and have Atlanta real estate, call at 47 East Hunter street, and make application, and D. Morrison will do the rest; 1 per cent commission: $600, $1,000, $2,000 and $4,000 now on hand at 7 and 8 per cent.

G. J. Dallas, 19 S. Broad Street.

Vacant lot, Loyd st., in grove....	$ 850
Vacant lot, S. Pryor st, in grove......	750
5-r. h., Pulliam st., new and nice......	1,800
5-r. h., Grant st..	1,500
6-r. h., Hood st., very cheap	2,650
Vacant lot, Whitehall..	1,000
Vacant lot, Ira, near Hood..	1,000
6-r. h., Capitol ave., a great bargain..	2,500
7-r. h., Gordon st., West End, very cheap; call and see me.	
Vacant lot, Venable st., near Simpson	425
10 acres just four miles out, west side,	500

I have some small farms near the city which I am offering very cheap.

FOR RENT—6-r. h., furnished or unfurnished, north side, or would rent the 9-r. h. unfurnished; call and see the house; is elegantly finished; owner going out of city; in best neighborhood. G. J. Dallas, 19 S. Broad.

Real Estate for Sale by Mallard & Stacy, 205 and 207 Equitable Building—'Phone 1209.

$1,100—Corner lot, near Georgia avenue and South Pryor street; very cheap.

$1,500 cash buys a nice 7-r. h., or a piece of property that will net 17 per cent on the amount invested. Good neighborhood.

$1,860—The finest lot to build a home on in north Atlanta; 62x190; shaded; street improvements done.

$2,300—$300 cash, balance monthly, for well-situated 2-story 7-r. h.; lot 45x120. In splendid condition; excellent neighborhood.

$2,250—Lot on North avenue, near West Peachtree street; 50x190; worth $3,000.

$2,400—Splendid 5-r. cottage in one of the best southside neighborhoods; small cash payment, balance to suit; beautiful lot.

$3,100—New modern 7-r. cottage; a little gem, finished in natural woods, cabinet mantels; corner lot with nice shade and attractive house; cash payment $300 to $500, balance easy monthly payments.

$3,950—Inman Park, a splendid new 2-story 8-r. h.; all conveniences. Lot 100x238; the cheapest place ever offered in the park. Suitable terms.

$4,800—Elegant modern house of 7 rooms with every convenience; choice neighborhood; beautiful lot. Easy terms.

$6,000—North side 2-stories 8 rooms, modern in finish and all conveniences; beautiful east face lot; best situation and locality.

$10,500—Near in completely furnished 10-r. slate roof residence; biggest bargain on the market. Terms to suit purchaser.

$13,500—One of the finest homes in north Atlanta; large and beautiful house and lot.

$15,500—Near in home on Peachtree street. Mallard & Stacy, Real Estate and Renting agents, 205-207 Equitable building. Telephone 1209.

George Ware, 22 South Broad Street.

$300—Beautiful shaded lot near car line.
$650—Choice residence lot near Pryor street and Georgia avenue.
$1,250—4-r. cottage; belgian block; easy payments.
$1,800—6-r. house, all street improvements and car line.
$2,250—8-r. two-story house; new; water and gas; corner lot and a great bargain.
$2,500—7-r. two-story house; all street improvements; water and gas; near Jackson street and highland avenue.
$5,750—9-r. two-story; slate roof; elegant mantles and tile; beautifully finished; frescoed; folding doors; inside blinds; china closets, pantries, first-class plumbing.

Fine valley farm, 200 acres, 9-r. house, large barn, well watered, will sell or exchange. Also 100 acres 7 miles from city, 20 acres of bottom, good orchard, 5-r. house, 30 acres woods, $1,500. A number of large and small farms for sale or exchange.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—Six shares Equitable Loan and Security Co. stock, class B. Nos. low; no lapses. Box 137, Madison, Ga.

CHECKS CASHED—21 Inman building.

HAVE you got bonds in the Georgia Bond and Investment Company which you are unable to carry longer? If so, how much have you paid in, and what is the very lowest you will take for your equity? Business, box 435, city. sat-sun

WANTED—Class A certificates. Equitable Loan and Security Co., Box 17.

NOTES BOUGHT—21 Inman building.

FOR SALE—Make offer for ten shares dated April, 1890, series A, Atlanta National Building and Loan Association stock. Dues paid to November. A. S. VanDegrift, Birmingham, Ala., oct 2 3t fri sun tues

CHECKS CASHED—21 Inman building.

WILL BUY class A certificates, numerals or multiples, in Equitable Loan and Security Co. F. B. Ryals. sep27-1m.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

SHINGLES, fresh arrival, laths, standard thickness, flooring, "bone dry," matched in Atlanta to a steel gauge; dry framing and studding saves cracked plastering. Doors mortised and tongued made from seasoned lumber kiln dried in Atlanta. Quartered oak, mahogany, cypress and other hardwoods. Atlanta Lumber Company, Humphries and Glenn streets. Telephone 897. oct4-2t

HAVE BOUGHT VERY LOW and have in stock 20,000 pounds best lead made, 25 barrels best linseed oil made. Big stock glass and everything in the paint, oil and wallpaper line. Come and see us if you think of painting or papering. Atlanta Paint and Wallpaper Co., 29 East Hunter street.

1,000 DOORS, windows and blinds for sale very cheap for cash. F. W. Hart Sash and Door Co., 28 West Mitchell street.

SHINGLES AND LUMBER. Address Dooly Lumber Co., Findlay, Ga. oct4-5t-sun

LUMBER for cash or on time. We are the lowest priced dealers in Atlanta. South Georgia Lumber Co., 62 W. Hunter. 'Phone

...T LUMBER CO., 226 Peters street—Lumber! Lumber! cheap for cash. Call ... or 'phone 573. sept29-7t

Skirts Only ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆

So many very attractive styles are now to be had in Waists. Separate Skirts are more in demand than ever. We have "stocked up" accordingly, and are prepared to furnish Skirts of any style or price, and at prices actually lower than the materials by the yard.

Figured Mohair Skirts, 144 inches wide at bottom, lined all through and velveteen bound—black, navy and green, $2.50 each.

Plain Black Brilliantine Skirts, good full width, well made, lined and bound, $3.50 each.

All-wool French Serge Skirts, lined and inter-lined, 4¼ yards wide—navy blue and black, $5 each.

Broken Plaid Boucle Skirts, including those very desirable blue and green plaids with black interwoven, swell-looking, well-made, first-class Skirts, $5 each.

Lovely Plaid Skirts, Silk Brocaded Mohair Skirts, Navy and Black Brilliantine Skirts, made according to the latest fashion, $7.50 each.

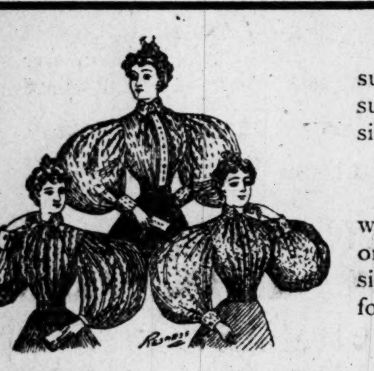
Black Brocaded Skirts, perfect in shape, perfect in style and of most excellent material, including the new large figures, $10 each.

Special lot of High-class Skirts, metal effects, moire velour and silk brocades, $15 to $60 each.

House Wrappers,

Made of Best Prints, in indigo, in black and white, in gray and in assorted colors. One style with full ruffle around shoulders, Watteau back; another with braid around front and back of yoke, braid trimmed collar and cuffs; sizes, 32 to 44, and all cut good length and width; special sale at $1 each.

Ladies' Shirt Waists.



We are showing for Fall wear just such things in Shirt Waists as are suitable for this season of the year, in silk, in flannel and in percale.

New lot of percale waists, with white, detachable collars, dark blue or black ground in large, white designs, entirely new and not heretofore shown, at $1.50 each.

Flannel waists, full plaited front, with new style sleeves, all wool in navy and black, sizes 32 to 42, $2 each.

All wool flannel waists in navy and black, braided and plaited front and braided sleeves, $2.50 each.

All wool serge waists, with braided yokes, in various colors, $3 each.

Solid changeable and taffeta silk shirt waists, with full Bishop sleeves and linen collars, full fronts and yoke backs, $5 each.

Black silk waists, lined and boned, made in basque style with plaited collar and new sleeves, made of braided taffeta silk or double warped surah silk, in sizes from 32 to 42, $5 each.

Lot of dark ground percale waists, regular $1.50 quality, in navy blue and black with white figures; lot bought cheap and to be sold at $1 each.

Fall Dress Stuffs.

In Saturday—new line highest grade French Broadcloth, all the desirable shades, beautiful finish and just the right weight, $3 a yard.

New Broadcloths, showing the popular mixed effects, decidedly the best thing now in the market in plain surface materials, 52 inches wide, including any shade desired, $1 a yard.

Mixed Granite Suiting, two-tone Boucle Novelties, two-tone Basket Stripes, Clouded Etamines, making altogether a big table full of the choicest line of all wool and wool and mohair dress materials ever offered, at 75c yard.

Canova Cloths, in mixed and plain effects, showing the new greens, blues, browns, etc., 44 inches wide, $1 yard.

Small Checked Dress Stuffs, showing blue and green, brown and green, and other good combinations interwoven with black, 50 inches wide, $1.25 yard.

Silk background Zebeline Suiting, showing those lovely two-toned shadings, 46 inches wide, $1.50 yard.

Jacquard Ottomans, showing a raised figure on a two-toned silk and wool ground, very effective, 46 inches wide, $1.50 yard.

Real Scotch Suitings, the sort no imitators have ever been clever enough to equal, 46 inches wide, $2 yard.

Imported English Tailor Suitings, the best material of all the woven family for a swell tailor suit, 56 inches wide, $3 yard.

Novelty Suits—A few for people who wish exclusive designs. One of a sort, select specials, the best of their kinds, in French, German, English and Scotch Novelties.

Dress Goods at Small Prices.

All good, no off styles or off qualities sold here. Every yard guaranteed as represented or your money if you want it.

All wool French Serge, 36 inches wide, black and all the good street shades, 23c yard.

All wool mixed Suitings, made after the Scotch and English Homespun idea, 36 inches wide, an almost unlimited line of styles, 25c yard.

Illuminated wool and mohair novelties, 36 inches wide, equal to the 50c materials shown everywhere, 39c yard.

Boucle Plaids, small checks and mixtures, full line of desirable fall colorings, 38 to 44 inches wide, 50c yard.

52-inch Habit Cloth, all colors, all wool, surprisingly good quality, 39c yard.

Douglas, Thomas & Davison,

Importing Jobbers and Retailers,

61 Whitehall Street, *42 to 50 S. Broad.*

We make Dresses--make Dresses that have an air given only here. We sell ready made Suits--better Suits and a more general assortment than is sold by any other Atlanta concern. We sell Silks and Dress Goods. We are first of all a Dress Goods store. We are strongest, best in Dress Goods. We sell Dress Trimmings--Trimmings selected by our head Dress Maker, and therefore properly selected. We sell Shoes--in fact have a big store, all shoes-good Shoes--and cheaper than any Shoe Store will sell them. We sell Infants' goods, we sell Ladies' Knit Underwear, Ladies' Muslin Underwear, Laces, Embroideries, and all sorts of little things that Women and Children wear. We sell Ladies' Cloaks, Ladies' Wrappers, Dressing Sacques, Shirt Waists and Dress Skirts. We sell more Notions than any three stores in town, because we have more to sell. We sell Stationery cheaper than it is sold anywhere else on the globe. We sell White Goods, all sorts of Domestics, Calicoes, Cotton Flannels, Blankets, Comforts, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Table Linens, Towels, Napkins and Bedspreads. We sell Gloves, we sell Handkerchiefs, Collars and Cuffs, Feather and Fur Neckwear. We sell all that Men wear except their Hats and top clothes. We sell Jewelry, we sell Soaps, we sell Perfumery, we sell Yarns and Wools, stamped Linens and the most general line of art materials shown south.

We sell Umbrellas and Rubber Goods. We sell Patterns, sell Hosiery, sell Books, sell Crockery and Glassware to which an entire floor is given. Sell Carpets, Curtains and Shades and everything for floor covering, which occupies another entire store--our second floor. Almost every human want can be supplied under this one roof, and be supplied in almost every case of a better character and at a lower price than at other stores. . . . .

Women's Gowns.

More of a marvelous number we have been selling just arrived. The last lot were all sold within one day. These will hardly stay long, although the lot is much bigger. Made of good Cotton, Cambric ruffle around collar and cuffs, row of let in Insertion on each side of cluster tucked yoke, while they last, 50c each.

Representing only one number of the greatest Underwear stock in this part of the land.

CLOAKS FOR LITTLE TOTS

In addition to the best general line it has ever been our pleasure to show, we have one style so good that we expect to sell two hundred of the one kind. They come for ages from 2 to 6 years, are made of rough Boucle of just the right weight for a southern climate, green and black mixtures, blue and black mixtures, and red and black mixtures, with full black Angora fur trimmed collar, special center counter sale, $1.98 each.

Infants' Dresses, Children's Dresses.

Made of soft finish English Nainsook, yoke formed of edge Insertion and cluster tucks, dainty edge around collar and cuffs, new full sleeves, sizes for Children from one year to four years in short dresses, also the Infants' long dresses, compare well with any dollar garment you have seen, the sale price here will be 50c each.

The Fashionable Things In Kid Gloves

May always be had in the D., T. & D. Glove Stock. No truck—but Gloves that are good and up to date.

In Saturday—4-Button Kid Gloves with new black stitching, in white and lemon and all staple shades, $1 pair.

3-Clasp Kid Gloves, white and champagne, with latest style broad black stitching, $1.50 pair.

2-Clasp Perrin Gloves, Chantilly stitching, reds, browns, tans, black, white and pearl, the swellest Glove on the market, $2 pair.

4-Button Perrin Gloves, with Chantilly stitching, including all the fashionable and standard shades, $1.50 pair.

Men's Pique Kid Gloves in the popular red brown shades, single clasp, $1 pair.

Misses' Kid Gloves, ox-blood and brown shades, 3-clasp, made by Perrin, $1 pair.

Handkerchiefs, Special Values.

For Men, Women and Children—Special soft finish Ladies'—Irish made—white hemstitched Handkerchiefs, surprisingly good quality, 5c each, 6 for 25c.

Men's Cambric, linen finish, colored border and plain white, taped or hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 5c each, 6 for 25c.

Ladies' all pure linen, soft finish, white hemstitched Handkerchiefs, sheer quality, 10c each.

Children's all linen, unlaundered, white, hemstitched Handkerchiefs, best wearing goods made, 90c dozen.

The Shoe Store Grows.

Grows because it deserves to grow, grows because it sells better Shoes for less money than do other stores.

Women's Bright Dongola Button Shoes, heel and spring heel, common sense, opera and 20th century lasts, $2 value, $1.50.

Women's soft kid button and lace Shoes, cloth and kid tops, light and extension soles, new toes, $3 value, $2.

Women's kid button shoes, hand sewed, and hand turned soles, all the new lasts and patterns, $4 value, $3.

Men's calf, lace and congress Shoes, hand-sewed, plain and cap toes, $3 value, $2.

Men's calf lace and congress Shoes, hand-sewed, calf-lined, medium and heavy Scotch edge soles, $5 Shoes, $3.50.

Misses' Dongola Button Shoes, pointed toes, patent tip, $1.50 value, $1.00.

Misses' Vici Kid Button Shoes, hand-sewed and turned soles, the new toes, $3 value, $2.

Books.

Our Book Department continues to be a source of wonderment to all our customers. We are adding new books daily.

Gem edition, 12mo, cloth bound, good type and paper, 50 titles, 10c volume.

Arlington edition, 12mo, in stamped cloth binding, 200 titles, Fiction, History, Poetry, etc., 12c volume.

Linwood edition, 200 titles, linen bound, 19c volume.

Library edition, library cloth binding, gold top and titles, 160 titles, by the best authors, 25c volume. Send for title lists.

Elsie Dinsmore series, 21 volumes, 19c volume.

E. P. Roe series, 20 volumes, 98c volume.

Barabbas, by Corelli, 85c.

Sorrows of Satan, Corelli, $1.20.

Mighty Atom, Corelli (new), $1.05.

Soul of Lilith, Corelli, $1.05.

Standard Sets, 98c Set.

Cooper's Leather Stocking Tales,

Cooper's Sea Tales, 5 volumes.

Marie Corelli, 5 volumes.

Les Miserables, Victor Hugo, 5 volumes.

History of England, Macaulay, 5 volumes.

Essays by Macaulay, 3 volumes.

Above sets, cloth bound, good type and paper, 98c set.

CARPETS, CASH OR CREDIT.

Greater is the goodness and excellence of the D. T. & D. Carpet Values than tongue or pen can express. We want you to SEE THEM.

THE NEWEST OF THE NEW

Velvet Carpets,
Axminster Carpets,
Brussels Carpets,
Moquette Carpets.

Also a few last season's patterns at a reduced price.

Brussels

That were last season 60c now 49c yard.
Brussels that were 75c last season now 59c yard.
Brussels that were last season 85c yard, now 69c yard.
Axminsters, $1.10 yard.
Body Brussels, 90c yard.

Ingrains

Are a special feature on the D. T. & D. floors. More for your money here than you imagine. We start the all-wool Ingrains at 39c yard.
Good heavy Ingrains, 25c yard.

Orders from out-of-town customers for samples and estimates on churches, hotels, etc., receive special attention. Prices made to get there. Satisfaction guaranteed on all orders entrusted to us.

Lace Curtains

We announce arrival of greatest values we've ever offered in fine SCOTCH NET Lace Curtains, warranted to wear and wash perfectly, worth 33 per cent more than the prices asked, $4, $3, $2.50, $2, $1.75 and $1.50 pair.
Job in Nottingham Lace Curtains, $1.25, $1.00, 90c and 75c pair.

Irish Point Lace Curtains.

By a stroke of good fortune, we are possessed of a big quantity of Irish Points at such a reduction from former prices that will astonish every housekeeper. Worth fully 50 per cent more than the D. T. & D. prices.
Irish Points at $8, $7, $6, $5, $4, $3, $2.50, $2 and $1.50 the pair.
THE NEW SNOWFLAKE CURTAINS, White, with gold, blue or pink stripes, also fringed top and bottom.

Rich Draperies

Bought at a great sacrifice, lot of finest Portieres, Tapestry, Derby and Chenille, worth $10 to $20, selling at $5 to $10 pair.

Chenille Portieres.

Exceptional values in best Chenille, full sizes, at $4.50, $4 and $3.50 pair.
A great line of reds; blues, tans, old rose, handsome dadoes and fringed, regular price $3.50, at only $2.50 pair.

Window Shades.

The greatest assortment and lowest prices on all. A look will convince you that D. T. & D. can please you best in every particular.
SCOTCH HOLLAND Shades, the best made, all complete, full regular size, 59c.
OPAQUE SHADES, ready mounted, full size, six colors, 35c.

We make Shades to order lower than any other house. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

CURTAIN POLES, best, 5 feet long, with all fixtures complete, 25c.

Rugs.

Alexander Smith & Son's elegant Moquette Rugs, the largest size, usual price $4, $4.50 or $5, selling at $3.
Same Rug, medium size, usually $3, $3.50 and $4, selling at $2.
Same, mat size, 75c.

Smyrna Rugs.

Beautiful patterns, excellent quality, heavy; will wear 6 years, 30x60, $2; 36x72, $3.

Ingrain Rugs.

Samples from manufacturers; heaviest made; all wool, beautiful patterns, 36x63, 50c; 36x45, 30c.

Hassocks.

Six dozen arrived last week, bright and fresh—Velvet, Moquette and Brussels, 3 shapes, 75c, 55c and 47c.

Mattings.

Quite a large assortment still, but the prices are "littler" for such Mattings than you'd reckon. We want to close them out quickly. The prices on them will do it, $7, $6, $5, $4 the roll of forty yards. Values, 50 per cent more.

Kensington Art Squares.

3x3 yards, $3.50; 3x3½ yards, $4.20; 3x4 yards, $4.90.

Proper Silks,

Right things for Day and Evening Wear in all Grades. . . . .

Colored Taffeta Silks in a big assortment of patterns, kinds for full Costumes, Waists and Petticoats, an odd lot, bought at a low price. Nothing in the line worth less than 75c, many up to $1.25, choice to go at 50c yard.

23-inch Black Brocaded Gros Grain, large, handsome designs, new this season, $1 quality as an opener, 89c yard.

All-Silk Brocaded Satins, Japanese make, large figures, in light blue, pink, maize, light green and white, 21 inches wide, 75c yard.

A special lot of Evening Silks of very effective style, brocaded and satin-striped effects, including all the best tints, 35c yard.

Moire Velours, the most effective goods of the season, in black and all street shades, and a full line of evening tints. A fine, soft material of wool and silk, 21 inches wide, $1 yard.

27-inch black Satin Duchesse, as good as was ever sold anywhere for $1.25 yard, equals many sold at $1.50 yard, special opening price $1 yard.

32 PAGES

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

PART 2 11-22

VOL. XXIX ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 4, 1896. PRICE FIVE CENTS

Two-Tone Melton Cloth, Tight-Fitting, Military Effect, Finished With O'possum, and Braided.
$12.50

KEELY COMPANY

GALA WEEK IN DRESS GOODS, SILKS, NOVELTY SUITS

Fascinating exhibits of the Latest Products, and Special Opening Week of—

CLOAKS, SUITS, WRAPS AND FURS

Fancy Boucle, Box Front, Half Silk Lined, Applique Braided.
$10.00

Glittering Display of High Novelty Dress Stuffs

For Walking Gowns.
SHARKSKIN COVERTS
Iridescent and Lustrous, made of hard-twisted Mohair, and the newest fashions of the season. Color blends of...
BLACK AND BLUE...
CADET AND BRONZE...
GREEN AND BLACK...
BROWN AND NAVY...
$1.25 Yard

For Dressy Gowns. . .
TINSEL SUITINGS
Hopsacking weave, with here and there Tinsel Threads interwoven. The largest collection of popular Fabrics in...
BLACK AND SILVER...
GREEN AND GOLD...
BLUE AND COPPER...
GARNET AND GILT...
$1.50 Yard

For Novelty Suitings.
POTATO SACK CLOTHS
Changeable Basket Weave, in Two-tone Iridescent effects on live grounds, toned down with Invisible Plaids...
BLUE AND BLACK...
BLUE AND GREEN...
DAHLIA AND BLACK...
CADET AND BRONZE...
$1.39 Yard

For Tailor Suits. . . .
CHANGEABLE BROADCLOTHS
In Two-tone French Combinations, fifty-four inches wide; shrunken and ready for the scissors. These are beauties...
BLUE AND GREEN...
RED AND BLACK...
BLACK AND BLUE...
MYRTLE AND ROSE...
$1.25 Yard

Rich Novelty Suits
ON SPECIAL SALE THIS WEEK.
Persian Novelties...
Silk and Wool Brocades...
Natty Cheviots...
Oriental Waffle Cloths...
$21.00 to $60.00.
NO TWO ALIKE.

Novelty Patterns
FOR TAILOR GOWNS.
Imported Cheviots...
Double-tone Checks...
French Printed Warps...
Irish Frieze Suits...
$8.00 to $20.00.
CANNOT BE DUPLICATED.

Fancy Dress Goods
IN MOST POPULAR WEAVES.
Printed-Warp Jacquards...
Wool Curl Cheviots...
Potato Sack Plaids...
Scotch Heather Suitings...
$1.00 to $1.75 Yard.
OUR OWN IMPORT.

Elegant Suitings
CUT IN LENGTHS TO SUIT.
Tufted Novelties...
Mohair Covert Cloths...
Silk and Wool Boucle...
French Woolen Persians...
98c Yard.
NEW ASSORTMENT READY.

The Test of Merit--
In any Dress Goods Department is a line of Fifty cents Dress Stuffs—Here we are especially strong. Monday per yard... **49c**

Double Twill Cheviot Serge,
42 inch Iridescent Melanges,
Two-toned Flame Suitings,
40 inch Fancy Boucle Suitings,
52 inch Black Mohair Sicilian.

Special Sale Monday--
One hundred and ten pieces of Novelty Dress Goods, secured by our New York partner from the recent Trade Sale—For choice per yard... **49c**

52 inch all wool Tailor Suiting,
54 inch changeable Tailor Cloths,
45 inch all wool Scotch Mixtures,
42 inch Mohair and Wool Novelties,
38 inch Scotch Clan Plaids.

Silk Section Aglow With Elegance.

Our Silk Department is conceded on every hand to be the most popular in the city, combining

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT
MOST ELEGANT SELECTIONS
MOST EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS
ALL AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

IT STANDS WITHOUT A PEER IN THE SOUTHERN SILK TRADE.

BEGINNING TOMORROW WE WILL SHOW

For Separate Skirts.
BLACK SATIN, with large designs in weaves on black grounds.. $1.75 yard
BLACK MOIRE ANTIQUE, in new Parisian effects... $1.50
BLACK GROS GRAIN, with large Satin Brocade on the Gros Grain... $1.25

For Combination.
TAFFETA CHANGEABLES, with embossed figures in Persian effects... $1.00
EXTRA TAFFETA, changeable grounds with overlace designs embroidered in black... $1.75
GROS De LONDRE, Iridescent grounds, embroidered Floral designs... $1.25

For Costumes.
SUPER HEAVY TAFFETA, in grounds of Royal Blue, Plum, Garnet and Myrtle, with Floral designs overtraced in black... $1.75
SATIN DUCHESSE, black Satin grounds with colored figures... $2.00

For Waists. . .
ROMAN STRIPES, in both live and sombre combinations for street and dinner waists... $1.00
ROMAN STRIPES, for Waists in all of the new colors, Satin face... $1.25
STRIPE DAGERTAN, Satin face with Roman stripe, interprinted in Persian... $1.50

Special Sale Monday.
36 pieces Taffeta Silks, suitable for Waists, Petticoats and Dresses in fancy designs including stripes and plaids... **69c**

A Special Offering.
28 pieces high grade Rustle Taffeta, twenty-one inches wide Lyons Printed Persian effects for Petticoats... **75c**

Our Cloak Department Now Ready.

LADIES' CAPES.
Cloth, Fur Trimmed...
Plush, Fur Trimmed...
Irish Frieze, Braided...
Velvet, Fancy Trimmed...
Fur, Fancy Lined...
At the Keely Prices...

LADIES' JACKETS.
Velvet Coats, New Sleeves...
Cloth Jackets, Tailor Effects...
Kersey Jackets, Tight Fitting...
Frieze Jackets, Tight Fitting...
Melton Jackets, Watteau Backs...
We are Headquarters...

CHILD'S REEFERS.
Flannel Reefers, 2 to 5 years...
Boucle Jackets, 6 to 12 years...
Fancy Jackets, 8 to 16 years...
Misses' Reefers, 6 to 14 years...
Fancy Cloaks, 6 to 16 years...
Everything in Child's Cloaks...

OUR FUR WRAPS.
Mink Collarettes with Tails...
Martin Capes with Tails...
Seal Capes, Astrakan Collars...
Mouflou Capes, Kumer Collars...
"KEELY'S" for Furs...

THE CARPET DEPARTMENT BUSY! New Goods, New Designs, New Methods. We are selling Carpets to the largest trade, and filling orders carefully and satisfactorily always.

WE ARE THE ACKNOWLEDGED LEADING SHOE RETAILERS OF GEORGIA

DOUGHERTY & MURPHY,

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY!

We have never been in position to sell Goods as cheap as at present. Our system of

SELLING FOR STRICTLY CASH

enables us to name the LOWEST PRICES. No house can or will sell you cheaper than we.

HOW ARE THESE PRICES?

Yard-wide Lonsdale Bleaching... **6½c**
Best of American Indigo Blue Calico... **4½c**
50c Linen bosom, reinforced back and front, unlaundered Shirt for Monday... **29c**
"Job" lot Suspenders, worth regular 35c pair, for... **15c**
50c Yard 44-inch all wool black and navy blue Serge, will be... **35c**
5 Cases 7½c yard Canton Flannel for Monday, yard... **5c**
10-4 Bleached Sheeting at... **16c**

Our Store will be open Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock. Our stock of Hosiery and Men's Furnishings is complete, and we will offer special inducements in these Departments.

Men's Furnishings
White unlaundered Shirt, reinforced back and front, linen bosom... **29c**
Unlaundered Shirt, reinforced back and front, extra length, 1900 linen bosom, and has fell seams, worth 85c, this week **50c**
One lot fine derby-ribbed, fleece-lined, silk-stitched Shirts and Drawers, for this sale, per garment... **50c**
25 dozen Suspenders worth 35c pair, reduced to close, pair **15c**
$1.50 Men's French Percale Shirts, with 2 collars and pair cuffs, good colors and pretty patterns, for this week... **$1.00**
39c Drill Drawers, with stockinet bottom, will go for... **25c**
4-Ply Linen Cuffs at... **12½c**
New style 4-ply Linen Collars... **10c**

HOSIERY.
15c fast black seamless Hose, now... **10c**
25c silk finish ladies' Hose, never sold for less than 25c per pair, for... **19c**
35c ladies' Hose, Hermsdorf dye and extra cheap at... **25c**
Men's fast black half Hose per pair... **10c**
Men's Lisle thread Hose in black... **25c**
15c half Hose, good colors and seamless, 3 pairs for... **25c**
Big reduction in Misses' Hose.

Dress Skirts.
We are offering Special inducements In this Department.
$3.75 black all wool Serge or Brocaded Skirt, well made and nicely lined, for... **$2.50**
See the handsome black Brocaded Skirt we are selling for... **$4.98**

Colored Dress Goods.
44-inch Scotch Suitings, nothing newer or prettier—per yard... **$1.00**
Boucle and novelties in all the new shades, 40-inch wide, for... **50c**
44-inch all wool navy blue serge... **35c**
Handsome imported novelty Suits... **$5.00**
38-inch all wool Serges, any shade... **25c**

Black Dress Goods
44-inch silk finish Henrietta, the 75c number, for... **49c**
50c plain Brilliantine, full 40 inches wide, now... **29c**
50c 44-inch all wool black Serge... **35c**
Handsome brocaded black Dress Goods, 44 inches wide **59c**
$1 yard novelty Dress Goods in black; nothing shown any prettier this season for $1.00; our price... **37c**
38-inch English Serge, all wool... **25c**
Good quality of plain black Brilliantine... **25c**

House Wrappers
At Cut Prices.
Good Gingham Wrappers at... **59c**
Best American indigo blue Calico Wrappers... **75c**
See our Wrappers before buying, for no house can touch our prices.

Table Linens.
Full width cream Satin Damask, was 50 cents a yard, now... **39c**
We are showing a $1.00 yard full Bleached Satin Damask Cloth for... **65c**
We are offering some real bargains in Table Linens at 75c, $1.00 and $1.25 Per Yard.

Linings.
We sell them cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere.
Best Skirt Cambric at... **3½c**
Good Selisia at... **10c**
Fiber Chamois at... **15c**
Barred or plain Crenoline at... **7c**
Wigan at... **8c**
10c Lustle Lining at... **8½c**
Drilling at... **6½c**

Why not buy your Notions of us? If you see our prices we will sell you.

DOUGHERTY & MURPHY,

74-76 Whitehall St.

ORIOLES TAKE TWO

Champions Win the Second Game from the Clevelands.

SMALL CROWDS CAUSE A KICK

Players Dissatisfied with the Temple Cup Series' Attendance—Monday's Game at Pittsburg.

Baltimore, October 3.—The champions defeated the Clevelands today with the same spirit that characterized yesterday's game, and won by about the same score—7 to 2. But even the winners were not happy. The attendance was but 3,100 instead of the 10,000 expected. The players bitterly complained of the lack of appreciation of their efforts in bringing the pennant to Baltimore, and it is possible that the game scheduled here for Monday will be played in another city, probably Pittsburg, in honor of the donor of the cup, which is being contested for. Today's game was called to the eighth inning on account of darkness, after the home team had scored two runs in the ninth with one out. Tebeau's injured back kept him out of the contest and he was sadly missed. There was no life nor dash in the Clevelands' make-up. Wallace pitched a fairly good game and had it not been for misplays in the opening inning the game would have been close. Corbett played an excellent article of ball and was very effective at critical points. Score: R.H.E.

Baltimore........4 0 2 0 1 0 0 0—7 10 3
Cleveland........0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0—2 [illegible]

Batteries—Corbett and Robinson; Wallace and Zimmer.

LATONIA HAS STEEPLECHASE.

Large Crowd Saw the Races—Jockey Pierce Hurt.

Latonia, October 3.—A large crowd was present today to witness Latonia's first steeplechase. Out of five starters only three finished. Jockey Pierce was badly injured by Scamp falling. The Kimball stakes was won by Dr. Catlett in easy style. Track slow.

First race, seven furlongs, selling—Elsie D, 102, J. Mathews, 5 to 1, won; Bismarck, second; James Munroe, third. Time, 1:34.

Second race, six furlongs—Mamie Lee, 101, Scherrer, 4 to 5, won; Banquo, second; Holy Number, third. Time, 1:19.

Third race, seven furlongs, selling—Hanlon, 106, Thorpe, 2 to 1, won; Hoffman, second; Domingo, third. Time, 1:33½.

Fourth race, the Kimball stakes, six furlongs—Dr. Catlett, 122, R. Williams, 2 to 1, won; F. F. V., second; Meadowthorpe, third. Time, 1:18.

Fifth race, steeplechase, about two and one-half miles—Captain Rees, 144, Cochran, 1 to 2, won; Tambio, second; Aristocrat, third. No time taken.

BOOKMAKERS HAD BIG BUSINESS

Largest Crowd Out Since American Derby Day in St. Louis.

St. Louis, October 3.—One of the largest crowds since the American derby attended the races today. All the bookmakers did fine business. The second race was the only one taken by a favorite. Second choices took the other five races. Track fast.

First race; one mile—Roundelay, 107, Turbeville, 3 to 1, won; Mermaid second, Courage third. Time 1:45½.

Second race, five furlongs—Indio, 110, C. Slaughter, 3 to 5, won; Nina Louise second, Cremona third. Time, 1:04¾.

Third race, six furlongs—Gold Corn, 98, T. Murphy, 4 to 1, won; Bridget second, Revenue third. Time, 1:15½.

Fourth race, one mile and a sixteenth—Johnny McHale, 88, Dolan, 3 to 1, won; Schiller second, Garland Bar third. Time, 1:48½.

Fifth race, three-fourths of a mile—Damocles, 96, Garner, 2 to 1, won; Moylan second, Bryan third. Time, 1:14½.

Sixth race, three-fourths of a mile—Harry Duke, 117, T. Murphy, 13 to 5, won; J. Grey second, Hester third. Time, 1:14¾.

TWO WHEEL RECORDS BROKEN.

New Cement Track in Boston Opened with Good Work.

Chicago, October 3.—The splendid new cement track which the West Side park commission built in Garfield park, was dedicated this afternoon, the occasion being marked by the smashing of two records.

Paced by a triplet, John S. Johnson went twice around the half mile track in 1:40 3-5, breaking the world's record. James Michael the Welsh midget, rode five miles in 9:38, breaking the American record.

CONNEFF MADE MILE AND QUIT

Irish-American Sprinter Easily Beaten by England's Champion.

Dublin, October 3.—Twelve thousand persons assembled on the grounds of the Royal Dublin plain, at Ballsbridge, today to witness the three-mile running contest of the international professional championship between Thomas Conneff, the Irish-American sprinter, and Frederick E. Bacon, the champion of England.

The weather was fair, but the turf was heavy, owing to recent rains.

The men started at a slow pace and finished the first mile in 5:12. It was evident long before the mile was finished that Conneff was going very badly, and after running three hundred yards beyond the mile he was dead beat and collapsed.

As he sank to the ground attendants ran to him and carried him from the field. Bacon kept on and finished the three miles in the very good time of 15:29 3-5.

POPULIST SCHEME EXPOSED.

Tickets Printed Intended To Mislead the Voters.

Fort Valley, Ga., October 3.—(Special.)—A very slick scheme has been exposed here. The populists have no candidates out for county offices in this county and have had their tickets printed excluding the democratic tickets with the exception of governor and statehouse officers. They have had 3,000 printed for Houston county, when it is known that there will not be over one hundred populist votes cast in the county.

It is thought here that this is a scheme to mislead ignorant voters and obtain a few of them for Wright and the other populist nominees.

The democrats all over Houston have been notified of this trick and will be prepared for the populists.

The speech of Chairman Clay here Wednesday night has had good effect by not only winning over Wright men to the democratic ranks, but in solidifying the democrats and urging them to action.

Study Optics at Home.

The young man who is tied down to business and cannot leave home, yet who aspires to rise in the world, will find a profitable business field opening to him through the study of optics. Kellam & Moore have arranged a correspondence course in optics which is both practical and scientific, and which will thoroughly fit the student for success in all branches of ophthalmic optics. Address all communications to Kellam & Moore, 40 Marietta street, Atlanta.

Free farewell entertainment by the Hypnotist Lee, Exposition park, this afternoon.

WITH BOGUS TICKETS

J. Todd, a Young White Man, Arrested for Forgery.

THINK HE IS BIG GAME

Officers Declare that the Man Is a Noted Swindler—What He Has To Say.

What the authorities consider one of the biggest catches made for some time was the arrest of J. Todd, a young man about twenty-three years of age, yesterday morning on the charge of forgery.

It is thought Todd is guilty of a most serious offense. Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, he stepped into the establishment of Eiseman & Moore, ticket brokers, on Wall street, and presented two railroad tickets of the skeleton variety, from Yorkville, S. C., to Portland, Ore. He offered them for sale, and the firm gave him a due bill for $150 for the two.

Todd then stepped out and walked hastily through the Kimball house and up Marietta street.

In a short while after the alleged swindler had departed, the brokers began to examine the tickets to Portland with suspicion, and came to the conclusion that they had been duped. Officer Phillips was near, and he was furnished with a description of Todd, with instructions to arrest him. The officer proceeded up Marietta street and found his man near the corner of Broad.

Todd vigorously argued his innocence, but was locked in the station house. When searched, twenty-five or thirty of the bogus tickets were found on his person. They had not been made out, but could be easily filled in to any point in the country.

Says They Were Given Him.

Todd was seen last night, and claimed he was the victim of another man, who had given him the tickets to sell.

"I had just arrived from Charlotte, my home," said he, "when I was approached by a man, and he asked me to go to the ticket brokers' office and try to sell two tickets for him. He offered me nothing for the job, and just to accommodate him, I determined to go. He told me to give my name as Christ, which I did. I supposed the tickets were good, and was acting in good faith. I had never seen the man before."

The authorities who are working the case place little confidence in Todd's story. They think he is a shrewd swindler, and that there is no telling how long he has been operating.

The detectives have been searching for the man Todd says gave him the tickets. The South Carolina authorities have been notified of the arrest of Todd, and they replied to hold him, that an officer would be sent to take him back. He will probably be prosecuted by the South Carolina railroad on which the supposed tickets were drawn.

STEAMER ALGONQUIN RUN INTO

Three-Masted Sailing Vessel Hits a Clyde Liner Near Brunswick.

Jacksonville, Fla., October 3.—The steamer Algonquin, of the Clyde line, New York to Jacksonville, was run into at 3:45 o'clock this morning by a two-masted sailing ship named John Paul, bound for Frankfort, Me., with a cargo of lumber, ninety-three miles south of Charleston, tearing away two staterooms on the upper deck and two more on the lower deck.

The staterooms on the upper deck were occupied by Mrs. M. L. Coleman and Mr. C. E. Kennedy and wife, and those on the lower deck by the steward, J. W. Steens, and Mr. Martinez and family. No one was hurt.

After the accident Captain Pratt laid to until dawn, when he sent a line to the sailing vessel, which was badly disabled, having her forward part torn away, and towed her to the bar off Brunswick, Ga. The tug U. Dart took her in tow at 12:30 p. m. and started to Brunswick with her.

Hard work at the pumps was the only means of keeping her afloat. No one was even scratched on the Algonquin.

BYNUM HAS BEEN DETHRONED.

Single Standard Men Think He Is Too Intimate with Hanna.

Chicago, Ill., October 3.—(Special.)—William D. Bynum has been turned down again and John P. Hopkins has been put in charge of the mongrel Palmer and Buckner headquarters here.

It was because of his enthusiasm on the stump, but that he cannot manage the Palmer house show.

Bynum has been too intimate with Mark Hanna for the sound money democrats. They have charged him with working only for McKinley and believe their charges to be true, and they have practically kicked him out. There are supposed to be other things under the surface not flattering to Bynum.

Bynum is the man who denounced Tom Reed in such heroic style in the house of representatives once when Reed was in the chair and could not reply, and now Bynum is working for McKinley under pretense of being for Palmer. The money is on that side. Hanna will not permit Bynum on the stump now, but his dethronement has deprived him of many considerations which might have been accorded him.

ASSASSIN'S AIM PROVES FATAL.

Second Attempt on McCullough's Life Succeeded.

Dallas, Tex., October 3.—A little over a year ago J. M. McCullough, a rich planter in the forks of the Trinity river, six miles below this city, came near being killed by an assassin discharging a load of buckshot at him. He was badly wounded, but recovered.

Just after sundown last night Mr. McCullough started for his potato patch. An unknown assassin, hid in the timber close by, fired both loads of a shotgun at him. When found he was dead and twenty-four buckshot were taken from his body. Officers were at once notified and a sheriff's posse was sent to the scene.

Two men are suspected of the crime. The evidence against them is circumstantial and there is hardly a doubt that the murderer or murderers will be apprehended.

VIRGINIA FUSION NOT COMPLETE

Two of the Populist Electors Will Stump for Democracy.

Richmond, Va., October 3.—The sub-committee of the state democratic committee and the populist committee were in conference all day on the question of electoral fusion.

The populist committee, as a whole, refused to accede to the ultimatum of the state committee that the populist electors should announce that they should vote for Sewall, Messrs. Hobson and Gregory dissenting.

Messrs. Hale and McGarrity, however, decided to accept the democratic electors and Mr. Hale will withdraw from the field as a candidate for congress in his district and the two men will take the stump for the democratic nominees.

Wright and Watson

Speak at the exposition Tuesday night. John Temple Graves and Walter B. Hill will also speak. Women only admitted. Concert from 7 to 8 by Fifth regiment band.

MACON SCHOOLS FULL

Larger Attendance by Over Five Hundred Than Ever Before.

STUDENT MASSEY LOSES A LEG

Chairman Clay's Speech Will Draw a Large Crowd in the Central City Next Tuesday Night.

Macon, Ga., October 3.—(Special.)—Superintendent Abbott, of the Bibb county public schools, has completed the enrollment in the different white and colored schools of the city and suburbs at the close of this the first week of the new term of 1896, and it shows 4,321 pupils, which is an increase of 464 over the first week of 1895. Of this number 1,833 are olored. This enrollment of 4,321 does not embrace the county schools.

Political Matters.

The state campaign, so far as speechmaking is concerned, will end in Macon next Tuesday night with a grand democratic rally. Chairman Steve Clay will deliver an address to a large concourse of people at the Wadley monument. Mr. Clay has never made a political speech in Macon, except as chairman of the late state convention, and the public is anxious to hear him. He will be accorded an ovation.

Vice President Sidney Wiley, of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Bibb county, has issued a call for the meeting of the club on next Monday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the courthouse to make final arrangements for the election on next Wednesday and the reception and speech of Bob Berner on Monday night.

Railroad Changes.

Mr. Smith Pickett, who has been soliciting freight agent of the Southern railway at Macon a long while, has been promoted to the position of general agent of the Southern at Jacksonville, Fla., and will enter at once upon the discharge of his new duties.

Mr. Pickett will be succeeded at Macon by Mr. D. E. Williams, Jr.

Mr. A. H. Porter has resigned the position of roadmaster of the Northern railroad to accept a similar place on the Port Royal and Western Carolina railroad. Mr. Porter is one of the most efficient and experienced railroaders in the south.

St. Joseph's Cadets.

The St. Joseph Catholic Temperance cadets will leave in the morning with full rank and file for Columbus for the purpose of organizing a company of cadets in that city. A large number of the friends of the cadets will accompany them to Columbus.

That Sad Accident.

Mr. O. J. Massie, the Mercer university student who was run over last night by a Consolidated street car, and had his leg mashed so severely that it had to be amputated, is resting as comfortably today as could be expected. Amputation of the crushed limb was necessary in order to save the young man's life.

QUARTET PROVES AN ALIBI.

Two Hendersons, Womac and Williams Not Convicted of Arson.

Monticello, Ga., October 3.—(Special.)—Flem Henderson, Sam Henderson, Sid Womac and Charles Williams, who have been on trial here several days, charged with arson, are now free men.

The jury, after being out two days, brought in a verdict of not guilty.

Three of the men—the two Hendersons and Womac—were acquitted of the murder of Smith, a revenue man, immediately before the arson case was called against them. The prisoners were charged with burning a house belonging to Pleas Loyd, in which a Mrs. Atkinson lived, and in the yard of which a captured still was found.

The trial was a long, tedious one and the defendants established an alibi without much trouble.

MATT QUAY TO VISIT COLUMBIA

Wants To Unite the Two Republican Factions in South Carolina.

Columbia, S. C., October 3.—(Special.)—The executive committees of the regular and lily white factions of the republican party have been called to meet here October 7th.

Senator Quay will be here to represent the national executive committee in an attempt to unite the two factions. It is understood that Colonel R. M. Wallace, condidate for governor, nominated last month by the regulars, will be agreed on as the representative of the whole party, and that Dr. Sampson Pope, nominee of the lily whites, will be dropped. A joint electoral ticket will also be put in the field for the support of the republicans in the state. There are at present two tickets out, and, judging by registration statistics, about one-fifth of the number of votes to elect one.

The regulars, having been recognized at St. Louis as the republican organization, are not particularly anxious for a reconciliation, as in event of republican success, they would have the pull, and would not be forced to divide with the lily whites, who unquestionably have men of ability in their ranks. It would not be surprising if Quay failed to bring them together, as the feeling is quite bitter.

Ante-Bellum Campaigns.

The campaign of 1840 had no precedent and will probably never be repeated, because it is not likely that the same conditions will ever exist again, says The Chicago News. The whigs seemed to abandon all party principles and their party identity for the sake of success. General Harrison was a strict-construction democrat of the straightest sect. He boasted that he was a Jefferson democrat, in spite of the fact that he believed in slavery and had labored all his life to fix the custom forever in the north by trying to establish it in Indiana. His champions, however, paraded him as a poor man who lived in a log cabin and drank cider, while his opponent, Van Buren, was painted as a ruffle-shirt aristocrat. The campaign opened in a memorable crisis of "hard times" and financial troubles, but the promised whig blessing of "$2 a day and roast beef" made the whig masses heavy. The canvass became an immense political frolic, with the whigs in a perpetual shout, and the dazed opponents went about with long faces, not knowing what to make of the situation. Monster meetings were the order of the day and log cabins, hard cider and raccoons ran riot over the land. The entire campaign was the farthest possible thing from a movement of dignity and education. The campaign of 1844 was totally different. In the democratic convention of May 27th, Van Buren was dropped because he opposed the immediate annexation of Texas and Polk owed his nomination to the fact that he was heartily in favor of the idea. The presidential term laid the foundation for the exciting issues of the campaign in 1848, in which the Mexican war played the leading part. The question of extending slavery into these new acquisitions on the southwest part of the country came up and during this time came the great stand of the west and north against the south. The political contests were made famous in 1852 by the platforms of both parties, and during this time the future war kept on the even way toward its development. Clay, Calhoun, Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and the extensive circulation of Sumner's great speech on the fugitive slave law added to the fierce conflict. The whigs, thoroughly disheartened, showed no enthusiasm in the fight, while the democrats were thoroughly united. From this time on to the breaking out of the war the political status of the country was embroiled in perpetual battle over the differences between the advocates of slavery and state rights on one side, against the northern ideas of freedom and union on the other.

TO FIX A NEW STREET

Council Will Make the Last Apportionment of the Year Tomorrow.

THAT WALL STREET LOT

State's Attorney Wimbish Wants To Exchange Wall Street Property for a Triangular City Lot.

The city council will meet in regular semimonthly session tomorrow afternoon. The last apportionment of the year will be made and the session promises to be an interesting one.

The finance committee of the council will submit a revised apportionment sheet, and it will show the extent of the city's financial ability for the remainder of the year. Several departments will be benefited by the rearrangement of the sheet, and others will find cause for complaint.

The old question of the ownership of the triangular lot on Wall street and the railroad tracks in the rear of Dodd's establishment will be brought up again, this time by a communication from W. A. Wimbish, special attorney for the state in matters affecting the interests of the Western and Atlantic railroad. He will ask the council to again take the old matter up with a view of arranging a transfer of property, which was agreed on by the road's officials and those of the city several years ago, but which was never put into effect.

The communication of Attorney Wimbish was sent to Mayor King two days ago, and it will be referred to the council tomorrow with the recommendation that the matter be given attention.

The attorney says:

"The state claims that the whole of Wall street is upon the right of way and property of the Western and Atlantic railroad, which belongs to the state, and that while recorded title to the triangle lying back of the building of Dodd and others, between Pryor and Whitehall streets, is in the city of Atlanta, the state claims to have a prescripive title thereto."

Agreement Made in 1870.

"It is believed that in the year 1870 an agreement was made between officers of the city and the Western and Atlantic railroad by which the state should have for the Western and Atlantic railroad the triangular parcel of ground, and the city should have for street purposes that portion of the state's property occupied by Wall street.

"In September or October, 1895, a resolution affecting the exchange was reported favorably by the railroad committee of the council. The matter was referred to the finance committee and a proposition was made to the railroad, the city agreeing to transfer the triangle property in consideration of a like transfer of the Wall street property owned by the state road. The attorney for the road was not authorized to accept the proposition at that time, but later a legislative act was passed authorizing the governor to accept the exchange."

Mr. Wimbish states that he desires to have the matter settled, so that he can make a final report to the legislature of the matter.

Plenty of Whitewash There.

The prison committee of the council may call for an official investigation of the city stockade. It is said that a resolution to that effect will be introduced by a member of the committee. Councilmen who have visited the stockade say that the place is whitewashed regularly and that it is clean and tidy and altogether inviting to those who like such an institution.

TURPENTINE INDUSTRY GONE.

Storm Swept Away the Trees and Other Groves Will Be Sought.

Waycross, Ga., October 3.—(Special.)—A Sessoms, a prominent turpentine operator who is interested in various turpentine firms in Georgia and Florida, returned today from Dyal & Upchurch mill on the Branch railroad, extending from Crawford on the Florida Central and Peninsular railroad a distance of about thirty miles in the neighborhood of the southern boundary of the Okefinokee swamp, where he was staying during the storm. The commissary of Dyal and Upchurch was raised from its foundation and blown some distance, though the building was not wrecked, while the stock of goods sustained no considerable damage. The sawmill was considerably damaged. The railroad operated by Dyal & Upchurch was literally covered with logs and debris and the entire force of hands, numbering over two hundred, were at work two days removing the timber from the track. A number of turpentine distilleries on the road, two of them being owned by D. T. Doughtry & Co., were wrecked and the timber owned by the firm was ruined. The loss of D. T. Doughtry & Co. is estimated at $50,000, and the other firms suffered loss of equal proportion. Dyal & Upchurch say that it will take them a year to saw the timber that was blown down on their land by the storm.

The sawmill men did not suffer great loss by the storm, as they can utilize most of the wrecked timber. Dyal & Upchurch's men were at work in the woods and at the mill when the storm came and no one was hurt or killed. The wake of the storm through that region was in the bend of the St. Mary's river, a few miles northwest of Dyal & Upchurch's sawmill. It took in Toledo, in the bend of the river, where Brooks Bros. & Co. control about 600 convicts, besides about 100 free laborers. They operate a line of railroad from Toledo to New Boulogne, Fla., a distance of forty miles. The railroad is still blockaded with trees and debris that was thrown across the track by the storm. The convicts have not yet reached Boulogne in their march from Toledo in removing the timber from the track, and it may be several days more before they shall have completed the task. As there is no means of egress from Toledo, no information from that place has been obtained. From the fact that Toledo was in the storm center, it is supposed by people at Boulogne that the damage to property and timber was greater than at Dyal & Upchurch's sawmill. It will surprise nobody in that section to learn, when communication shall have been re-established with Toledo, of loss of life and the greatest damage to timber.

The turpentine operators in the wake of the storm have been ruined by the hurricane. Their timber is strewn indiscriminately on the ground and but few trees remain standing. The result will be that the operators will remove to other places, where they can get timber. In Charlton county the logs and debris are being removed from the public roads. The work at best is but slow, on account of the indisposition of the people to neglect their ruined homes. Roofs that were blown off houses are scattered in every direction. Few chimneys in the wake of the storm did not succumb to its fury.

CAMPBELL KILLED HIS BROTHER

Jury Returned a Verdict of Guilty with a Recommendation.

Monticello, Ga., October 3.—(Special.)—Immediately after court convened this morning the jury in the Campbell murder case was brought into the court.

The foreman announced that a verdict had been reached. The verdict was guilty, against not only Campbell, but against Adeline Gray, who was charged with being Campbell's accomplice and who was on trial with him. The verdict recommended both prisoners to the mercy of the court.

Judge Hart at once pronounced sentence upon both convicted parties assigning them to hard labor in accordance with the verdict for natural life. Notice of a motion for a new trial was given by defendants' attorneys.

SHE WANTS TO DIE

Young Married Woman Takes Morphine in a Fit of Despondency.

THIRD ATTEMPT OF THE KIND

Mrs. Mattie Riggins Mourns the Loss of Her Husband and She Tries the Drug Route.

Mrs. Mattie Riggins, a beautiful young woman twenty years of age, attempted to commit suicide last night by taking five grains of morphine. At an early hour this morning she was in a precarious condition.

The unhappy woman lives at 47 Magnolia street. Two years ago she married a railroad man and their married life has not been fraught with happiness. For several months they have been separated and to that fact the deed is attributed.

Mrs. Riggins has been despondent for weeks, and she refused to be comforted by her relatives. Last night her manner indicated that she was bent on self-destruction and she sent to a drugstore near by for five grains of morphine. The messenger secured the drug and the woman swallowed it while alone. When discovered a few minutes later by her sister she was in a dead stupor and could not be aroused. Physicians were hastily summoned but they were unable to resuscitate the dying woman. The ambulance was called and she was carried to the hospital.

This is the third attempt at self-destruction Mrs. Riggins has made. Only a few weeks ago she took a dose of the same drug and it took several hours to bring her back to life. When last heard from the woman's husband was in Birmingham.

TWO COUSINS DUEL TO DEATH

HUNTING FROLIC ENDS IN DESPERATE, FATAL BATTLE.

With Guns McEachin Boys Fight in the Woods Until One Is Mortally Wounded.

Baxley, Ga., October 3.—(Special.)—Ed McEachin, who killed his cousin, Charley McEachin, in a desperate and bloody encounter, fought while the two men were alone in the woods, will have to stand a second trial on the charge of murder.

McEachin was arraigned in the superior court and entered a plea of not guilty. There was but little testimony, as no one saw the fight, and when the case was given to the jury it was thought that a verdict would be quickly reached. It soon became apparent, however, that the jury was deeply in doubt, and when the foreman informed the court this morning that there was no possibility of a verdict, a mistrial was ordered.

Eleven members of the jury were for acquittal, but the twelfth man held out to the last for conviction.

The McEachin family stands as high in this community as any, and while the killing produced a profound sensation at the time it occurred, the trial has been watched closely by a great throng. Charley McEachin was about twenty-one years of age, while Ed was his senior a few months. They were both crack shots and were fond of hunting. While alone on the Altamaha river, hunting, they fell out and turned their guns upon each other. Neither was tainted with cowardice and the battle was gamely fought until Charley McEachin went down from mortal wounds. But before the junior McEachin quit pulling the trigger he inflicted dangerous wounds upon his cousin, who barely escaped death.

The McEachin boys were sons of brothers.

"I'M NOT SURPRISED."

A Rich Staten Islander Finds His Daughter in Jail.

From The New York World.

A rosy-cheeked, blue-eyed girl, well dressed, but evidently from the country, was arrested in a Sixth avenue store on a charge of shoplifting several weeks ago. A trifling bit of plunder, valued at 89 cents, was found in her pocket. She was arraigned in the court of special sessions for trial.

There the blooming, blushing maid closed her lips tightly and refused to discuss her antecedents. Beyond giving the name of May Kirkwood, the obstinate prisoner declined to answer the questions put by the magistrate, and as a natural result was sent to the penitentiary for three months.

May Kirkwood and her obstinacy were speedily forgotten, but Wednesday morning's mail brought a pathetic reminder in the form of a letter addressed to William Fuller, chief clerk of the court, and its contents fired the ready sympathies of that official and stirred him to prompt action. The letter reads as follows:

"Clerk of Special Sessions—Dear Sir: Would you kindly tell me if a young girl, Mary Kirkwood by name, was committed in your court for shoplifting, where she was sent and for how long? She is a runaway. We have been searching for her and have heard that she was sentenced from your court. We are respectable people in independent circumstances. You will confer a great favor if you will answer in a plain envelope a heart-broken old couple. She was our only daughter and had the best prospects. Respectfully, R. Kirkwood.

"No. 7 Post avenue, West New Brighton S. I."

The sympathetic Fuller laid the case before the board of magistrates. These officials recalled the little prisoner's prepossessing apearance and strange reticence. It was as clear as crystal to these benevolent gentleman—an erring daughter, a saddened home and a heart-broken father. So Clerk Fuller was instructed to order the girl's rearraignment and to notify the grief-stricken parent that the prodigal would be returned to him.

Clerks William L. Trafford and B. B. Murray were intrusted with the mission of taking the good news to Mr. Kirkwood. They had no difficulty in finding his comfortable house, and their few inquiries drew out the fact that he was one of Staten Island's wealthiest citizens. His possessions in the way of real estate cover a goodly part of Port Richmond, and dozens of storekeepers and residents call him landlord.

Mr. Kirkwood is nearing his seventieth year, and his bent form, snow-white hair and deeply lined face struck the visiting court clerks as sadly eloquent of paternal grief.

"Mr. Kirkwood," explained Clerk Trafford, "we bring good news. Come over to court in the morning and you shall have your daughter. The magistrates will release her, and—"

"Oh, they will, will they?" snorted the saddened parent, glaring at his visitors. "Well, I guess not! That girl is my adopted daughter and I want her to serve the full sentence. When she gets out I'm calculating to send her up on another charge. Now, don't try no sympathy balm on me."

Trafford and his companions stood aghast. Could this heart-broken parent suddenly have gone mad under the strain of domestic affliction?

"But that letter of yours?" queried the puzzled court clerk. "You described yourself as—well—as in deep affliction, kind of heart-broken, you know."

"So I am, young man," came the sharp reply, "and I want no points on letter writing from you."

When he reached the open air Trafford revived sufficiently to remark at parting:

"Take care of that broken heart of yours, Mr. Kirkwood. It is a wonder."

When the report of his visit reached Magistrates Holbrook, Hinsdale and Jerome, the order calling for the imprisoned shoplifter's rearraignment was rescinded, and Chief Clerk Fuller was officially cautioned against further emotionalism.

"Yes, it's all so," said the tender-souled Mr. Kirkwood to a reporter for The World last night. "That girl is my adopted daughter and a thief from birth. I took her in when she was three months old, educated her and surrounded her with luxury. As soon as she could toddle she began to steal. Three weeks ago she lit out with all the money she could lay her hands on, and I've sworn out a warrant for her arrest. I mean business, and I'll have her nabbed on my charge to a dead certainty."

"But, you are heart-broken?" remarked the reporter.

"That's right," snarled the old man. "So I am. Why, confound it! I've had to hire another girl for housework since May skipped!"

J. REGENSTEIN,

40 WHITEHALL STREET.

Grand Display

OF

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY!

→ The Greatest of the Season. ←

Specials for Monday.

Fedoras, or Walking Hats, trimmed ready for wear.

The "Outing," in black, brown, navy and pearl, worth $1.50, for.................. 75c

The "Wheel" is a Fur Felt, a regular $2.00 hat, in black, brown and navy, the correct shape, at 98c

Untrimmed Hats.

150 styles of English Felts, all new and correct shapes, in all the new shades, and black, gray and navy, worth $1, at.................. 48c

Girls' Reefer Jackets.

Fall and winter comfort, and comfort, too, for the purse that pays the price.

Special sale of Fall weights; Reefers made in reds, navy, browns, greens, trimmed with fancy braids, all sizes, 4 to 14 years, well worth $2.75, for

$1.25

From 4 to 14 year sizes in fall and winter Reefers made of plain and fancy Cheviots, latest new effects in sleeves, back, collar and trimmings, $5, $4, $3 and $2.

The newest CLOAK fashions of two continents are to be found in our Cloak Department. Second Floor.

See the new "Berlin" Coats. See the new "Empire" Jackets.

SPECIAL—Single Plush Capes, braided and beaded trimmings, with Thibet fur around collar and down the front, a regular $10.00 Cape, for.................. $4.50

100 Light Weight Capes in black and all colors Monday at 75c

The new Velvet Capes, very swell, silk lined, worth $8.50, for $5.00

Will sell just 50 Circular Cloth Capes Monday with inlaid velvet collar, trimmed with velvet, braid and pearl buttons, worth $3.50, for.................. $1.50

SUITS.

English Walking Suit, fall style; made of all wool Scotch mixed Cheviots, considered good value at $15.00. Special for Monday at.................. $8.50

Barler's Ideal Oil Heater

RECEIVED THE ONLY WORLD'S FAIR MEDAL.

Not a cheap affair or plaything to tip over. A serviceable heater, always ready, absolutely safe and easily moved about. Heats a large room to remotest corners with pure air separate from the flame. Maintains any temperature day or night (preventing sickness). No smoke or oil smell. Cheapest to buy because cheapest to operate, requiring one-third less oil, than others. Easily managed—will not break or get out of order. Imitations in appearance are NOT LIKE THE IDEAL IN USE. They have defects ours are free from.

What Everybody Says Is So. We will send testimonials selected from 35,000 families, who certify THE TRUTH OF ALL OUR CLAIMS, in booklet "The Reason Why," with interesting information and how you can get our heater, freight paid, in your town. Others said to be "just as good," are not. DON'T BUY THEM. Your money refunded if the Ideal is not as represented. Send for Circulars.

Wood & Beaumont Stove and Furniture Company,

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THE KEELEY INSTITUTE

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FOR THE CURE OF LIQUOR, OPIUM, MORPHINE, COCAINE, TOBACCO and CIGARETTE HABITS.

Adopted by the United States Government. For information address Keeley Institute, Atlanta, Ga.

New Sanitarium corner Jackson and Pine Sts.

Fire in Palmetto.

Fairburn, Ga., October 3.—(Special.)—A disastrous fire broke out about noon today at Palmetto, in which the residences of T. J. Bullard, J. R. Sims and W. J. Landers were totally destroyed. The fire started in a defective stove flue in the residence of J. R. Sims. The Baptist church caught fire but by heroic work it was saved, with little damage.

T. J. Bullard's residence was insured for $1,500. There was no insurance on the others.

Military Mass in Columbus.

Columbus, Ga., Octobr 3.—(Special.)—A military mass will be celebrated in this city tomorrow morning at the church of the Holy Family by the St. Joseph cadets of Macon, who will come over to the city with a large number of friends. The solemn and impressive celebration is looked forward to with much interest.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

PRICE—The friends and relatives of Dr. and Mrs. Felix Price, Mr. Percy B. Price, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Price, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Price are requested to attend the funeral of Mr. Percy B. Price. Interment at Decatur, Ga. Cars will leave postoffice over Traction line at 2 p. m.

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...Special sale of Fall ... lights; Reefers made ... reds, navy, browns, ... eens, trimmed with ... cy braid, all sizes, ... to 14 years, well worth ... 75, for
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...14 year sizes in fall ... reefers made of plain ... cheviots, latest new ef... ves, back, collar and ... 5, $4, $3 and $2.
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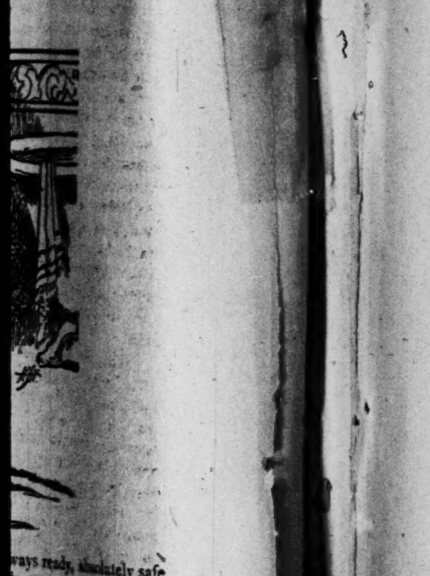
...MEDAL.



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...Palmetto. ...ctober 3.—(Special.)—A ...e out about noon today ...ch the residences of T. ...ms and W. J. Landers ...yed. The fire started ...flue in the residence of ...ptist church caught fire ...k it was saved, with ...idence was insured for ...no insurance on the

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...NOTICE. ...and relatives of Dr. ...Price, Mr. Percy B. ...Earl Price, Mr. and ...e requested to attend ...Percy B. Price. In... Ga. Cars will leave ...ction time at 2 p. m.

GRAND ROUNDUP NOW

Some Whoop-'Em-Up Speeches, and Then the Vote.

HOW CAMPAIGN PROGRESSED

Issues that Have Entered Into the Spirited Contest.

CHAIRMAN CUNNINGHAM'S BAD BOOMERANG

Populist Managers and the Schemes They Have Sprung—National Effect of State Election.

The Georgia campaign practically came to an end last night. There will be a few speeches Monday and Tuesday by the leaders on both sides, but these will be necessarily in the nature of "whoop-'em-up" rallies and few votes will be made or lost between now and the dawn of Wednesday. It is the work upon election day that will count and upon that work depends the result.

A careful study of the estimates sent by Constitution correspondents from every county in the state gives promise of a healthy increase in the democratic vote over that of two years ago, and a consequent healthy increase in the plurality which will be given Governor Atkinson and the statehouse ticket. In many counties the plurality will be twice as great as it was in the last campaign, and in others the indications point to almost as great an increase—providing that a full vote be polled. This is a proviso which is necessary in figuring on and talking about pluralities. This is the first campaign under the general registration law adopted by the last legislature. That the registration law will militate against the democracy in some counties is certain, for there are some points in Georgia where the failure of the negroes to register will make an appreciable difference in the total vote, and it happens that these counties are the ones in which the negroes have largely voted with the democrats in the past campaigns. In other parts of the state the total registration gives promise of a vote even fuller than two years ago, so that the total as shown by the figures printed in The Constitution two weeks ago will, in all probability, equal that of 1894, which was 217,937, and probably of the presidential election of 1892, when about 6,000 more votes were polled than were cast in the state campaign two years later.

A Lively Campaign.

The campaign has been one full of activity on both sides of the political house. The populists have from the first been aggressive, and they had an advantage over their former campaign of having an ample campaign fund. Just where it came from is not altogether clear, but that they have had it is certain. Chairman Cunningham is apparently hopeful of success of the populist ticket, and especially so since he has received the active aid of Colonel Buck, chairman of the republican state committee. He is figuring on a plurality for Wright of from 10,000 to 20,000. Chairman Buck believes that the democrats will elect their ticket, but he is anxious, because of the effect abroad, to have the democratic plurality as small as possible. It is this which has inspired him to giving his aid to the populist state campaign.

The populist managers do not go into details as to where they expect their gains. They talk in general terms of the certainty of increase and of the "large number of democrats who are going to stay at home," or who are going to vote for Wright. Chairman Cunningham counts on the support of a number of gold standard democrats, who, he says, are disaffected, and some of whom are dissatisfied with the democratic candidate. So far as can be found, however, there are the men who have made themselves conspicuous in the papers—the Rev. Sam Jones, John Temple Graves, Hooper Alexander and perhaps a few others. But when he thinks he is gaining more than a few democratic votes, Chairman Cunningham is certainly counting upon a support which he is not going to receive, for the great proportion of the followers of the Palmer and Buckner ticket are working for and will vote for the democratic state ticket.

The Prohibition Boomerang.

The effort of the populists to bring to their aid the temperance people of the state by the adoption of a declaration in favor of a general prohibition law has reacted. Few of the men who are counted upon to support the populist nominee on this account will do so. The true friends of temperance have revolted at the idea of doing away with the local option system under which the state is now working, and which has proved so successful to the cause, and they resent the efforts of the populists to make the cause of temperance a political issue. Of course, all there was in this movement was the desire on the part of the populist leaders to ride into power and get control of the offices. The voters of the state—even those who have been and are the strongest advocates of prohibition—have seen through these efforts and have refused to be so led.

Assaults that Have Miscarried.

The assaults which have been made upon the democratic leaders and upon the party by men hiding behind the cloak of alleged democracy, have done no harm. Most of these have come from men with no political influence, and have plainly been efforts to secure notoriety for themselves through the medium of this political campaign. No votes will be driven away from the state ticket by these assaults.

The attack made by the populists upon Governor Atkinson for his use of the pardoning power in the interest of right and justice have proved a boomerang. The populist candidate, Mr. Wright, has persistently refused to answer questions put to him as to what he would do in the specific pardon cases about which he and the lesser lights of populism have been endeavoring to make so much. In a general way he has attacked the governor's exercise of the pardoning power, but neither he nor his followers have pointed out a single case in which the governor's action was not actuated simply and solely by a determination to do full justice to the case. That Duncan circular about which so much has been said has proved another boomerang to the men who started the agitation concerning it; for, as soon as the facts became known, the efforts of the populists to distort not only the meaning and intent of that circular, but also its wording, taking a few lines from the large document and misconstruing their meaning, have made those democrats in counties where at first the matter was not understood indignant at the efforts to deceive them, and have made them more enthusiastic than ever in support of the state ticket.

That Dicker with Buck.

As a last resort in their desperation to avert the impending defeat and in their apparent anxiety to do all in their power to compass the election of the republican nominee for the presidency, the populist managers succeeded in getting from Colonel Buck a circular letter of instruction to republicans throughout the state, advising that they vote for Wright in preference to Atkinson. The executive committee of the republican party had, at its meeting in which the matter of a state ticket came up, advised the members of the party in the state that they were at liberty to support either the democratic or populist state ticket, as seemed to each individual to his own interest; the committee having decided against putting out a state ticket. This action was final, and under it the colored people have been divided in their support—some working for the democratic ticket, and some for the populist ticket. The populist leaders saw, however, that the large vote is in the hands of the colored voters—many of whom had voted for the populists two years ago—and so they went to Colonel Buck. They urged upon the republican chairman to come to their aid. They begged him to do all in his power to make the colored people vote for Wright. They argued that a good democratic majority in Georgia in the October election would be used throughout the country in the interest of the democratic national ticket against the republicans—that, in other words, a good majority in Georgia meant a complete answer to the republican majority in Maine, just as the 55,000 democratic majority in Arkansas was a complete answer to the republican majority in Vermont. There is no doubt that the republican leaders have become frightened at the outlook, and that they fear such a report from Georgia, coming at the same time with Mr. Bryan's visit to those middle states, where the balance in the election undoubtedly lies, would seriously affect the candidacy of McKinley.

Republicans in Revolt.

It was this appeal to Chairman Buck which led him to issue his circular urging the support of Wright. This was not issued in any official capacity, but it was an endeavor on the part of the chairman to dictate the action of the members of his party.

Naturally there has been a revolt on the part of the people whom he sought to control. The republicans do not propose to acknowledge Colonel Buck's unlimited bossship; they do not propose to follow blindly his instructions, especially when such instructions are directly counter to the action of the state committee. They believe that the committee is bigger than its chairman; and the outbreak which the Buck circular has caused is sure to be beneficial, rather than injurious, to the democratic party.

Every democrat in Georgia will work with renewed energy in Wednesday's election because of this; and so will the republicans who have been honest in their support of the democratic state ticket—because they believe that as between democracy and populism, it is better to place the affairs of state in the hands of the party which has administered them so faithfully and so well—especially are they more willing to vote for Governor Atkinson, whom they have tried and whose record speaks so magnificently for itself, than for a young man who is without experience in state affairs and in whom they can have no confidence.

The Duty of Democrats.

All that remains now is for every democrat in Georgia to do his duty. Every individual should regard it as incumbent upon himself to not only vote, but work for the success of the state ticket. Atkinson's election means primarily another two years' good government for Georgia; and Wednesday's result may mean more, for a good big democratic plurality on that day may have a decided influence upon the action of the people in the doubtful states.

A vote for Governor Atkinson is a vote for the democratic ticket and the democratic cause, not only in Georgia, but in the nation.

LEGISLATIVE NOMINEES TO PEOPLE.

Voters of Fulton County Are Called Upon to do Their Duty to Democracy.

To the Voters of Fulton County—We wish to submit for your consideration a statement of facts touching the pending campaign in Georgia.

The county of Fulton is the wealthiest and most populous county in the state, having about one-twentieth of the population of the state, and pays about one-seventh of the taxes. As a consequence, much legislation is required by our people. In order to secure the passage of local bills your representatives must have influence with their fellow members, a large majority of whom will beyond peradventure be democrats. You have it in your power to give us great influence in the next legislature—influence which we will use for your benefit. You can do this by "laying all other business aside" and going to the polls on election day and casting your ballot for the democratic nominees, from Governor Atkinson down. They deserve your support, for every nominee of the state convention has made a good and faithful servant, and merits your vote and influence.

We have approximately 13,000 registered voters, almost as many as any three counties in the state, and every democrat in Georgia expects Fulton to do her full duty by the state ticket, and a failure to do so will materially lessen our ability to make useful members of the next legislature.

We deem it certain that every nominee of the democratic ticket will be elected on the 7th of October, and by greatly increased majorities. What, therefore, will it profit any citizen of Fulton county to vote the populist ticket, or to refrain from voting, be he democrat, republican or populist? Do you feel an interest in your county and city?

Is it your desire that your representatives shall have influence and power in the next legislature? If so, "hold up our hands" by giving the state ticket a large majority. Do this, and we will not find it necessary to plead with our fellows as mendicants, but we can demand recognition for Fulton as a matter of right.

THOMAS B. FELDER, JR.,
JOHN M. SLATON,
CLARENCE KNOWLES,
Democratic Nominees Legislature Fulton County.

BISHOP GAINES FOR ATKINSON.

The Well-Known Colored Bishop Returns to Atlanta from the West.

The Rev. J. W. Gaines, bishop of the African Methodist-Episcopal church, has returned to Atlanta from a trip on the Pacific coast, where he went to hold conferences of his church. He visited Oregon, California, Washington and other points in the far west, holding conferences and occupying pulpits in several states.

"I am not a politician," said he, yesterday, "but I have no objection to the statement being made that I am in favor of Atkinson for governor, and if here on Wednesday will vote for him. I do this without intending to reflect discredit on Mr. Buck, with whom I have no issue to make. As to the negro vote, it is simply a difference of opinion as between him and me as to how that vote should be cast. I see no reason why I should not vote for Atkinson and why any other self-respecting colored man should not do so. He has made a good governor, has done justice to everybody and has sought to see that injustice should not be done even the humblest citizen.

"I do not actively interest myself in political matters, but if anybody wants to know my opinion in this matter, I do not object to giving it."

REV. CARTER FOR ATKINSON.

The Pastor of Friendship Baptist Church Addresses His Brethren.

Perhaps the most prominent colored Baptist preacher in Georgia is Rev. E. R. Carter, D.D., pastor of Friendship Baptist church here in Atlanta, and president of the Sunday School State Baptist convention of Georgia. He is not only prominent as a preacher, but he is universally recognized as one of the real leaders of his race in the south—a man of brains and force and power.

Another evidence that the colored people of the state will not be influenced by the Buck circular is to be found in the following open letter to the colored people of Georgia written by Preacher Carter yesterday:

"To the Colored People of Georgia—I want to join the number of noble men of my race who have made themselves clearly known as being wholly in sympathy with the administration of Governor W. Y. Atkinson and to make a plea to the public for his re-election. It is evident from the governor's acts and doings in the years of his administration that no man has been for the past thirty-five years more true to the obligations which he is under, to the whole people, than his excellency, Governor W. Y. Atkinson. He has truly laid himself out in trying to administer the law, in justice and equity to all classes of his subjects. Every man who believes in a good government must acknowledge that good men, honest men, high-toned and dignified men must be put in office before we can have good government. Men who fear God and respect their obligations and the rights and privileges of their people must be placed in our trustworthy positions before we can have a government that will rejoice the hearts of all the people, from the lowest to the highest, from the greatest to the smallest.

"This his excellency, W. Y. Atkinson, has done in every particular as far as a human being is able to do, and as a race of people, we should not be misled by the deceitful kisses of Absalom, nor the great promises of a better government. We have no time now to put aside experience for experiment. We have seen the two years' administration of the present governor. We have found him easy to be approached and ready to grant all men their rights as far as his power lies, regardless of his race, color or previous condition or present circumstances, and because he has acted in this loyal manner I am ready, and thousands of my people all over this state are ready, to cast a ballot for his re-election.

"The manner in which Governor Atkinson has conducted himself in the two years of his administration has not only brought the friendship of my people to him in this state, but in every other state. In the national Baptist convention, which met in St. Louis on the 16th day of September, 1896, there was a company of 1,500 Baptist men, representing the brain and intellect of this denomination. When the committee on the 'state of the country' made their report his excellency, Governor W. Y. Atkinson, and the governor of Kentucky were the only two governors of all the southland that were commended for their manly, heroic and loyal administration, and especially when they named our governor all the delegation from Georgia cheered the report and felt proud that we had a governor whom everybody respected and every delegate from Georgia to a man came back determined to do what there is in his power to keep the governor in his chair. Times like this call for men of great hearts, strong mind, true faith, broad and deep culture; men whom the lust of office does not kill; men whom the spoils of office cannot buy; men who possess opinion and will; men who have honor; men who will not lie. Those who have watched the career of the governor as I have will see that the governor, W. Y. Atkinson, is a possessor of all these qualities. Very respectfully,

"E. R. CARTER."

TERRELL SPEAKS AT HIS HOME

Biggest Democratic Rally Ever Known in Meriwether County.

Greenville, Ga., October 3.—(Special.)—This was a big day for the democracy of old Meriwether. There was the greatest political demonstration here today in the history of Greenville, 3,000 people being present.

It was an old-time democratic love feast. Attorney General Joe Terrell, Hon. B. F. McLaughlin and two colored speakers, H. L. Johnson and E. T. Murphy, addressed the assembled multitude.

The speech of Joe Terrell was an eloquent and logical argument. That of Mr. McLaughlin was also an able and convincing speech. Johnson and Murphy caught the ear of the colored people present.

There is no doubt after today's demonstration that Meriwether will go democratic by an immense majority.

Montgomery for Ordinary.

Thomasville, Ga., October 3.—(Special.)—John S. Montgomery was today nominated by the democratic executive committee as a candidate for ordinary to fill the place on the ticket made vacant by the death of Judge Merrill. There were a half dozen candidates for the office. Mr. Montgomery will be elected, notwithstanding he has two opponents, a populist and an independent.

BOSS BUCK REBUKED

Republicans of Terrell County Reject His Attempts To Drive Them.

ROAST HIM TO A TURN

Indorse Atkinson and Democratic County Ticket.

WILL HELP ROLL UP A LARGE MAJORITY

Mass Meeting Held Yesterday at Dawson and Much Indignation Was Expressed.

Dalton, Ga., October 3.—(Special.)—The republicans adopted the following resolutions at a well-attended mass meeting today, assuring the county overwhelmingly to Atkinson:

The republicans of Terrell, in mass meeting assembled, denounce the circular issued and circulated by "Big Boss" Buck and "Little Boss" Adams as arbitrary, and pregnant with that bossism and usurpation that stinks in the nostrils of all free men; and in answer to their command to march under the populist banner, we unqualifiedly indorse the democratic state and county tickets and call upon our people to help the liberty-loving people of Georgia to roll up an emphatic majority for Governor Atkinson and the people's cause.

(Signed)
B. J. Davis, Secretary.
S. G. M. Brooks, Chairman Rep. Ex. Committee.
E. J. Matthews,
J. C. Hill,
J. W. Davis,
A. Brinson,
E. Greer,
J. C. Styles.

SEN. MORGAN SPOKE AT SELMA

Alabamian Declares Cleveland Belongs to the Harrison School.

Selma, Ala., October 3.—(Special.)—Senator John T. Morgan is on a visit to his home, and tonight addressed 2,000 of his fellow townsmen at the Academy of Music. Among other things he said the present political complications for which silver is held responsible never existed until the single gold standard had covered the country with confusion and distriess and would not exist now if there was any difference in the politics of John Sherman, ex-President Harrison and President Cleveland. If Cleveland at any time stood beside Washington and Jefferson in this matter of the free coinage of silver we would not have lost 1,000,000 democratic votes in the United States to the populist party. Indeed, it could never have existed. As it is we have been torn by dissentions and the man who hates the democratic party worst is the man who is closest to and is most valued by Cleveland. The speech was a powerful effort and was frequently applauded.

ELECTION MANAGERS NAMED.

Appointing Board in Jefferson County, Alabama, Finish Work.

Birmingham, Ala., October 3.—(Special.) Sheriff O'Brien, Probate Judge Porter and Circuit Court Clerk McCarthy today appointed the managers for the election boxes November 3d.

"Sound money" democrats, silver democrats, republicans and populists were given representation at almost every place desired. Five lists were furnished the appointing board by democrats, "sound money" democrats, populists and two branches of the republicans. The democrats received two managers out of the three at every precinct in the county except one, while the opposition was distributed.

CAMPAIGN MOVE FALLS FLAT.

Populists Attempt To Create Prejudice by Recalling a Pardon.

The populists recently distributed a campaign circular addressed to railroad men which, without notice, might possibly prejudice the minds of some. The circular in question takes Governor Atkinson to task for pardoning Glenn McCord, who, it will be remembered, was convicted of perjury in connection with the Gresham murder case several years ago.

The writer of the circular appeals to the railroad men to vote against Governor Atkinson on account of the pardon of McCord, who served several years in the penitentiary. Gresham was killed by Eddleman, and McCord was one of the witnesses for the defense. He testified too freely and was given a term of ten years. After serving several years the case was up before Governor Atkinson and in response to a general desire of the public and thinking that McCord had suffered sufficiently, he was pardoned. The action of the governor met with public approval at the time and the effort to dig up the matter at this late day is nothing but a campaign move, which has fallen flat.

The Constitution is in receipt of affidavits from relatives of Gresham who state that they were satisfied with the pardon of McCord, believing that he had suffered sufficiently for his crime. One affidavit is signed by Mrs. Rachael Gresham, the mother of Tom Gresham. She has no complaint to make against the governor.

WIFE STABS HER HUSBAND.

Mrs. Echols Gets Angry and Seriously Cuts Wesley Echols.

A family quarrel between Wesley Echols and his wife last night may result seriously for the husband. The two became engaged in a difficulty and the woman stabbed her husband three times with a knife. While he is seriously injured, yet it is thought he will recover. The woman skipped, and has not been caught. It is said this is the third time she has used the knife on her husband in the last two years.

IDEAL DEVOTION.

A Servant Who Once Belonged to Queen Victoria.

From The Philadelphia Times.

In these days of meteoric maids and vanishing valets, to hear of a good, old-time servant does one good. The faithful servitor this time is the head coachman of no less a person than Victoria R. and I., who left her majesty's service a few weeks ago. He had been in charge of the royal equipages for fifty-three years. And this is how her majesty parted with her faithful henchman: When the queen returned from her last drive at Windsor word was brought to Sands that he was to go into the castle and have a farewell interview with the sovereign, whom he had driven year in and year out ever since just after the birth of the late Princess Alice. Thomas Sands jumped off his box, "sleeked" his hair and was ushered along to the royal sitting room.

The queen had a big, massive, silver teapot there to give him. She warmly expressed her regret at parting with him, but said she hoped, though his age necessitated such a step, that he might live many years to enjoy his pension. Then followed numerous questions about his health and that of his family, and "Where are you going to live?" asked her majesty. Sands said at Slough. "Oh, I shall often see you, then," remarked the queen kindly, and told him he would always be welcome at the castle whenever he liked to come there.

Next day he drove the queen down to the Great Western station, and when she had been assisted from the carriage her gracious majesty turned round with a smile and a glint of tears in her eyes. "Goodby, Sands, goodby!" she said, in a loud, clear voice, before all the officials, big and little, who had assembled to witness the royal departure.

WHAT CREELMAN THINKS OF BRYAN

The Famous Correspondent Gives His Views of the Candidate from a Personal Standpoint.

James Creelman, the distinguished journalist and war correspondent, who has come to Atlanta for the purpose of making a study of the political conditions in the south, is a man of ability and clear perception. He has been sent here by The New York World on a tour of observation. He comes to Georgia as he went to Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, West Virginia and other states in which lively campaigns are being conducted, to size up the political situation for his paper.

Few men in the newspaper profession have achieved the reputation for accuracy that Mr. Creelman has. His observations concerning Mr. William J. Bryan are therefore of more than ordinary interest.

Mr. Creelman was asked yesterday for a fair and impartial estimate of the democratic candidate for the presidency. Mr. Creelman knows him intimately. He has studied Mr. Bryan as a statesman, as a citizen, as a man. He has sized him up at close range, and what he says of Mr. Bryan is his candid opinion of him, uninfluenced by friendship or political relations. Mr. Creelman differs from Mr. Bryan in his political opinions. In fact, he is diametrically opposed to him, but as a student of men, Mr. Creelman has given his impressions of Mr. Bryan, and they are worthy of careful consideration by those who desire a more perfect insight into Mr. Bryan's personal character.

Without a moment's hesitation Mr. Creelman gave his opinion of the democratic nominee when requested to do so. He spoke rapidly, without hesitation. This is what he said:

"Mr. Bryan is a man of great individuality, and the intensity of his personality was never better illustrated than by the independence of political managers or management he has shown through this campaign.

"We have been friends for a long while, and although I do not share Mr. Bryan's views on the principal economic question of the day, I recognize in him a singularly courageous and patriotic honesty.

"Mr. Bryan is an absolutely genuine man. He is in private just what he seems to be in public—a rapt enthusiast, an American of the old-fashioned type so common before the war, the kind of man who believes that the United States can whip Europe.

"Mr. Dickens poked a good deal of fun at the Bryan type in Martin Chuzzlewit, and yet it is a pure and admirable type, for after all, we are not, as a people, to be weighed in the balance as second rate Englishmen, or Irishmen, or Scotchmen, and we are only a distinct nationality to the extent that we differ from the original parent stock.

"Mr. Bryan is a religious man, not a pious man in the cant of the day, but a deeply, silently, practically religious man, who carries his belief in the interposition of God in human affairs into the ordinary matters of his daily life.

"I have never known a man more spotless in his personal character. I think he is wrong in his political views, but he is sincerely, earnestly wrong. He is the sort of man out of whom the crusaders were made. He believes that all things are foreordained in this world. That accounts somewhat for the tranquility with which he faces the immense responsibility thrust upon him in this never-to-be-forgotten campaign.

"He told me the other day that if he were to be defeated and the news of his defeat should reach him at 9 o'clock on the night of the election he would be in bed and asleep at 10 o'clock.

"I believe it. That is the sort of man he is.

"Mr. Bryan has never made more than $1,500 a year as a lawyer and never more than $1,800 a year as a journalist, but that is largely so because he has from early childhood set his mind, his energies and his hopes upon a public career. He told me once that from the time he was old enough to think he believed it would be his destiny to serve his country in the United States senate.

"If Mr. Bryan has a weak place it is his proneness to generalization. He plants his feet upon what he considers principles and scorns expediency, or what the French call opportunism."

GOLD MEN LAYING LOW

Not Talking About Their Secret Campaign To Beat Bryan.

WAITING FOR STATE ELECTION

Asserted that the Bolters Will Refrain from Voting This Week.

WANT TO FIND OUT THEIR VOTING STRENGTH

By the Defection in the Democratic Vote the Gold Men Expect To Count Noses.

The expectations of the sound money democrats of Georgia are known only to the sound money men themselves. They have opened up headquarters and say that literature is being sent out, but further than that the gold men are not making any statements.

The campaign committee has secured rooms over the Atlanta Trust and Banking Company at the corner of Broad and Alabama streets. Messrs. T. F. Corrigan and Hooper Alexander are in charge of the headquarters and they are making a silent campaign. Mr. Corrigan is chairman of the campaign committee and Mr. Alexander is secretary.

Mr. Corrigan is national committeeman from Georgia for the gold party and he is leading in the work of that party. It is said that the gold men are lying low until after the state election in order to get the benefit of the result of that election. The Palmer and Buckner men appear to be waiting to get the figures of the election before they make an estimate of their strength in Georgia. Just how they propose to calculate the relative strength of the parties by that election is not apparent unless they believe that the democratic defection will manifest itself in the opposition to the straight ticket.

It is generally asserted that many of the more prominent gold men are laying their whole plan to defeat the election of Bryan and Sewall, if possible, in Georgia, by so dividing the electoral vote that no set of electors will receive a majority of all the votes cast. That purpose was manifested in the recent gold convention when it was suggested that the convention indorse Governor Atkinson. The suggestion was hooted at by the leaders and so vehement and positive was their opposition to the suggestion that no effort was made to recognize or indorse the state democratic ticket.

In fact, the matter was discussed by the leaders of that convention and one of them was heard to remark that if an effort was made to indorse Governor Atkinson his administration would be condemned instead. The report that a motion would be offered to indorse the administration of the governor was circulated before the convention was called to order, but nothing came of it, when the leaders quickly sent out a decree that no such motion should be adopted.

A prominent member of the gold convention outlines the purpose of the gold men when he states that the platform is "anything to beat Bryan."

LOVE'S SINGULAR FREAK.

A Horse Saved from Drowning Chokes Himself.

From The New York Journal.

A horse belonging to A. Edgar Smith, who owns a large farm near Rahway, N. J., committed suicide by hanging yesterday morning. The horse had been a good worker and in his old age Mr. Smith allowed him to graze in the pastures without being forced to toil. A filly had been grazing in the same pasture with the old horse during the summer, but last week Mr. Smith took her away to break her to the plow.

The old horse seemed to miss the filly greatly and for long hours would stand dejectedly at the pasture bars, and refused to eat.

Smith says that yesterday morning when the filly was hitched to a wagon and driven out of the stable yard, the old horse looked over the fence and neighed. He watched the filly pass out of sight down the road, and then ran to a brook that flows through the pasture, into which he plunged. The brook is very shallow, but the horse placed his head beneath the water and kept it there until he was discovered. He had to be pulled away, however, by a yoke of oxen.

Shortly after this one of the hired men discovered the horse reared against an apple tree with his head between two branches. He went to see what was the trouble, and found the horse dead. He had shoved his head between the crotch formed by the junction of the two branches, and, sinking back on his legs had slowly choked himself to death.

THE FOURTH LARGEST TOWN.

Selma's Census Show More Than Double the Population of '90.

Selma, Ala., October 3.—(Special.)—The canvassers for the new Selma city directory have just completed a census showing the population to be 15,480.

The United States census of 1890 placed the population at 7,768. Selma is the fourth largest city in the state.

HEAD BRAKEMAN BATTE KILLED

Caboose Thrown from the Track on the Illinois Central.

Jackson, Miss., October 3.—In a wreck on the "Little J" branch of the Illinois Central last night, Ben Batte, of this city, lost his life.

A drawhead pulled out, throwing the caboose from the track on the trestle near Harrison. Batte, who was head brakeman, was pinned in the caboose and burned to death. Conductor Bourne saved his life by jumping, but was severely injured.

COUNTY OFFICER FOUND SHORT.

School Trustees' Books Show a Discrepancy of $10,000.

Chattanooga, Tenn., October 3.—(Special.) N. Harrison, trustee of Monroe county, is missing and with him from $7,000 to $10,000 of the county funds.

S. G. Gilbraith, state superintendent of education, and J. I. Cox, of Bristol, have been in Madisonville investigating the books and find the shortage stated, caused by Harrison raising county warrants. He was elected on a republican ticket.

Warrants for his arrest are in the hands of detectives, but his whereabouts cannot be ascertained.

Wright and Watson

Speak at the tabernacle Tuesday night. John Temple Graves and Walter B. Hill also speak. Men only admitted. Concert from 7 to 8 by Fifth regiment band.

For Assault To Murder.

Dock Reynolds, a negro, was arrested by Officer W. F. Whittley and locked in the station house last night on the charge of assault with intent to murder. Four months ago he became engaged in a difficulty with a woman by the name of Susie Banks, at 10 Hammock place, and beat her over the head with a stick, inflicting a dangerous wound. He fled and has been at large ever since.

Ed H. Macon, for five years in the cloak department at Douglas, Thomas & Davison's, will be glad to see his friends at Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Company.

WANTS GOOD LIQUOR

Dr. Gambrell Says the Negro Has Been Drinking Mean Stuff.

PREACHER FOR GOOD DRINKS

Wright's Henchman Interprets the Dispensary to a Crowd.

COLORED VOTER TO DRINK AND FEEL GOOD

Minister Who Heard the ex-Educator on Platform Disgusted and Will Now Vote for Atkinson.

Columbus, Ga., October 3.—(Special.)—Dr. J. B. Gambrell, of Macon, ex-president of Mercer university, made a political address at Cusseta, in Chattahoochee county, yesterday. It was to a crowd of negro voters that Dr. Gambrell spoke in behalf of the populist party of Georgia.

From the same platform, on the same occasion, another address was made to the same crowd. This address was by Doyle, a negro of tenth district fame, who has been characterized as "Tom Watson's first lieutenant."

The address of Dr. Gambrell was a remarkable one for the sentiment it contained in regard to the prohibition question. It was an appeal, in some respects, to the whisky tastes of his audience. There was one person, at least, who was shocked and amazed at the tenor of Dr. Gambrell's address. This was Rev. Mr. Allison, a Methodist pastor of Cusseta, who introduced the gentleman from Macon.

Before he heard Dr. Gambrell's address Rev. Allison was an enthusiastic Wright man. After hearing that speech he announces that he will cast his ballot for William Y. Atkinson.

The announcement that Gambrell and Doyle would address the colored voters drew a crowd of 300 or 400 negroes.

In speaking of the Bush bill Dr. Gambrell said that the inauguration of this system would be very beneficial to the poor negro. He said that at present a negro was forced to take cheap, mean whisky while a rich man could get the very opposite. Under the new system, he declared, any one could get better whisky than he had now and at lower prices. Everything, he said, would be conducted economically at the dispensaries, and this would enable the state to sell pure whisky at cheap prices so that the negro could get good whisky.

Somebody asked Dr. Gambrell if the whisky could be secured from the dispensaries for beverage purposes.

"A man will not be allowed to buy a quart to get drunk on," said he, "but he can get it to drink—to make him feel good or to set 'em up to his friends on."

The doctor said that a man could buy a quart and step around the house and set 'em up to his friends. In his heart, he said, he was a prohibitionist and would like to see liquor wiped off the face of the earth, but the platform of the party did not provide for this.

Rev. Mr. Allison Was Shocked.

Rev. Allison, who had made a straightout prohibition talk, was amazed at these expressions. He was shocked that Dr. Gambrell should appeal to the negro vote on the ground that they could get purer and cheaper whisky under the workings of the Bush bill. He said afterwards that the state of affairs which Dr. Gambrell advocated would be much worse than the present condition of things. He had been under a wrong impression as to the result of the passage of the Bush bill and could not advocate the state of affairs which Dr. Gambrell proposed. Before Dr. Gambrell's sermon he was a Wright man, but he will now vote for Atkinson. He regrets his connection with Friday's speaking.

After the speaking the negroes repaired to a rendezvous near by, where they were supplied with liquor by the populists. This rendered many of the colored voters drunk and happy. The populists of Chattahoochee county do not seem to be so very desperately in favor of prohibition after all that has been said.

Negro Kills a White Man.

Valdosta, Ga., October 3.—(Special.)—News was received here this evening of the killing of T. M. Cooksey, a prominent white citizen of Milltown, by a negro workman. The killing was claimed by the negro to have been accidental, and the coroner returned a verdict to that effect, but there were three shots fired, and the citizens in the neighborhood believe that the crime was willful murder.

First Boat for Weeks.

Columbus, Ga., October 3.—(Special.)—For the first time in several weeks one of the Columbus regular steamboats arrived in the city today. The arrival was the Flint, and she brought up a good cargo of cotton. the low condition of the river has prevented boats from coming to Columbus during the past month.

Kellam & Moore.

Receive a great deal of praise for the superior finish of the eye-glasses ground in their factory. They make a specialty of carefully centering, focusing and polishing every lens ground by them. Their salesrooms are at 40 Marietta street, Atlanta.

Free farewell entertainment by the Hypnotist Lee, Exposition park, this afternoon.

Don't miss the Auction Sale

OF

Kentucky Horses

AT

BRADY-MILLER STABLES

Monday, Oct. 5th, 10 A. M.

STEVENSON SPEAKS FOR FREE SILVER

Says He Heartily Indorses the Platform of Democracy.

HE DISCUSSES FINANCES

Meeting of the National Association of Democratic Clubs.

OFFICERS ARE ELECTED TO TAKE CHARGE

Splendid Resolutions Bearing on Bryan and Democracy Were Adopted by the Members.

St. Louis, Mo., October 3.—The permanent officers of the National Association of Democratic Clubs convention, in session here today were selected as follows:

Chairman, H. D. Money, of Mississippi.

Secretary, John Baker White, of West Virginia.

Assistant secretary, J. M. Kane, of Indiana.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"The National Association of Democratic Clubs and silver clubs of the United States in joint and national association declare:

"First, That we approve and ratify the platform of principles and declaration of purposes adopted by the democratic party in national convention at Chicago, and we approve and indorse specifically each separate plank thereof, assured that when made the ruling chart of federal administration it will relieve the people of increasing burdens of monometallism, low prices and business depression, restore the ancient and natural condition necessary to a return of general prosperity and exhibit the sovereign power as well as the stern purpose of the American people to regulate the finances and all concerns of this republic without waiting for, or consent of any other nation on earth.

New Declaration of Independence.

"Second, that events since the promulgation of that new declaration of American industrial and financial independence have demonstrated the wisdom of the action then taken, and that, as the immediate consequence of that justice and truthful arraignment of plutocracy and the boldest assertion of the rights of the common people, hitherto abused and pillaged under policies devised by the few for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many, we have beheld the rapid and open association of every class unduly favored by monopolistic laws of every rapacious combine of every insatiable trust, and of every great corporation which defies public protection in one mighty conspiracy, under a single absolute satisfactory typical boss, with the aid of their English and other foreign associates by the united use of money and the united power of coercion over a great mass of citizens in their services are subject to injury more or less directly at their hands, defeat the people's candidate to overthrow the people's cause, and to hold the masses in unreserved bondage to the consolidated money power, and to the continuously appreciating single standard gold dollar, starving its billions to fatten its favorites.

"Third, that it is a matter of public notoriety and common observation—the facts being patent to all, that with few and honorable exceptions, the managers of the various railway systems, many of them grown enormously wealthy through opportunities and practices, well understood regarding only their individual interests and that of the plutocracy to which they personally belong, ignoring the interest of shareholders, employes and the people, have united to exert all the power of their several corporations, created by public authority for the accommodation of public business to coerce the electors in their services to support the candidate of the combined domestic monopolies and of the international gold trust, by systematic misrepresentations and seductions on the one hand and intimidations on the other, so that at this hour, many thousands of the most intelligent citizens of this republic, peculiarly and specially interested in the restoration of popular rule, are put to the desperate choice of surrendering their suffrages to the control of others, asserting industrial mastery in politics or losing their jobs and the daily bread of their families. That they in concert and in execution of a collossal plan of operation in support of the single gold standard and the monopolistic combination, have entered upon a system of arbitrary, illegal and shamefully unjust discrimination in rates of transportation against three great national political parties, granting one rate to the monopolists, and another to their opponents, one rate to the opulent attendants upon the gold standard Indianapolis convention and another to the delegates and visitors to the great popular gathering assembled here, one rate to Canton where unwilling men are shipped in trainloads and another and almost prohibitory rate to other gatherings in the interest of the Chicago platform and its candidates, thus ruling at least one-half of the people of the United States off their own highways unless they choose to travel upon grossly unjust and unequal terms.

Nominations Are Ratified.

"We ask the American people to record their judgment on these corporations at the approaching national election and meanwhile we call upon the proper authorities of the federal government and of the state government to note these notorious, undenied and criminal abuses of public grants in order that the laws which guarantee equal rights upon the public highways shall be decently enforced and the individual offenders prosecuted and adequately punished.

"Forth, that we ratify the nomination of William Jennings Bryan and Arthur Sewall for president and vice president of the United States as ideal nominees, and we pledge them the united and earnest support of the clubs represented in this convention. As American citizens, arising above all partisan considerations and looking only to the gravity of the crisis now upon us as a people, involving, as we believe, the financial liberties of the sons of those who scaled the slopes of Bunker Hill and camped with Washington at Valley Forge, and those whose sacred duty it is to transmit to our children and to the world the liberties bought by the blood of our fathers, we send greeting to our brethren in the nation and ask them to join us in pledging the enforcement of the new declaration of independence now being tested in the arena of American judgment and to sound with us the final charge upon the foes of humanity massed against us.

"C. S. Collins, Arkansas, chairman; W. L. Lockwood, Pennsylvania; J. M. Boone, Mississippi; F. B. Fuller, Illinois; R. S. Reaves, Oklahoma; T. M. Wilthashym, Kentucky; L. J. Prather, Kansas; James L. Morris, District of Columbia; Frank R. Trott, Arizona; S. T. Bedloe, Indian Territory; R. B. Haswell, Ohio; James B. Jetton, committee."

The following resolution was presented and adopted:

"Resolved, That the executive committee of this convention be instructed to urge the clubs represented in this convention and all those affiliating with them to use their best endeavors as clubs and individuals to swell The New York Journal's campaign fund, thus enabling the party to take full advantage of the generous and patriotic tender of William R. Hearst to double each contribution made by the people for the benefit of the people."

The following resolution was also adopted:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that Indian Territory should be accorded the same representation in congress as other states."

The committee then took a recess until 7 o'clock p. m.

Auditorium Fills at Once.

At 7 o'clock the crowd at the auditorium was augmented by those who had waited from the afternoon, and when the doors were thrown open a rush was experienced which bordered upon panic. The excitement was allayed by a double quartet which rendered a number of patriotic and sentimental songs. At 7:30 o'clock p. m. the doors of the building were surrounded by a crowd of at least 5,000 people. The pressure was so great that the sergeant-at-arms was ordered to open the doors of the building to the public, and in less than ten minutes the entire auditorium was crowded with an audience which numbered at least 17,000.

The crowd was so great that the police force was inadequate to the emergency and the people poured into the auditorium until at least 18,000 people were congregated in a space provided for 15,000 people.

At 8:30 o'clock the crowd had become so demonstrative that Governor-elect Jones, of Arkansas, responded to the clamors of the audience and delivered an address in favor of the silver standard.

Mrs. Worth, president of the Woman's National League of Bryan and Sewall Clubs, was introduced to the delegates and made a stirring address on behalf of her club, urging the delegates to use their efforts toward their organization for women's clubs throughout the United States. Her address was frequently applauded. Mr. J. W. Kelley, representing the college boys of the United States, as president of the Association of College Clubs, also made a brief and well worded address to the assembled delegates which was heartily applauded.

Stevenson's Strong Speech.

During the morning the national association listened to a stirring speech from Vice President Adlai Stevenson, who spoke boldly for free silver and placed himself on record as thoroughly and conscientiously indorsing Bryan and Sewall.

On the money question, he said:

"The financial question overshadows all others in the present contest. Upon this question the difference is irreconcilable between the two great parties now contending for supremacy. Shall the single gold standard be maintained, or shall there be a return to bimetallism? The success of the republican party means the one—that of the democratic party the other.

"Believing as I do that gold and silver find equal recognition in the constitution of the United States; that by their joint use in effecting exchanges and performing the other functions of money, we have prospered in the past; and that the evil days now befallen us are in no small measure the result of the demonetiaztion of silver. I have no hesitation in maintaining my party allegiance and casting my vote for Bryan and Sewall, the nominees of the democratic convention. I deeply regret that many of those with whom I have been associated in former contests now oppose the election of the candidates nominated in accordance with the time-honored methods and usages of the democratic party. Without questioning their sincerity, the inquiry is significant; what is there in the attitude of the democratic party upon the monetary question to justify its abandonment by those who have long shared in its counsels, and who have been the recipients of its rewards and its honors? As the 'parting of the ways' has been reached, it is well to inquire, is their path or is ours the true one? Are we recreant to democratic faith and traditions in standing by the historic organization, or they in aiding directly or indirectly in the triumph of its great antagonist? Appeal has been had to the utterances of prominent statesmen of the past—to those who for a long term of years have spoken by authority for party and for country. By the constitution of the United States the congress is vested with sole power 'to coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coins and fix the standard of weights and measures,' and it is further provided that 'no state shall coin money or make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payments of debts.' The system of bimetallism is here established. Gold and silver coin here find equal recognition. The advocates of both of the precious metals as prime money—money of ultimate redemption—find here warrant that no power is given to destroy the debt paying power of either of the metals recognized by the constitution? Gold and silver constitute the legal standard of value. Sixty years ago Mr. Webster, in discussing the then recently enacted law by which the ratio of the precious metal had been changed, used the following language: "I am clearly of the opinion that gold and silver at rates fixed by congress constitute the legal standard of value in this country and that neither congress nor any state has authority to establish any other standard or to displace this standard." The words of the great expounder of the constitution are not less pertinent now than when uttered. The significance was never greater than at this moment. With the exception of the change of ratio by the legislation of 1834 and 1837, that established during the administration of Washington remained until the act demonetizing silver was passed in 1873.

Belief in Honest Money.

"As democrats, we believe in honest money—the money of the constitution. We attach deep importance to the words of Thomas Jefferson: 'I concur with you that the unit must stand on both metals.' It was during the administration of Washington that the great secretary of the treasury, Alexander Hamilton, said: 'To annul the use of either of the two metals as money is to abridge the quantity of the circulating medium and is liable to all the objections that arise from a comparison of the benefits of a full with the evils of a scant circulation.' Have we in the advocacy of bimetallism departed from the democratic teachings, from the democratic faith on this question? Let us see what have been the declarations of the great conventions which were alone authorized to speak for the party? In the national convention of 1880, in which General Hancock was placed in nomination for the presidency, the platform declared for honest money—'consisting of gold and silver and paper convertable into coin on demand.' The full party vote was polled in favor of both candidate and platform in that memorable contest.

"Four years later in the Chicago convention—and it seems to me there is something in the words 'Chicago convention' always suggestive of victory—Mr. Cleveland was nominated and subsequently elected upon the declaration: 'We believe in honest money, the gold and silver coinage of the constitution and the circulating medium convertible into such money without loss.' These words constituted no unimportant part of the platform upon which the chosen standard bearers, Cleveland and Hendricks, were triumphantly elected. As a member of that convention, I gave my cheerful assent to that declaration. I considered it then, as I do now, a cardinal tenet of democratic faith. It will be remembered that in the convention of 1888 the platform of the last preceding convention was unanimously reaffirmed. I call attention to the explicit declaration of the national democracy in the Chicago convention of 1892. The financial question in some of its phases was then and had long been under earnest discussion. The plank of the platform I now read was not a mere accident, but the result of able discussion and careful deliberation: 'We hold to the use of both gold and silver as a standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage; but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, or be adjusted through international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets, and in the payment of debts; and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin.'

Met My Earnest Approval.

"This declaration met my earnest approval then as it does now. Whatever differences may exist as to the proper construction to be placed upon one of its clauses, there can be no doubt that in strict accord with an unbroken line of deliverances of democratic conventions it is a declaration for bimetallism, the recognition of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country. What language could be stronger, 'We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country.' Can it be that those of us who four years later still hold to the use of both metals as standard money of the country have abandoned the faith and are no longer worthy to be called democrats. Is there room for doubt that the platform that I have just read committed the party to the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal or for charge of mintage. Is there a shadow of doubt that the party then solemnly demanded 'that all paper currency should be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin?' Not in the one, but in either; in other words, in coin, in gold and silver alike—the recognized standard money of the constitution. A belief in cheap money is no part of democratic teachings. It is a part of our creed, 'that the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic exchangeable value.' We believe 'in such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals, and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts.' Surely the safeguards of legislation so earnestly invoked by the platform of 1892, were such as would restore silver to its honored place as standard money, not such as would look to its destruction as did the act of 1873."

"I have now given you the solemn declaration of the democratic party in the four great national conventions immediately preceding that which in July last nominated Mr. Bryan for the presidency. Did time permit, the utterances I have read might be supplemented by those of eminent statesmen, Hendricks, Thurman and others, whose loyalty, patriotism and devotion to democratic principles have never been questioned. Is it too much then to claim that in giving our support to the nominees of the Chicago convention we are 'keeping the faith?' The charge of recreancy to party does not lie at our doors. We believe that the election of a democratic president and congress will secure the restoration of silver to the position of standard money of the country—that designed for it by the founders of the government. I think I have shown beyond peradventure that in the present attitude of our party favoring a return to bimetallism there is no shadow of departure from firmly established democratic faith.

"It is well now to inquire what has been, and is, the attitude of the republican party upon this question? In the national convention of 1892 its financial plank contained the following provision: 'The American people from tradition and interest favor bimetallism, and the republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money.' Whatever restrictions or limitations were attempted by subsequent clauses in the platform only emphasized the words I have quoted. It was a clear cut declaration in favor of bimetallism—an imperative demand for the use of both gold and silver as standard money. Both of the platforms I have cited looked more or less hopefully to international agreement as a 'consummation devoutly to be wished.' It will be seen that in substance there was in the campaign of 1892 little difference between the two great parties upon the money question. Both favored bimetallism—demanded gold and silver as the standard money of the country. This accounts for the fact that in that campaign the money question had little discussion. The contest was fought out on other issues. The result hinged almost solely on the tariff. Another presidential election is now upon us, and the democratic party following the long line of precedents I have instanced, again declares in substance for bimetallism—for both gold and silver as standard money. But what of the republican party? Does it still adhere to the platform of 1892? Does it follow the teachings of its great exponent and leader, James G. Blaine, who declared: 'I believe the struggles now going on in this country and in other countries for a single gold standard, would if successful produce widespread disaster in and throughout the commercial world. The destruction of silver as money and establishing gold as the sole unit of value, must have a ruinous effect on all forms of property, except those investments which yield a fixed return in money. Those would be enormously enhanced in value and would gain a disproportionate and unfair advantage over every other species of property. If, as most reliable statistics affirm, there are nearly $7,000,000,000 of coin or bullion in the world, very equally divided between gold and silver, it is impossible to strike silver out of existence as money without results which will prove distressing to millions and utterly disastrous to tens of thousands. I believe gold and silver coin to be the money of the constitution; indeed the money of the American people anterior to the constitution which the great organic law recognized, as quite independent of its own existence. No power was conferred on congress to declare either metal should not be money. Congress has, therefore, in my judgment, no power to demonetize either. If, therefore, silver has been demonetized I am in favor of remonetizing it.'

Republicans Left Precedent.

"That the republican platform of 1896 is a departure from that of 1892, and from the clearly expressed views of Blaine needs no argument. It reads: 'We are, therefore, opposed to the free coinage of silver established except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote; and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved.' Here we have an explicit declaration for the gold standard. The platform of 1892 is abandoned; former utterances of eminent leaders, even of Blaine, forgotten, and the party committed to the gold standard. Bimetallism, the use of both gold and silver as standard money, relegated to the shades; no longer needed 'to keep the word of promise to the ear and break it to the hope.' This is an undisguised declaration—the first of any national convention—in favor of gold as our sole standard money. By this declaration the republican party stands pledged to the maintenance, at all hazards, of the gold standard, unless by international agreement the leading commercial nations of the world will consent to return to bimetallism. In what party platform at any period of our history can there be found so humiliating a proposition? Did the republican leaders who formulated that declaration really expect England, 'the leading commercial nation of the world,' to consent to an international agreement looking to the re-establishment of bimetallism in the two great English speaking nations? Or was this proposition simply to placate and keep in line until after the election such members of the party as still believed the interests of the people could best be subserved by the use of the two precious metals as standard money? I repeat the inquiry of our candidate for the presidency: 'If the gold standard is the best—if it is desirable—why even this thought of a change?' Why even the suggestion of an international agreement? Why humble ourselves at the feet of England that she may consent to something that will not redound to our benefit as a people? The clause of the republican platform is a confession of weakness. Either the simple gold standard is the best for our country or it is not. If the best, why ask the consent of England or of any nation that bimetallism be restored If not—if its maintenance bodes evil and only evil to our people—why shall not our government—the greatest the world has ever known—take the lead in the accomplishing what the republican platform, by implication, admits should be done? In a word, is not the clause in the republican platform looking to international agreement a feeble confession that a return to bimetallism is desirable? The significant inquiry now arises: Will England take the lead in any movement that looks to the restoration of silver as standard money of the nations? Upon what act or utterance of hers can such hope be based? The first to demonetize silver in 1816, will she now, as the creditor nation of the world, take the lead in a movement which might lessen the purchasing power of her hoarded gold; which might increase the debt paying power of the products, of the labor, of the property of our own and other debtor nations? I would welcome such international agreement. I would hail as the harbinger of a better day an agreement—a sacred compact of the nations—by which bimetallism should be established; silver restored to its honored place, that which it had held unchallenged through centuries as standard money of the world.

"Our faces are turned in that direction. It is to the accomplishment of this end so earnestly desired by all parties in the past that we now labor. The question recurs: Shall we, before attempting what is conceded to be beneficial to our country, await the slow movements of European nations patiently—amid wrecked fortunes and hopes—bide our time until England shall generously reserve her clearly-defined policy of more than three-fourths of a century? In his farewell address Washington warned his countrymen that: 'There can be no disinterested friendship between nations.'

"In the opening address to the delegates to the international convention of 1892 at Brussels, the prime minister of Belgium said: 'That which will in the future be looked upon as the characteristic mark of our century, this century so strange and grand in many respects, will be the prodigious and incessant development in it of international relations. Hence the many international understandings for administering with uniformity the common interests of the civilized world. Why should it not be the same with money, that instrument that is international, par excellence the one upon which we are all the most dependent?' the importance to our own and to all nations of what is here dimly foreshadowed cannot be overstated. In its accomplishment England alone blocks the way. Listen to the timely words of General Francis A. Walker, one of America's most eminent thinkers and writers. At a recent meeting of the bimetallic league he said: 'Were the city of London to give its consent, bimetallism might at once be established on a broad and enduring basis. Of all the vast expanse of the globe, one square mile alone blocks the way to the adoption of a world's money as wide as the world's trade. The veto of this city rests upon a monetary policy which has approved itself by long and beneficent operation; a monetary policy, the economic validity and practical efficiency of which have been admitted with absolute unanimity by the most distinguished commission which, since the great inquests on the bank charter, fifty and sixty years ago, has been assembled in this country—a monetary policy which the nations of the earth never needed so greatly as today.'

"Would England but lead the way or give her consent to a return to bimetallism, Germany, France and other leading nations of Europe would follow. General Walker concludes as follows: 'Holland, the classic land of finance, from which, as Lord Macauley points out, England derived her system of banking, of funding, and of taxation, Holland is ready and eager to join in the establisment of a monetary policy which would bring order out of the weltering chaos into which trade and production were plunged by the ill-considered action of twenty years ago. Belgium and Italy, of the now suspended Latin Union, are like minded. Few doubt that Russia would accede to a bimetallic convention; most believe that Austria would do the same. My own country, with seventy millions of people, is only too eager and anxious to see the wrong of the past righted by the remonetization of silver. If there is to be a return to bimetallism our own government must take the lead. In this we must take counsel of our courage rather than of our fears. Mulhall, a recognized English authority, recently declared that the intercommerce of the United States exceeded that of France, Germany and England combined. It is to be wondered then that financial disaster has followed the demonetization of silver? That there has been a general falling off in prices since the act of 1873 cannot be questioned. It were worse than idle to contend that this is the sole result of improved methods of production. In a much larger degree it is the result of the demonetization of silver—the contraction of the currency. It was the eminent political economist, Ricardo, who said: 'I assume it as a fact that is incontrovertable that commodities would rise or fall in price in proportion to the increase or dimunition of money.' Can it be doubted then that as a consequence of the act of 1873 gold has appreciated in value—its purchasing power has been greatly augmented. Is it too much to say that the appreciation of gold and the fall in prices go hand in hand; that the latter is the immediate and necessary consequence of the former. As to the disastrous results of the demonetization of silver, I quote the words of the distinguished president of Brown university, than whom there is no abler writer upon economic questions: 'The rise of gold, that is, the fall of prices, mainly consequent upon the demonetization of silver in and after 1873, has had in particular four great results, each of which has been pernicious in the extreme. It has tainted with injustice every time contract made in the gold using world since 1873. It has all over this vast area afflicted productive industry with asphyxia and paralysis, owing to which the world's wealth is today less by billions than it would be had normal monetary conditions been enjoyed. It has split the commercial earth in two—into a gold employing and a silver employing hemisphere, between which so great is the difficulty of exchange, commerce has ceased to be a rational affair and has become in effect a game of hazard.'

"I will detain you no longer. I am firmly persuaded that in this great contest we are to the right; that the cause which we represent is that of all the people. The sun in all his course shines upon no country, upon no government, the equal of ours. It should be in the largest sense the land of plenty. The tiller of the soil should receive fair renumeration for his products; the wage earner, the laborer, constant employment and just recompense for his toil. Is there not some cause for the stagnation in business, the enforced idleness, the distress that now exists? We have no serious foreign complications, no dissensions at home. With a soil scarcely equalled in fertility, with a climate unsurpassed, with nature's choicest gifts so generously bestowed, with men everywhere willing to work, and ample facilities to transport labor's products to the markets of the world, why this paralysis, why this distress, why should man 'beg his brother of the earth to give him leave to toil?'

"We believe that much of the evil that has befallen us as a people is the result of the unwise, unjust financial legislation of the last third of a century, and for which the republican party is solely responsible. Wherein is there promise for the future? Wherein is there hope? Will relief come by the election of McKinley and the restoration to power of the party at whose doors lie the responsibility of the ills that we endure, for the burdens that are upon us? By its platform, by the utterances of those high in its counsels, it stands pledged to a continuance, not a cure of the ills that are upon us. It promises nothing; holds out no hope, by words even, of a return to the monetary policy of the founders of the government—the policy that for so many years brought prosperity and contentment to all of the people.

"We turn to the great historic party whose life is measured by that of the republic; the party which came in with Jefferson and which for sixty years controlled the destiny of the nation; the party which in all periods of our history has been the bulwark of the constitution, and the faithful guardian of the rights of all the people; the party which knows no privileged classes, but demands equal and exact justice for all; the party which in the early morning and in the noon of this century, gloried in the leadership of Jackson and of Douglas, the champions of the honest money of the constitution, and the undaunted foes of special privileges and of all unjust taxation.

"I am firmly persuaded that in the present century the interest of all the people are bound up in the success of the democratic party, whose creed upon the pending vital issue was the living faith of the founders of our government. Now, as in the struggles of the past, its appeal is to the judgment, the patriotism, the sense of justice of the American people. Its candidate for the presidency, the able and eloquent statesman whose words have cheered the despondent, giving hope and inspiration to his countrymen, and whose inauguration will be the earnest of better days to the republic."

Mr. Bryan addressed the members of the associated clubs tonight.

LOUISIANA FOR BRYAN

Democracy Will Carry the State Beyond All Possible Doubt.

REPUBLICANS ADMIT DEFEAT

When Pressed McKinley's Supporters Privately Give Up the Fight.

HANNA'S CAMPAIGN FUND IS BEING USED

As Long as Dollras Roll in an Attempt Will Be Made to Deceive Republican Headquarters.

New Orleans, October 3.—(Special.)—Notwithstanding the claims put forth by the republicans in this city and reiterated occasionally from northern sources, there is no doubt at all about Bryan carrying Louisiana by a safe majority. In fact, the republican leaders are making no serious effort in that direction, and any well-informed republican will admit privately, when pressed for a candid opinion, that McKinley cannot carry the state. Of course, in making reports to national headquarters or in conversation with northern leaders they do not make this admission, as to do so would not only cut off any chance of getting campaign funds from Hanna's committee, but would put the sugar people in a position where they could be criticised for not having made any effort for the cause of protection when they appear before the next congress to ask for increased protection.

The fight being made by the republicans in this state is purely for the offices on the part of the old line wing of the party, while the white wing, known as the "sugar planters" faction, is actuated by a desire for a restoration of the sugar bounty or a largely increased duty on sugar. Of course, the politician who expects a fat berth in some public office in the event of McKinley's election can be found in this faction, but in the main the sugar people expect their reward in the shape of sugar protection. A bitter struggle has been going on between these factions for some time for the control of the party machinery, this being the medium through which the office seekers in both factions expect to influence appointments.

Incidental to this struggle for party control, each faction is making strenuous efforts to elect members of congress, as a sympathetic congressman from this state, which is represented by two democratic senators, would wield great influence in the way of controlling patronage for this faction. This contest for congressmen is being waged in south Louisiana, where the conditions are more favorable for success than in any other section of the state. In the first place, in this city, which, with the addition of a few parishes, is entitled to two members of congress, is located most of the goldbug strength in Louisiana, and the national democrats, not being strong enough to elect a candidate of their own, will generally support the republican nominees. Again the bitter feeling engendered in the campaign preceding the April election, and which resulted in the reform element, known as the Citizens' Leage, defeating the regular democratic organization, left political heartburnings that have not been healed, and as the regular organization has nominated for congressmen in the two districts men who have been prominently identified with that organization for years, there is a lack of that enthusiasm that has heretofore prevailed when congressmen have been selected in those districts. Under these conditions, were the republicans united in those districts, the outlook would be doubtful for the democratic nominees, but fortunately for the democrats, the republicans are troubled with even greater dissessions and each wing of that party was a candidate in the field. Therefore, unless they harmonize their differences and get together, the democratic candidates will be elected in spite of the goldbug opposition and apathy existing in the ranks of the Citizens' League element.

In the third district, in which is located the sugar belt, composing about twelve of the fifty-nine parishes in the state, the republicans are sanguine of electing their candidate for congress owing to the large negro population. In this, however, they may be mistaken. The new election law, founded on a modified Australian plan, requires every voter to prepare his ballot unaided by anyone. This will disfranchise many negroes and in some sections of the district also seriously affect the white vote, but to just what extent the respective parties will be affected no one can say with any degree of certainty. It is certain, however, that this district, which gave Captain Pharr, the fusion candidate for governor in the last campaign, his largest majority, the vote will be very materially reduced under the new law.

These two districts cover all the southern portion of the state, and the only section in which McKinley can expect any majorities. The fourth, fifth and sixth districts will return large majorities for Bryan. It is in these districts that the populist vote is located, and had there been any doubt as to the result the recent action of the populist and democratic state committees in agreeing upon a single electoral ticket would have settled the matter. The populists cast about 30,000 votes in the state election in April and Bryan will now receive most of this vote, notwithstanding the fact that some of the "middle of the road" populists leaders are giving the republicans to understand that they will knife the fusion ticket. Whether they do so or not is of no particular importance, as Bryan will certainly get a majority of that vote. Add this to the 27,000 majority which Governor Foster received over the combined elements, "regular" republicans, white republicans and populists, in April, and Bryan wouuld probably have a majority of at least 40,000 or 50,000 were the same election law in operation, but, as stated above, the new law will prevent the illiterate element from voting and the total vote will, therefore, be much lighter than in the state elctoin and majorities correspondingly smaller.

The outlook has been so gloomy for the republicans in this state that Mark Hanna has so far refused to put a dollar of his big campaign fund in this state. Neither has Chairman Babcock, of the republican congressional committee, viewed the situation in such a rosy light as to help along the cause with any of his lucre, although he has been appealed to. Seeing that there was little chance of carrying the state the sugar planters' wing of the party notified Hanna that they would ask for no financial aid from the national committee. There object in making this play was to keep the "regular" organization as they did not think it proaable that any aid would be sent their opponents if they took this position. As the "regulars" are very poor they hoped thus to storm them out.

The republican factions have been making an effort to get together this week, but so far have accomplished nothing in this direction. But, so far as concerns Bryan, it makes no difference whether they do or not, as he will certainly carry the state. The worst that could befall the democrats in this state would be the loss of a portion of the congressional delegation, and this is by no means certain.

A TRANSCONTINENTAL ROUTE.

Railway Men Confer About Keeping Up the Service.

Vice President W. W. Finley, Traffic Manager Culp, General Passenger Agent Turk, of the Southern railway; General Passenger Agent S. F. B. Morse, of the Southern Pacific, and General Passenger Agent Atmore, of the Louisville and Nashville, held a conference in Atlanta yesterday.

Mr. Morse was on his way home to New Orleans from New York. Messrs. Finley and Culp had been up to the meeting of managers at Chattanooga. The conference here was in regard to maintaining a high-class trans-continental service. Last year passenger business between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts by way of Atlanta and New Orleans made a wonderful gain. So rapidly was the southern route taking the travel from the lines by Chicago, that the latter pulled themselves together. The route by Atlanta was eighteen hours shorter than the other through Chicago. So the Santa Fe shortened its schedules and cut seventeen hours off its time. This left the Atlanta route still one hour the shortest. And the travel by the southern roads kept growing larger and larger. The roads to the north seem to have decided that they would have to make another cut in their schedule. Now the Southern, the Atlanta and West Point, the Louisville and Nashville and the Southern Pacific say that, no matter how much the other routes reduce their time, the Atlanta route will make the run from New York to San Francisco in one hour less time.

Mr. Morse is especially interested in building up trans-continental business through Atlanta, as he gets a long haul over the "Sunset." Some of the roads in the north and west have been complaining because he paid big commissions, but he evidently believes in getting the business. He left yesterday afternoon for New Orleans. Mr. Atmore went to Louisville and the Southern men went to Washington.

It was decided to operate a through Pullman sleeping car service between Washington and Galveston, Tex., and other Texas points and points en route.

The business transacted at the Chattanooga meeting, which will be of some importance to Atlanta, was the car line to be inaugurated between Birmingham, Ala., and New York city. This was agreed upon, and the line of sleepers will be operated via Atlanta instead of Chattanooga.

Following the disposition of this important matter, at the instance of General Passenger Agent Turk, of the Southern, it was deemed advisable to put on a through tourists' sleeping car line between Washington and San Francisco during the winter. This will be of great benefit to persons traveling toward the Pacific coast.

A general discussion as to the schedules to be adopted then followed. Figures were made, but no definite action was taken as to the majority of them. It was the sense of the meeting that the time of making the trips over the various lines should be shortened, and the schedules will be arranged accordingly.

The Chattanooga Times quotes Mr. Turk as saying:

"It is our purpose to quicken the time all around. It has to be done. We will increase the speed of all trains. In addition to the fast mail trains we contemplate putting on a very fast line from Washington to New Orleans, as well as from Cincinnati. After the new schedule goes into effect on November 8th, we expect to cut short the Washington-New Orleans time. The fast mail train will leave Washington at 11:15 o'clock in the morning and arrive at New Orleans on the following evening at 7 o'clock. This line will be via Atlanta. We will make immediate connection with the Overland Express of the Southern Pacific, and lessen the time to the west by this train. This is done for the comfort of the patrons; faster time is needed. Our increased facilities will permit it, and we shall in the future make faster time."

OUT OF THE RECEIVER'S HANDS.

Col. Averill Steps Down and the Port Royal and Augusta Is Consumed.

Charleston, S. C., October 3.—Special to The News and Courier from Beaufort, S. C., says that the Carolina and Western road takes possession of the Port Royal and Augusta railroad at 12 o'clock tonight, and Colonel J. H. Averill's receivership terminates at that hour.

Mr. A. W. Anderson, superintendent of the Port Royal and Western Carolina, is superintendent.

All port Royal and Augusta officers are out except E. W. Mills, made assistant treasurer of the Port Royal and Western Carolina railroad consilidated. Mr. W. A. C. Ewen, of Dobbs's Ferry, N. Y., and Mr. Crawford have been here since yesterday arranging details.

COTTON DID NOT FLUCTUATE.

Spots Unchanged—Total Visible Supply Less Than Last Year.

New York, October 3.—The Sun's cotton review says:

"The speculation today was dull and uninteresting and after fluctuating within an extremely narrow range, prices closed unchanged to 2 points lower, with sales of only 48,000 bales. Spot cotton here was unchanged. The port receipts were estimated at 40,000.

"The Chronicle states that rain has fallen in most sections of the south during the week; that at a number of points in the southwest the rainfall has been rather excessive, interfering with the gathering and marketing of the crop, and along the Atlantic heavy wind storms; that advices from Alabama indicate the picking is nearing completion in some districts of that state. There came into sight during the week 387,924 bales, against 296,611 in the same week last year, making the total in sight 1,361,866 bales, against 737,914 in the same time last year. The total world's visible supply is now 2,104,922, including 1,827,822 American, against 2,445,496 last year, of which 2,190,296 were American. The exports from the ports thus far this season are 440,760 bales, against 152,078 in the same time last season."

"THOUGHTLESS LEGISLATION."

Senator Chandler on the Demonetization of Silver.

From The Washington Star.

Senator William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, last night made public his reply to a letter from a gentleman in Selma, Cal., asking his opinion of the "crime of '73," as the alleged demonetization of silver at that time is termed by many prominent silver men.

Senator Chandler in his reply says the anti-silver legislation of 1873 was not a crime, but merely a "thoughtless act."

His letter concludes as follows:

"Not until 1893 were England's India mints closed to silver coinage, and not until September 12, 1896, at Bar Harbor, did Secretary Carlisle proclaim the obligation of the United States to reclaim every silver dollar on demand with the gold dollar. What the complete effect will be of this wholly blotting out all the silver coin of the world as money of final redemption and measuring the world's value only by the $4,000,000,000 of the world's gold coin now in existence, remains to be seen. I think it will be ruinous to debtors and owners of real estate and personal chattels. Money lenders may reap a harvest. It does not seem to me to be worth while to denounce anybody for the thoughtless legislation of 1873. The wise course will be after McKinley's election to work earnestly, without crimination or recrimination, to secure the remonetization of silver and the restoration of bimettalism."

Wright and Watson

Speak at the tabernacle Tuesday night. John Temple Graves and Walter B. Hill also speak. Men only admitted. Concert from 7 to 8 by Fifth regiment band.

Free farewell entertainment by the Hypnotist Lee, Exposition park, this afternoon.

YOUNG MEN TO RALLY

Rousing Meeting Will Be Held Monday Night at the Courthouse.

MR. LIVINGSTON WILL SPEAK

Colonel Tinsley Rucker and Others Have Been Invited.

ENTHUSIASM AND GOOD SPEECHES PROMISED

Campaign and Executive Committees Have Been Ordered To Meet and Transact Business.

The Yound Men's Democratic League will hold a rousing rally in the basement of the courthouse tomorrow night.

Yesterday calls were issued for the executive and campaign committees to meet at that hour, and a number of speakers were invited to address the meeting.

Colonel Lon Livingston has been invited and his acceptance was received yesterday by President W. J. Mallard.

Colonel Tinsey Rucker has consented to make a speech, and he will handle the issues of the campaign from a true democratic standpoint.

The members of the legislature-elect will deliver short address. Mr. Jack Slaton, Colonel T. B. Felder and Mr. Clarence Knowles will be on hand and they will enthuse their audience with democratic doctrine.

Others have been invited and there will be no lack of speakers and enthusiasm tomorrow night when the meeting is called to order by President of the League Mallard.

"It will be the most important rally of the campaign," said President Mallard, yesterday. "The executive committee will meet and the campaign committee has been asked to meet at the same time. There will be one of the largest audiences and more enthusiasm than has been seen at the courthouse before. It will be a grand rehearsal of the ceremony that will be conducted at the political funeral of Seab Wright, and everybody has been invited to be present..

"Colonel Livingston will warm his audience when he speaks of the various circulars and schemes that have been inaugurated by the republicans and populists, and the congressman will be given a rousing reception. Colonel Rucker is brim full of true democratic doctrine that we all need, and it will be a treat to hear his speech Monday night. Then there are the members-elect of the next legislature, and their speeches in themselves will be special features of the rally."

Yesterday afternoon the following orders were issued:

"Headquarters Young Men's Democratic League, Room 616, Temple Court, Atlanta, Ga., October 3, 1896.—The executive committee is hereby ordered to meet in the basement of the county courthouse, Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Matters of importance are to be considered and every member is urgently requested to be present. A democratic rally will be held under the auspices of the Young Men's Democratic League and a number of speakers have been invited to address the meeting.

"J. J. SPALDING, Chairman."

"Headquarters Young Men's Democratic League, Room 616, Temple Court, Atlanta, Ga., October 3, 1896.—The campaign committee is hereby ordered to meet in the basement of the county courthouse, Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Matters of importance are to be considered and every member is urgently requested to be present. A democratic rally will be held under the auspices of the Young Men's Democratic League, and a number of speakers have been invited to address the meeting.

"F. T. WILLIAMS, Vice Chairman."

LADY AND HER CHILD HURT

Senator Morgan Will Go to Illinois To Speak—Populists Nominate.

Montgomery, Ala., October 3.—(Special.)—Mrs. Malissa Wakefield and her little daughter were out driving in Walker county a day or two ago. When in the neighborhood of Indian Ford their horse became unmanageable and ran away. Mrs. Wakefield and the child were thrown from the vehicle and precipitated upon a pile of rock. The mother was fatally injured, her skull being broken, and the child received injuries that are regarded as extremely dangerous.

He Should Not Have Had the Pistol.

An unfortunate killing is reported from Lanet, Chambers county. A young white boy was sleeping in his room in his father's residence when the servant came in to make a fire for him. When the woman dropped the wood on the hearth the boy awakened with a start, and supposing that it was still night and that the person in front of the fireplace was a burglar, took a pistol from under his pillow and commenced firing. The servant woman was instantly killed, a ball passing through her heart, and the father of the boy, who was attracted by the noise made by the first report, was also so badly wounded that it is feared he will die. The boy was arrested, but was released, as there was evidently no malice in the killing.

Morgan Will Stump Illinois.

Senator Morgan will speak at Talladega next Tuesday, and as the senator has thousands of devoted admirers in that county it is probable he will be greeted by a fine audience. From Talladega Senator Morgan will go to Washington, where he will spend a few days with his family, and then go to Illinois, where he will preach the gospel of true democracy in several important cities.

First District Populists Nominate.

The populists of the first Alabama district have surprised everybody by assembling through their representatives at Jackson, Ala., and nominating E. C. Sterns, of Choctaw, for congress. Only three counties in the district were represented in the convention, and it is believed that Mr. Stern's canvass will amount to very little.

POISON KILLS MISS POOLE.

Family Finds One of the Dishes Contains Death.

Montgomery, Ala., October 3.—(Special.)—Miss Ella Poole, an attractive sixteen-year-old girl, and a daughter of J. S. Poole, a farmer living near Prattville, died Thursday after several days of intense suffering.

Shortly after dinner a few days ago all of the members of the Poole family excepting two became ill. It was ascertained that these two fortunates had eaten freely of everything on the table excepting rice, and it is presumed that the rice was poisoned.

Miss Poole, who had partaken of more of the rice than the others, died, but the other members of the family have recovered.

Madison, Ga., October 3.—(Special.)—Mrs. Hugh Taylor, of Macon, has been a visitor to Madison and her stay here was signalized by a delightful tea given in her honor by Mrs. R. S. Saffold. Mrs. Saffold gathered around her on this occasion a congenial throng. Tempting and dainty refreshments were served on small tables. Pleasant conversation was enjoyed until 6 o'clock.

Mr. M. L. Richter and son, Martin, left Thursday for New York, where they will spend a fortnight.

Mrs. J. W. Adamson, after a pleasant visit to her parents, Judge and Mrs. G. B. Stovall, has returned to her home in Cedartown.

Miss Susie Collier has returned from a delightful stay of several weeks in Atlanta

Mrs. Sherwood Rosser, of Eaton, left for her home Wednesday after an extended visit to her mothtr, Mrs. L. B. Reese.

Mrs. Simeon Shaw has returned from a short virit to Farmington.

Mrs. M. L. Richter has returned from a pleasant trip to Atlanta.

BRYAN ACCEPTS FOR THIRD TIME

He Is Now Officially Populist Nominee for President.

HIS LETTER IS PATRIOTIC

Says There Is Some Disagreement in the Ranks.

BUT THAT THE GREAT ARMY WILL SOLIDIFY

Commends the Populists for the Manner in Which He Was Notified and Tells of Their Fight.

St. Louis, October 3.—William J. Bryan today gave out his letter accepting the populist nomination. It reads as follows:

Lincoln, Neb., October 3, 1896.—Hon. William Allen, Chairman, and Others, Members of the Notification Committee of the People's Party.

Gentlemen: The nomination of the people's party for the presidency of the United States has been tendered me in such a generous spirit, and upon such honorable terms, that I am able to accept the same without departing from the platform adopted by the national convention at Chicago.

I fully appreciate the breadth of the patriotism which has actuated the members of the people's party who, in order to consolidate the sentiment in favor of bimetallism, have been willing to go outside of party lines and support as their candidate one already named by the democratic party, and also by the silver party. I also appreciate the fact that while during all the years since 1873 a large majority of the democratic party and a considerable minority of the republican party have been consistent advocates of the free coinage of silver, at the present ratio, yet since the organization of the people's party its members have unanimously supported such coinage as the only means of restoring bimetallism.

By persistently pointing out the disastrous effects of a gold standard and protesting against each successive step towards financial bondage, the people's party has exerted an important influence in awakening the public to a realization of the nation's political peril. In a time like this, when a great political party is attempting to surrender the right to legislate for ourselves upon the financial question and is seeking to bind the American people to a foreign monetary system, it behooves us as lovers of our country and friends of American institutions to lay aside for the present such differences as may exist among us on minor questions, in order that our strength may be united in a supreme effort to wrest the government from the hands of those who imagine that the nation's finances are only secured when controlled by a few financiers, and that national honor can only be maintained by showing acquiescence in any policy, however destructive to the interests of the people of the United States, which foreign creditors, political or prospective, may desire to force upon us.

It is a cause of congratulation that we have in this campaign not only the support of democrats, populists and republicans who have all along believed in independent bimetallism, but also the active co-operation of those democrats and republicans who have heretofore waited for international bimetallism now join with us rather than trust the destinies of the nation in the hands of those who are holding out the delusive hope of foreign aid while they labor secretly, permanent establishment of the single gold standard.

While difficulties have always arisen in the settlement of details of any plan of co-operation between distinct political organization, I am sure that the advocates of bimetallism are so intensely in earnest that they will be able to devise some means by which the free silver vote may be concentrated upon one electoral ticket in each state. To secure this result, charity towards the opinions of others and liberality on the part of all is necessary, but honest and sincere friends who are working towards a common result always find it possible to agree upon just and equitable terms. The American people have proved equal to every emergency which has arisen in the past, and I am confident that in the present emergency there will be no antagonism between the various regiments of the one great army which is marching to repel an invasion more dangerous to our welfare than an army with banners.

Acknowledging with gratitude your expression of confidence and good will, I am very truly yours,

W. J. BRYAN.

EMPEROR KILLS ENORMOUS STAG

Kaiser Slays an Animal with Three Feet Antlers and Is Happy.

Berlin, October 3.—The emperor left Rominten this morning and will join the empress tomorrow at Hubentusatock, where he will continue his hunting. While at Rominten the emperor shot an enormous stag which had twenty antlers.

His majesty could not suppress his joy and the woods re-echoed with his thrice shouted hurrahs. Then turning to Herr Augems, the forest ranger, the kaiser vehemently shook his hand and gave evidences in other ways of the pride which he felt in having bagged so noble an animal.

At the banquet which was held after the hunt that evening, the kaiser declared that the stag was the biggest that had been shot in Germany in many years. Measurement of the animal showed that its antlers were over three feet lone and the crown, which had six points, weighed eighteen pounds.

THEY HAVE BEEN EXPELLED.

Two Americans Sent to the Frontier by the Police.

Rotterdam, October 3.—Kearney and Haines, the two Americans who were arrested here at the instance of British detectives, who claimed that they were implicated in a widespread dynamite conspiracy and that they had been manufacturing explosives at Bercham, a surburb of Antwerp, have been conducted to the frontier by the police and expelled from the country.

STOLE AN OX TO GET A BRIDE

North Carolina Swain Married and Instantly Arrested for Theft.

Fayetteville, N. C., October 3.—(Special.) A. B. Jackson, a young man living near Fayetteville, was married today to Miss Hall, a beautiful girl. Just as the ceremony, performed by a magistrate, ended, the groom was arrested charged with stealing an ox from his brother, taking it to Fayetteville, selling it and with the money procuring marriage license and some clothing.

The groom was at once arraigned for theft before the same magistrate who had just performed the ceremony. The counsel for the groom, in addressing the court, said:

"I would rather lose an ox than thus cause the arrest of my brother."

The attorney for the prosecution quickly replied:

"I had rather lose my head than steal an ox from my brother."

The case was continued until Monday for more evidence.

BALES KILLS FATHER AND SON.

Husband Shoots Down Two Men Before Daughter and Sister.

Bristol, Tenn., October 3.—(Special.)—Arch Bales, a young married man, shot down and killed in his own house, near Jonesville, Va., Friday, his father-in-law, John Henry Jayne, and his brother-in-law, John Jayne. The double killing occurred right under the eyes of Mrs. Bales, daughter of one and sister to the other Jayne.

The Jayne family had fallen out with Bales and the father and son went to Bales's house to induce Mrs. Bales to return home.

They staid for dinner and immediately after eating Bales and the two Jaynes had a consultation outside the house.

Bales hastily left the visitors and ran upstairs, where his wife was at the time. Jayne and his son followed and when they started up the stairway were confronted by Bales with a gun in his hands. He fired one shot through the senior Jaynes's head, killing him instantly. Undaunted by his father's fate, young Jayne still advanced and received a shot in the left breast, which proved fatal.

Both families are highly connected in their home county.

ROYAL GUESTS LEAVE BALMORAL

Czar and Czarina Start for Portsmouth Where They Will Take a Yacht.

London, October 3.—The czar and czarina, accompanied by the members of their suites, left Balmoral castle at 10 o'clock this evening en route for Portsmouth, where they will go on board the Russian imperial yacht Standirt, to cross the channel to Cherbourg, where, according to advices received here, great preparations have been made to receive them.

The queen accompanied her departing guests to the door of the castle, where she bade them all an affectionate farewell and wished them godspeed. The departure of their majesties was made an occasion of great ceremony. The Scotts Greys, of which regiment the czar is honorary colonel, acted as a guard of honor during the visit and were tonight present at the castle to escort their majesties to Ballater, the railway station, where a special train was in waiting to convey them to Portsmouth. The coaches were sumptuously furnished and contained every convenience to make the long journey as comfortable as possible.

Bonfires were lit as the imperial party and their escort started in carriages for Ballater.

The procession was headed by the Balmoral men, the employes of the queen's estate, attired in kilts and feathered bonnets and the Ballater and Crathle volunteers, all bearing lighted torches, as they did on the night of the czar's arrival.

When the party arrived at Ballater the Scotts Greys were drawn up on the railway platform, where they stood immovable until the departure of the train, except when the imperial party went into the coaches, when the troops saluted their majesties.

At a quarter past 11 o'clock the train started on its journey southward, after farewells had been exchanged between the escorting party and the departing guests.

PAT J. TYNAN WAS RELEASED.

Alleged Dynamiter Is Now on His Way to the United States.

London, October 3.—A news agency in this city states that Pat J. Tynan, the alleged dynamiter, who was arrested in Boulogne-sur-Mer, has been released by the French government, and that he has started on his return to the United States.

POWDER MAGAZINE EXPLODES.

Five White Men and a Score of Kaffirs Killed—Others Hurt.

Bulawice, October 3.—A powder magazine exploded here today with disastrous results. Five white men were killed, as were scores of Kaffirs. A large number of persons were injured, many of them having their arms or legs torn from their bodies. A large proportion of the injured are natives who will die.

REPUBLICAN INSULT RESENTED

Aged G. A. R. Veteran Objects to the Words "Bryan and Pauperism."

Topsfield, Mass, October 3.—(Special.)—Intense excitement prevails here over an assault on Edwin Gould, an aged Grand Army of the Republic veteran, who resented the inscription "Bryan and Pauperism" attached to an American flag.

The origin of the trouble was an attempt on the part of William H. Herrick, George V. Francis Dow and Frederick Sumpter Kimball, all prominent republicans, to float a flag in front of Herrin's shoe factory, bearing the words "Bryan and Pauperism." Just as a man on the roof was about to pull the flag in position Gould came limping along and catching sight of the inscription protested against such a use of the flag. He grasped the ropes and prevented the raising, and then gathered the flag up in his arms, saying:

"Under the folds of this glorious flag have I marched, and to preserve the honor and integrity of the principles which it represents have I fought and bled, and never while I live shall it be put to such vile and ignoble use in my presence."

Young Kimball, it is alleged, struck the veteran in the face, knocking him down. He fell with the colors draped about him. All the parties are prominent in the town.

AUSTRALIAN TICKET IN OHIO.

Seven Entries Will Appear on the Ballot at Election.

Columbus, O., October 3.—(Special.)—The state and electoral tickets of "the national democratic" party were admitted to the Australian ballot today by Secretary of State Taylor, on a petition signed by over 15,000 voters. The state and electoral tickets of the nationalists were also admitted to the ballot in the same way. There will be seven tickets on the Australian ticket in this state.

GREAT DAY FOR BRYAN

Makes a Number of Speeches To Enthusiastic Crowds.

GOES THROUGH SALEM AGAIN

Reaches St. Louis and Addresses the Democratic Clubs.

IS HEARD WITH TUMULTUOUS APPLAUSE

Sentiment for the Nebraskan Is Growing Every Day and Voters Are Flocking To Him.

St. Louis, Mo., October 3.—It was through the country that he knew so well as a boy and young man that William J. Bryan proceeded after leaving Vincennes, Ind. Vincennes had made a holiday of the democratic candidate's brief visit and a great crowd estimated as in the neighborhood of 7,000, made him welcome there. In his speech he said:

"In the last three years it has required an issue of $262,000,000 of bonds to maintain the gold standard and there is no telling how many more bonds must be issued to maintain the gold standard, if it is continued in this country. You have a chance this fall to decide by your ballots whether you desire its maintenance, or whether you desire to abandon it and substitute the double standard. The republican party tells us that we must keep something which we desire to get rid of until other nations help us to let go of it. We have waited for twenty years and we are further away from the double standard today than we have ever been before. The gold standard never fought an open battle. No step has been taken in favor of gold except it was taken in the dark." (Applause.)

At Lawrenceville, the first stop in Illinois, Congressman McMillin, of Tennessee, assisted Mr. Bryan in addressing 700 or 800 people. At Olney, the former home of John Tanner, republican candidate for governor of Illinois, Mr. Bryan was given a cordial reception. The streets about the railway station were jammed with humanity and many were obliged to find places of vantage on neighboring houses. Mr. Bryan delivered his speech from a temporary stand and was cheered vigorously. He said in part:

"I was brought up in southern Illinois and I was taught that the science of politics was as honorable as science in a government as this, and every citizen ought to take an interest in politics, and that every citizen should regard it his duty to make the government just as good as possible. My friends, Andrew Jackson stated a great truth when he said that there was no necessary evils in government; that its evils exist only in its abuses and its abuses of government creep in when people are indifferent to the duties of citizenship and allow a few men to use the instrumentalities of government for private gain."

A voice—"Like they did when they demonetized silver."

Mr. Bryan—"Yes; that is a striking illustration of how a few men will seize the government and use it to advance their own selfish interests if the people are not always vigilant. They demonetized silver. You ask them why and you will find that at the time it was done, it was not generally understood. The newspapers in this land did not point out to the American people the effect of demoralization when that bill was under discussion. They did not know it. They did not talk about it; they did not understand it, and yet for twenty years the people have been trying to undo it in broad light that which was done in the darkness of the night. (Great cheers.)

"Sometimes they have secured the house of representatives, sometimes they have secured the senate, sometimes free coinage passed one house and sometimes the other, but the free coinage of silver has never passed both houses during the same congress. At one time they passed the Bland act. It was a compromise, but when it went to the president he vetoed it, and they had to pass it over his veto; and, my friends, from the time that silver was demonetized until now the few financiers in the eastern states have been able to control the financial policy of every president who has occupied the chair since 1873. (Cheers.)

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"The president has a veto and it is necessary for two-thirds of both houses to concur in any act of legislation before it can be passed over his veto. Therefore, if the financiers are able to control the presidents, they are equal to control two-thirds of the people of the country represented in congress. We passed through both houses a bill to coin the seignorage, to coin into dollars 55,000,000 of silver that lies idle in the treasury. It went through both houses. It had a large majority of the democratic party in both house and enough republicans to give it a large majority in both houses. But it went to the president, and the president, according to the wishes of financiers of New York, vetoed the bill and stood between the people and the relief which they desired.

"Well, now, my friends, I can have no power except as that power is given by the voters of this country. An official is nothing but a public servant. He exercises authority for a brief time, only because the people, by their ballot, designated him as their choice to fill the office to be filled. I am not here to beg for your votes. I am simply here to tell you the platform upon which I stand and tell you how I stand upon it; if elected, it will be carried out to the very letter, it matters not what may follow. (Great cheers.) If that platform suits you, if these politics suit you, then, my friends, I may expect your votes. (A voice: "And you'll get them, republican and democratic both.")

Eight Thousand at Flora.

"The most encouraging reception of the day was at Flora. People had come into the town by dagon and team all the morning and early afternoon and the candidate found an audience of at least 8,000 awaiting him when he arrived. During the twenty minutes stop Mr. Bryan was taken to the city park, a short distance from the station, and made his speech there. On the return to the train a great mob surrounded his carriage, yelling all the time and embarrassed its progress despite the special police engaged for the occasion, who wielded their lath symbols of authority with little effect. Part of his remarks were:

"We have the people on our side because our cause appeals to the people. Some one has said that the people do not write poetry of the gold standard. There is much poetry being written in behalf of bimetallism. (Applause.) Why? because bimetallism appeals to the hearts of those that love mankind and who wish to see civilization go up to higher ground. (Applause.) The gold standard appeals to the selfish interests of the few who profit more when times are hardest among the masses of the people."

At Xenia a republican rally was in progress and young women in yellow frocks and hats were conspicuous in the crowd of several hundred gathered on the station platform to see the train go by. There were Bryan men there, however, and they sent a cheer after the flying train.

Resists His Birthplace.

And then came Salem, the little town in "Egypt," where the candidate was born and where many of his relatives reside. It seemed like the whole population of the place had assembled at the railway station.

Salem has a ladies' Bryan club and its members were there in force carrying their banner. As the train came to a standstill a great shout went up.

He made a little speech, in which he said:

"Friends—We have stopped here for but a minute, but I was anxious to stop longer, not only to see you again, but to tell you that if you have heard any rumors of my failing health that they are from the enemy. (Great applause.)

"I feel as well as I did when the campaign opened, and I will be able, if I am any judge of my strength, to keep up this fight just as I have been keeping it up, until the day before election. (Loud applause.) And, unless all signs fail, unless I am a poor judge of indications, you will have such a ratification meeting in this town one month from tonight as you never had before. (Tremendous applause.)

"Now, I want to give you a chance to hear others. You have heard me often. I want to give you a chance to hear my colleague in congress, who is along with me and does his share in lightening the burden of speaking. I talk a while and then I turn him over and let the crowd hear him, and in that way I am saving myself for places in which is much more need of talk than there is in Marion county." (Cheers.)

When the candidate concluded, more cheers were given. He introduced Congressman McMillin, who talked to the crowd about his personal knowledge of Mr. Bryan, while the latter went on the forward platform of the car and shook hands with relatives and friends.

Small crowds saw and cheered Mr. Bryan leaving Salem, Sandoval, Carlisle, Breeze, Trenton, Haviston and O'Fallon, where short stops were made.

Bryan at East St. Louis.

East St. Louis, Mo., October 3.—Presidential candidate Bryan's approach through the railroad yards of East St. Louis was announced by the blowing of whistles and the ringing of bells. The assembled yardmen immediately realized that the apostle of 16 to 1 was traveling through their midst, and when the Bryan train pulled up for transfer at the bridge entrance at least 1,500 workmen surrounded the candidate's car and demanded a speech from the distinguished passenger.

Mr. Bryan gracefully acknowledged the salute of his audience of railway employes, and was then escorted to a temporary stand, where he held forth to the multitude in part as follows:

"They tell you that the interest of one man is the interest of all. I remember that in the house of representatives a bill was presented to compel the trains engaged in interstate commerce to put such couplers on their cars as would protect the lives and limbs of their employes. I remember that for one whole night we stayed in session trying to get that bill before the house. (Cheers.) From evening until daylight next morning we occupied our places there, when we were trying to save the brakemen, and the switchmen, and the conductors, and the engineers, and the firemen, we found against us the railroad attorneys who said it would cost too much (applause and cheers.) I know that they measured the cost of putting a coupler on a car against a human life. (Great applause.) And, my friends, when we insisted that we had no right to treat the lives of other people's brothers in a different way from what we treat the lives of our own brothers, we could not touch the hearts of those men who were sent to congress by railroads, and obeyed them when they got there.

"My friends, I point that to you, I point to that as an instance where the interests of one was not the interests of all. If the railroad president and the railroad manager can compel his employes to vote for some railroad man to help the railroads whenever a question comes up between the employes and the employer, that man for whom the employe is compelled to vote will look out for the interests of the employer who commands the vote and for the interests of the employe whose votes are traded for." (Cheers.)

Mr. Bryan said the laboring men had caused the adoption of the Australian ballot system. There never was a better opportunity to illustrate the priceless value of the Australian ballot system than now, he said, adding:

"They can threaten to take the bread from your children; they can threaten to turn you out of work, but when the day comes to vote, they can't keep you from registering a free man's will." (Cheers for Bryan and Altgeld.)

Speaks to the Clubs.

The candidate was welcomed by the outpouring of enthusiasm of at least 17,000 throats. He hesitated a moment while the cries of "sit down," "louder" were cried out, and re-echoed from the galleries. Mr. Bryan waited for a moment until quiet was restored, and then spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen—For just a little while I ask your attention. I don't require a great deal of time to say all that I have to say to you tonight. The club can be of more service now than it was in previous campaigns, because this campaign is being run by the people themselves. (Applause.) The clubs have adopted a button which presents the likeness of Thomas Jefferson. (Applause.) If you had searched through all history you could not have found a man more worthy of being taken as your ideal statesman. Of all the constructive statesmen whom the world has ever seen, Thomas Jefferson stands first. At a time when this government was an experiment he wrote that immortal document which declared that all men are created equal, that they are endowed with inalienable rights, that governments are instituted to preserve these rights, and that government derives their just powers from the consent of the governed. (Great applause.) In stating those four propositions he stated the Alpha and the Omega of democracy. (Applause.)

Government of the People.

"Men write books and men fill libraries with volumes, but they can never improve upon that statement, recorded in a few sentences and yet comprehensive—that this is a government of the people, for the people and by the people. (Applause.) In my judgment no statesman ever lived who so fully understood human nature as Jefferson did. No one more fully understood the capacity of the people for self-government; no one more fully understood the dangers to be guarded against. He stated the principles which underlie democracy, and then applied those principles to every question that arose during his time. The greatest danger which a government has to fear, when trusted to human hands, is favoritism. Favoritism is the curse of all governments (applause); least among governments like ours, and yet favoritism is the dangerous strength, even in our government, because our government is administered through human beings and human beings are human.

A voice—"If Mark Hanna could only hear that."

The People's Alliance.

Mr. Bryan: "Against this enemy, armed with all the implements of party warfare, against this enemy supplied with all the material that is supposed to be valuable in such a conflict, against this enemy confident, arrogant and insolent, we have nothing to oppose except the consciences in 70,000,000 people. (Applause.) My friends, those who live fifty years from now, reading the pages of history, will envy those who lived in this day of such wonderful opportunity.

"As the presidential nominee of the people's alliance, I want to say to you that I do not desire involuntary support of any citizen in this nation. We appeal to the will, we submit our cause to the judgment, and if I am elected I want to feel that behind me I have a majority of these people, and then, so help me God, I will carry out the platform to the letter." (Great applause and cheers.)

Mr. Bryan spoke at some length and closed amid cheers and continued applause.

FLORIDA VOTES NEXT

Election in the Peninsular State Takes Place Next Tuesday.

THREE COMPLETE TICKETS OUT

Every Office from Governor Down Is To Be Filled by the People.

DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS ADMITTED BY ALL

Legislature Will Select a United States Senator To Succeed Call, Who Is in the Race, Too.

Jacksonville, Fla., October 3.—(Special.)—The campaign in Florida has closed and Tuesday the people will decide at the polls who shall conduct the state government for the next four years. The election is a general one. A governor and cabinet, one justice of the supreme court, all the members of the house of representatives and sixteen members of the senate (sixteen members of this body holding over) are to be chosen. In addition, county officers are also to be chosen. The legislators to be chosen will take part in the election of a United States senator to succeed Wilkinson Call, whose term expires March 4, 1897.

There are three complete state tickets in the field—democratic, republican and populist. The prohibitionists also have a candidate for governor, but have made no other nominations. For the chief magistracy the democratic candidate is former governor and present comptroller, W. D. Bloxham, of Tallahassee; the republican nominee is Hon. E. R. Gunby, of Tampa; the populists have named State Senator A. W. Weeks, of Calhoun county, and the prohibitionists, Hon. Arthur C. Jackson, of Palm Beach.

The campaign has been most spirited, each party, with the exception of the prohibitionists, having sent out speakers who have canvassed every county in the state. The result is that a great deal of interest has been aroused and the indications are that a large vote will be polled. That the democratic ticket will be elected is conceded by the leaders of each party, the only difference being as to the size of the plurality. Four years ago the total vote of the state was 40,749, divided as follows: Mitchell, democrat, 32,068; Baskins, populist, 8,379; Hawley, prohibitionist, 302. In 1892 the republicans had no candidate in the field and of the 32,068 votes received by Mitchell, democrat, it is conceded that a portion was cast by white republican business men who wished to make the defeat of the populist candidate as overwhelming as possible.

Hon. W. A. Rawls, chairman of the democratic state executive committee, and who has conducted the campaign for that party, expects a large increase in the total number of votes, but thinks that little of this increase will go to the democratic ticket. Mr. Rawls says: "The prospects are bright for one of the largest votes in the history of the state and for the election of the entire democratic ticket. Four years ago the total vote was about 40,000. This year I estimate that the total vote will reach 50,000, divided for governor as follows: Bloxham, democrat, 35,000; Gunby, republican, 10,000; Weeks, populist, 5,000. The prohibition vote will amount to nothing."

Hon. John E. Stillman, chairman of the republican state executive committee, while admitting that the democratic ticket will be elected, thinks that Chairman Rawls's figures are extravagant. Mr. Stillman thinks that the republican candidate will receive nearer 20,000 than 10,000 votes, and the lead of the democratic candidate will be between 10,000 to 15,000 votes.

The populist campaign managers refuse to furnish figures as to the result. It is known, however, that they expect a falling off in their vote.

For the legislature, there is a hard fight on, and while it is conceded that democrats will control, the question of what sort of democrats is exciting great interest. Hon. Wilkinson Call is a candidate for re-election to the United States senate, and arrayed against him is not only the democratic party machinery, but also the great corporations in the state, headed by H. M. Flagler and Henry B. Plant. The corporations have been fighting Call for years, and at present they are making bitterer war on him than ever, because of his advocacy of Bryan and free silver. Heretofore the democratic machinery has been largely controlled by Call's friends, but this year it has passed into the hands of the senator's enemies. The result is that Call has practically cut loose from the party. He has refused to recognize the state executive committee and has stumped the state in his own interest, denouncing corporations, advocating free silver and urging the people to send none but avowed Call men to the legislature. The result is that wherever the regular democratic nominee for the legislature is anti-Call the senator's friends have nominated a man favorable to him. In many counties the republicans and populists are supporting the Call candidate. In consequence of the senator's course, the legislative situation is considerably mixed. Of course democrats will control the legislature, but whether a majority will be for or against Call is an interesting question. The consensus of political opinion is that a majority will be against Call, but that the senator will have strength enough to name his successor. In this event, the next senator will probably be Hon. R. A. Burford, of Ocala, who is an ardent advocate of the free coinage of silver. Hon. W. D. Chipley, of Pensacola, and Hon. C. M. Cooper, of Jacksonville, are also candidates to succeed Call, but it is not thought either has a chance, owing to their views on the money question. Until recently both were for gold, having changed their views after the Chicago convention. And, while the legislature Tuesday will probably contain a majority of anti-Call men, it is certain that it will also contain a large majority for free silver, and that no recent convert to that doctrine can be chosen to the United States senate.

But it is not so much what Florida actually does Tuesday as the bearing that action will have on the result in November that is exciting interest. Of course, the silver democrats will claim that as goes the state in October, so it will go in November and by substantially the same plurality. But the republicans and the gold democrats will not admit this claim. They say that the election of the democratic state ticket will not indicate that the electoral vote of the senate will be cast for Bryan and Sewall. The gold democrats will contend that they furnish several thousand votes to the state ticket, which will be cast against Bryan and Sewall. They figure out that by fusing with the republicans on electors the vote of Florida can be taken away from the silver candidates and terms of fusion are now being discussed, and the consummation of the deal is only a matter of a few days. The gold democrats and republicans assert that they can carry the state in November.

Democratic Chairman Rawls asserts that there are not 7,000 white republicans in the state, is sure that not half of 14,000 negroes can vote the Australian ballot correctly, is confident that there are not 5,000 gold democrats in the state and predicts that not 500 populists will throw their votes away on Bryan and Watson electors, especially after it has developed that republicans and gold democrats have fused. The state, according to Chairman Rawls, is absolutely safe for Bryan and Sewall in November, even if gold democrats and republicans fuse.

Mr. Rawls is supported in this opinion by Senator Pasco and other leading democrats who have been canvassing the state. Senator Pasco is an old campaigner and is a good judge of the drift of popular sentiment. He says: "I have been all over the state since Mr. Bryan was officially notified of his nomination, and have addressed large audiences everywhere. I have had no opportunity to examine figures at headquarters, but say, without hesitation, that the democratic state ticket will have a layrge majority Tuesday. This majority cannot be overthrown in November, even if the republicans and supporters of the Indianapolis ticket combine."

Senator Call, who has also canvassed the state, is sure that Bryan and Sewall will carry Florida, and says there are not 1,000 gold democrats in the state. In many counties the senator says there is not a single gold democrat, and what few there are, according to the senator, are in the cities and towns.

Whatever may be the number of the gold democrats in Florida, it has developed that they are not depending on their numerical strength to carry the state against Bryan in the event of fusion with republicans. The gold leaders claim that the election machinery of the state is in their hands, and that they can use it against Bryan as it has so often been used against the republicans. They assert that a majority of the democratic state committee is for gold, and that after Tuesday's election the influence of this committee will be thrown against Bryan. But the gold leaders claim that their greatest power lies in control of the county commissioners throughout the state. These commissioners have been appointed by Governor Mitchell during his term, and in nearly every instance men, friendly to the railroads, which exercise such a strong influence in Florida, were chosen. The railroads in this state, which are controlled by Plant, Flagler and Duval, are for gold, and of course the commissioners named by railroad influence are for the yellow metal, too. These commissioners appoint the inspectors and clerks of election. There is absolutely no check on them, and it is easy to see that by selecting the right sort of election officials some startling returns may follow. It is this state of things which makes the numerically insignificant gold democrats of Florida so confident of their ability to prevent the electoral vote of the state going to Bryan and Sewall. Two of the gold leaders were in New York recently and presented the situation to Mark Hanna. Mr. Hanna, it is said, was much impressed, and said he would urge the republicans to fuse and would send $50,000 to aid the fusion ticket.

These are the conditions which are making the Bryan democrats uneasy, and they cannot tell what to do until after the state election. They have the votes, but even votes may be nullified by unfair election officials. Another disturbing rumor to the Bryan democrats is that after Tuesday's election, The Times-Union and The Citizen, morning papers of this place, will come out against Bryan and Sewall. These papers, it is said, are owned by Henry M. Flagler, the Standard Oil, railway and hotel magnate. They are supporting Bryan and Sewall at present, and it is stated that as the state election is out of the way they will vigorously oppose the Chicago nominee and free silver. If this be true, it will practically leave the silver cause without daily newspaper support in the state.

Many persons, however, believe the gold democrats are making exaggerated statements as to the power they exercise over the election machinery, and think it is done to get a share of the large campaign fund which Hanna is said to have.

The state campaign has been fought almost entirely on the silver issue. The democratic speakers have attacked it. Bloxham, the democratic candidate, was considered a gold man prior to the Chicago convention, but on the stump he has talked silver as strongly as anyone. It is said Bloxham's course will cost him many votes. It is alleged that gold democrats will scratch him for defending silver after having once been for gold, and that silver democrats will scratch him because he is too recent a convert to free coinage. It is also said that many will scratch Bloxham because of the Disston land sale, which he consummated during his first term as governor. He has been bitterly attacked because of this transaction and every attempt at legislative investigation has been thwarted, so Bloxham's enemies say. With these various elements scratching Bloxham, conservative persons think that his vote Tuesday will indicate what Bryan will get in November. They say that the persons who scratch Bloxham, but who will support Bryan, will equal if they do not outnumber the gold democrats. Bloxham left the stump two weeks ago on a plea of illness. It is rumored that the real reason for his retirement was that gold democrats had warned him to cease advocating free silver. As Bloxham's audiences were clamoring for silver, the candidate got out of an embarrassing situation by retiring to his home.

After all, the situation is a complicated one, and the election Tuesday is likely to be the precursor of sensational developments. One thing is certain: If the gold democrats do control the election machinery as they boast and attempt to use it against the silver democrats in the interest of a fusion ticket, there will be trouble. The silver democrats constitute an overwhelming majority of the white voters of the state, and they are in no temper to submit to the election machinery being used against them.

WATSON AND GRAVES SPEAK.

Small Crowd Hears the Two Orators at Barnesville.

Barnesville, Ga., October 3.—(Special.)—Both Watson and Graves spoke to populists and democrats here tonight.

Watsons' speech was the one he learned by heart early in the campaign and was delivered in a style known where he has spoken.

Graves, as usual, made a bitter attack upon Mr. Sewall, but neither speech did the democrats any harm.

FIVE OUTLAWS HOLD UP A TRAIN

West-Bound Passenger Held Up in Mexico—One Robber Killed.

Alburquerque, N. M., October 3.—Atlantic and Pacific officials in this city have been advised that the westbound passenger train, No. 2, due here at 8:45 o'clock p. m., has been held up by five outlaws near Rio Puerco bridge.

United States Marshal Loomis, who was a pasenger on board, is reported to have shot and killed Cole Young, one of the robbers, directly after the train was stopped. Young's companions thereupon began shooting indiscriminately, and it is said several passengers were either killed or wounded. After terrifying the passengers and train hands into submission, the robbers cut the express car and engine from the train and ran them up the track a few hundred yards. An explosion followed, and it is supposed that the express car safe was blown open.

A special train was dispatched from this city to the scene of the hold-up, and the held-up passenger train from the west came in at mid-night.

Conductor Sam Heady states that when the train reached the Rio Puerco tank Engineer Ross said that a pin in the engine was out of gear, but he thought he could go up the divide. The conductor thought not, and just as the engineer was about to fix the pin three masked men jumped on the engine, when the shooting commenced. A lantern was shot out of the hands of the brakeman, after which the engineer was told to uncouple the engine and express car from the train.

Deputy United States Marshal Loomis, who has been down in Arizona on the trail of southern New Mexico bandits, was on his return to this city, and he left the smoking car when the first shot was fired. He took deliberate aim at one of the robbers, shooting him through the head. The man ran one hundred yards and dropped dead.

FLORIDA HORROR STILL INCREASES

Constitution's Exclusive Dispatches Are Confirmed by Press.

MANY MORE DEAD ARE FOUND

Starvation Follows After the Storm's Devastating Work.

SCORES OF SPONGERS ARE STILL MISSING

Death List in the State Will Be Nearly Two Hundred—Sea Disaster Is Fearful.

Jacksonville, Fla., October 3.—Reports from the remoter section where the storm visited increase the number of dead.

At Double Sink, in Levy county, a large settlement, nearly every house was swept away, and Miss Jennie Hayfield, a young lady, was killed. Mr. Hayfield and several children are all seriously hurt. J. D. Stockman's house was blown down, and he was caught in the falling timbers and painfully hurt.

Nearly every house in LaFayette county has been destroyed. Nothing is left of Mayo, the county seat. One man and a woman were killed near there by a falling tree. Another person from Mayo reports that almost nothing is left of the county. All of the timbers and 95 per cent of the residences are down. At Cedar Keys the rescuers are picking up dead bodies along the coast. At Shell Mound, a great pleasure resort, a party of three children and three women were camped on the Suwanee river.

A party of survivors who were making their way home after the storm, found the dead bodies strewn on the shore under longs and bushes. They were close together, which would indicate that they were simultaneously killed by the tidal wave. Some of those who went down to Cedar Keys last night and returned today say that in addition to the eleven bodies named above, eight have been found on the beach. Scores of spongers and fishermen are still missing and the probability is they have been drowned.

Constitution's Dispatches Confirmed.

The details were meager at first and gave but a faint idea of the devastation that had been wrought by the storm, and of the destitution of hundreds of people along the path of the tempest. From Cedar Keys, on the gulf, almost to the doors of Jacksonville come the heart-rending stories of ruin.

The storm not only laid the forests low, but swept away residences and cutbuildings and left hundreds, if not thousands, of people without food or shelter. The condition is one of actual suffering that has never before been experienced in this state. From all parts of the stricken district come appeals for aid that cannot but touch the hearts of all who read of them. In a private letter that was received in the city yesterday from a resident of Cedar Keys was this appeal:

"For God's sake do something for us. Come and see for yourself the ruin and devastation that has been wrought here."

From Baker county comes a similar appeal, although couched in different language. Other sections of the stricken district will be obliged to ask for outside aid for the destitute. In fact, the reports show that in some counties that lay in the path of the storm scarcely a house was left standing, and the crops were ruined as if a forest fire had swept over them.

The damage is of such a nature that it cannot be pictured in words, and must be seen to be realized.

TOLON TELLS OF BROKEN TROCHA

How the Insurgents' Flashing Guns Could Be Seen from Havana.

Jacksonville, Fla., October 3.—Samuel T. Tolon, whose arrest and detention in a Havana prison caused high words between Consul General Lee and General Weyler, passed through the city this morning en route to Washington, where he will file a claim with this government for $50,000 against Spain.

Mr. Tolon is an American citizen who has extensive sugar interests near Matanzas. He was arrested on board an American vessel by the Spaniards, who suspected him of aiding the insurgents.

Mr. Tolon was in jail during the battle on the trocha, but plainly heard the heavy firing in the west. It was at night and the flare and flash could be plainly seen. There was great excitement in Havana, he learned, afterwards, and the people feared an invasion, and especially when couriers from the front brought dispatches telling Weyler his troops were being scattered and broken before the onslaughts of the columns of Maceo.

Mr. Tolon says General Arolas has informed Weyler that in Maceo's attack on the trocha 800 Spaniards were killed. General Arolas has also informed Weyler that Spain cannot conquer the insurgents with less than 50,000 more troops—not boys, but men. "And of these," he adds, "fully 20,000 must bite the dust."

Mr. Tolon is bitter against Spain for her treatment of him. He is a warm admirer of Consul General Lee, and says that Spain would never dare to insult the United States if this government had the backbone of the Virginian.

Mr. Tolon is accompanied by Senor Nunez, a merchant of Cardenas, who fell under Weyler's displeasure and was expelled from Cuba. Senor Nunez has seen a letter from Madrid to Weyler, urging him to crush the revolution at once. "If you do not conquer the rebels by May 1st," it says, "Spain will surely lose the island of Cuba." This letter is now common talk in Havana.

YOUNG BOY SHOOTS HIS MOTHER

Mrs. Bailey's Small Son Shoots Her To Death Accidentally.

Canandaigua, N. Y., October 3.—Word reached here last night of an accidental shooting by her nine-year-old son of Mrs. Oliver Bailey, nee Alice Beecher, formerly of this place, at her home on a farm three miles south of East Bloomfield. Mrs. Bailey died yesterday about noon.

The little boy, who became an unwilling matricide, had been allowed to handle firearms by his father, who was something of a gunner. Yesterday, while playing with his little brother, he came across his father's loaded shotgun. He dragged it into the kitchen after having cocked it, and entered the door just as his mother issued from the pantry and in some manner discharged the gun at her.

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32 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., October 4, 1896.

The State Campaign.

The state campaign is virtually over. In a few days the result of the struggle will be registered at the ballot box.

The leaders on both sides have spoken; the issues of the campaign have been clearly defined, and it only remains for the patriotic voters of this state to march to the polls on next Wednesday and there discharge the most sacred and responsible duty of citizenship.

In the calm and deliberate judgment of the people the democratic party of this state anchors its hope, not of success only, for that has been assured since the beginning, but of such a majority for the state ticket as will put at rest forever any doubt as to the continued supremacy of democratic rule in Georgia. The people of this state have always been wedded to the principles of Thomas Jefferson, and though some of them have strayed into the fold of another party they have never been satisfied since they left the company of their democratic brethren. Those who have remained loyal to the old banner of democracy constitute a decided majority of the voters of this state, as the ballot box will disclose on next Wednesday.

To the ranks of those who have remained steadfast during the past few years of trial and discouragement there will be hundreds of re-enforcements from the ranks of populism on next Wednesday. In addition to those who have already decided to come back into the democratic fold there are others who are still undecided. To these wavering ones the old party holds out her loving arms and gives them a most affectionate invitation to come back.

Not to criticise the people's party too harshly and yet at the same time to show wherein it has committeed more than one grievous blunder, it must be charged against the party that its record has been one of experiments. Nothing has been derived from these experiments more than could have been accomplished with a much greater measure of satisfaction in the ranks of the democratic organization. One of the experiments with which the party is now dealing is contained in the enforced state prohibition plank of the populist platform. That such an issue has found its way into the campaign every thoughtful friend of temperance in this state must regret. Nothing can be accomplished by the overthrow of local option, and much may be lost. The effort not only injects a foreign issue into the campaign, but it antagonizes some of the very warmest friends of prohibition in the democratic ranks. The matter should rest exactly where it is at present under local option. Already one hundred and six counties in the state have banished the sale of whisky from their limits, and the cause of temperance was never better served either in this state or elsewhere than under the plan which now prevails. Instead of advocating such new departures as the one contained in the prohibition plank the populists should be satisfied with the safe principles of democratic government under which the state of Georgia has built up a credit equal to that of almost any state in the union.

But the time for argument is well-nigh exhausted. Only two more days intervene before the ballot box is opened for the reception of votes. It behooves every Georgian to do his full duty and to keep in mind, while exercising the solemn right of suffrage on next Wednesday, both the honor and greatness of the old commonwealth.

Captain Raoul's Statistical Chart.

In another part of today's paper we reproduce as well as our facilities will permit a statistical chart showing the gold and silver production of the United States, the wheat and cotton production, the fluctuations in the prices of these commodities, and the amount of money in circulation. The chart covers the period from 1721 to 1896, and is perhaps the completest document of the kind that has ever been issued—certainly the completest and simplest record of the statistics of this country.

The chart has been compiled by Captain W. G. Raoul, formerly president of the Central of Georgia, but now president of the Mexican National railway. He is known throughout the country as a thorough student of economic questions, as well as one of the most successful financiers and business men.

Our reproduction of the chart is necessarily in black and white, and does not do justice to the original, which is printed in colors, and on a much larger scale. We have accompanied our reproduction with an explanation of the lines and figures, so that our readers may see for themselves how completely the present demand for the restoration of silver is fortified by the facts of our own history. The chart shows that the facts of history abundantly justify all the complaints and criticisms that have been leveled at the gold standard. In other words, the arguments in favor of bimetallism are themselves facts that are undenied and undeniable.

President Raoul deserves the thanks of all students of the money question and of the people at large for presenting our statistical history in a shape so compact, so complete and so simple.

The Bonds Not Payable in Gold.

The following communication from a business man of Atlanta relative to the refusal of congress to authorize an issue of government bonds specifically payable in gold, leads us to infer that a great many people have forgotten the circumstances that led to the refusal to authorize gold bonds, although the event occurred no farther back than February, 1895:

> Editor Constitution—If the statement contained in your editorial of yesterday is true, that President Cleveland, in a message to congress, urged that authority be given to make one of the last bond issues payable in gold, stating that the syndicate would pay $16,000,000 more for the bonds than if made payable in "coin," it seems to me that the contention that these very bonds are now payable in gold is absolutely groundless. This subject has never been clear to me, for I am frank to say that the contention of certain prominent financiers that these bonds are payable in gold and that the nation's honor is involved in such payment, has not been without its effect upon me. I did not think that they would deliberately make this claim without good ground for it.
>
> Are you certain that you quoted the president's message correctly, for since congress positively refused to grant such authority, it seems to me now that if the president did write such a message, and the bonds were sold to be made payable in coin, after the government's direct refusal to authorize their payment in gold, that to force gold payment of these bonds now would be a robbery of the people and an outrage on the nation.
>
> If your statement is correct these bonds were sold to purchasers who knew that congress was willing to surrender $16,000,000 in order to maintain the option of coin payments, meaning payment in either gold or silver, at the option of the government. Since, therefore, congress was willing to sell the bonds for $16,000,000 less if specifically made payable in coin rather than gold, it seems to me there is no answer to the argument that in surrendering this $16,000,000 it did so for the purpose of preserving the option of silver or gold payments, and the bondholders exchanged their gold for bonds with this specific understanding, and obtained the bonds that much cheaper than if they had been made payable in gold.
>
> This is an interesting question and I would like to have you throw some more light on the subject.
>
> A BUSINESS MAN.
>
> Atlanta, Ga., October 3, 1896.

The offer of a premium for gold bonds was a feature of a secret dicker of President Cleveland with the gold syndicate, under the terms of which that syndicate and its coparceners abroad were to "protect" the treasury from gold raids from February to October, 1895, in return for the issue of $62,000,000 of bonds.

The bonds the syndicate was to receive under the terms of the dicker were thirty-year 4 per cent coin bonds. But after the secret contract had been entered into, President Cleveland sent a special message to congress in regard to the premium the syndicate of bankers was willing to pay for bonds specifically payable in gold. That message was dated the 8th of February, 1895, and is to be found in The Congressional Record, but in order that there may be no mistake about it, we reproduce the message in another column.

That message absolutely settles the question as to the views of the purchasers of the bonds. Knowing that coin bonds are not payable in gold except at the option of the government, they offered a premium for bonds specifically payable in gold, which, at the maturity of the bonds, would amount to $16,174,770! This proposition on the part of the purchasing syndicate was made the subject of President Cleveland's message. It was presented to congress and that body gave it small consideration, refusing to surrender the option of the government to pay all its bonds and other obligations in either gold or silver according to the terms of the law.

One paragraph of President Cleveland's message, in which he dutifully presented the proposition of the syndicate, is so curiously worded, and sets forth so shamelessly the nature of the surrender he was willing to make (and had made) to the money power that we reproduce it here for the benefit of those who have forgotten what a spectacle the president of the United States presents when he is on his knees before the gold trust:

> Of course there never should be a doubt in any quarter as to the redemption in gold of the bonds of the government which are made payable in coin. Therefore the discrimination, in the judgment of investors, between our bond obligations payable in coin and those specifically made payable in gold is very significant. It is hardly necessary to suggest that, whatever may be our views on the subject, the sentiments or preferences of those with whom one must negotiate in disposing of our bonds for gold are not subject to our dictation.

The "discrimination" which the syndicate banks made between coin bonds and bonds made specifically payable in gold certainly was "significant"—more significant than Cleveland thought it was or the banks intended it to be. It demonstrates beyond all question that the bondholders clearly understand the nature of the contract into which they enter when they purchase a government bond. No matter what form of money they pay for these bonds, whether depreciated paper currency or gold, the government reserves the right to pay them in coin, gold or silver. They understand this so well that they offered a premium of more than $16,000,000 on $62,000,000 of bonds.

While it is true, as President Cleveland humbly remarks, that "the sentiments and preferences of those with whom we must negotiate in disposing of our bonds for gold are not subject to our dictation," yet it is equally true that the "preferences" or "sentiments" of those who have purchased our bonds cannot alter the terms of the contract under which they are issued and delivered. That contract calls for payment in coin, and the fact that "coin," in this particular instance, means either gold or silver at the option of the government is shown not only by the persistent refusal of congress to issue bonds payable in gold, but by a joint declaration made by both houses of congress in 1878.

Therefore, while the preference of the syndicate for bonds specifically payable in gold is truly "significant," as President Cleveland said, it is not so significant as the law under which the bonds were issued. That law declares that those who buy the securities must be prepared to receive in return therefor gold or silver coin, accordingly as the government finds it most convenient.

The Vice President's Address.

The address of Vice President Stevenson, delivered yesterday at St. Louis, before the convention of democratic clubs, possesses more than ordinary significance. It is the utterance of a man on whom the party has conferred high honor—of a democrat who is justified by experience, ability and fidelity to principles to speak for his party.

He demonstrates how false and contemptible is the claim of those who go about asserting that the demand for the free coinage of silver alongside gold is not democratic doctrine. He shows that both Jefferson and Hamilton were for the coinage of both metals, and that Daniel Webster, the great expounder of the constitution, declares that neither congress nor any state has authority to establish any other standard or to displace the standard based on gold and silver. He shows that the platforms of the democratic party since the war have declared for the coinage of both gold and silver, and he cites the language of these platforms to show that the demand for the restoration of silver to its old place is a cardinal doctrine of the democratic party.

Not the least significant feature of the address is its earnestness, and it is not less hopeful than earnest. His discussion of the leading issue is eloquent and thorough, and is a distinctly notable contribution to democratic campaign literature.

Jones and Kolb.

In another column will be found a highly interesting story from the pen of Mr. P. J. Moran, concerning the political developments of the last six years in Alabama.

It is not often in the history of politics that such a complete overturning of positions is exemplified as is to be witnessed in the present attitudes of ex-Governor Thomas G. Jones and Captain Reuben F. Kolb.

The abandonment of the democratic party and its action by ex-Governor Jones renders pertinent the criticism to which he lays himself liable at the hands of Captain Kolb. The question as to the degree to which a voter's allegiance is due his party must ever remain an open one; but there are conditions occasionally which render it the part of honor for a man to stand by his party. It is admitted when a voter enters a primary and continues even after that to exercise an influence in molding the character of a convention ahead, that that action makes him responsible to that convention, and subjects him to the support of its action. Ex-Governor Jones participated fully in the late campaign in Alabama, not only in his private capacity, but his public character. In this canvass the election of delegates to Chicago was involved. It will not do for the ex-governor to say that, when he discovered the majority to be against him, he could resume his rights and keep out of the party. He had gone too far. Yet he did this; and, not content with sulking in his tent, he went to the length of openly attacking the party and its candidate, and of joining in a conspiracy to deliver the state of Alabama over to the clutches of McKinley.

In striking contrast with the conduct of ex-Governor Jones we have that of Captain Reuben F. Kolb. In 1890 Captain Kolb entered the state convention of Alabama with almost one-half of the votes pledged to him. He was only defeated because of the fact that Colonel Jones had pledged to him the vote of Montgomery county, which he refused to release, which he could not deliver to his stronger rivals; and the only way in which their votes could be made effective—though against their wishes—was by holding them up to vote for Jones. Thus it was that a man with but little strength in the convention became its candidate, and he went before the people on the fiat of party regularity.

Justified as Captain Kolb might have been in sulking under such treatment, he did not avail himself of it, but supported Colonel Jones openly and above board, and contributed to his unanimous election. That fidelity which Captain Kolb displayed toward Colonel Jones in 1890, and which Mr. Jones was not slow to exact as party due, he now owes to Mr. Bryan and the action of the Chicago convention. As showing the position taken by Colonel Jones in the canvass of 1891, when he was still pleading for party regularity, may be quoted a sentence from the speech delivered in Clayton, Barber county, in October of that year, as follows:

"Whatever the voice of the party, uttered by those whom the party appoints to speak for it, I will heed and obey."

That was spoken when he was to be the beneficiary of such action; but in the latter part of 1896, after he has bolted the convention which he took part in making, he delivered, at Lakeview, in Jefferson county, a speech in which he declares the opposite doctrine, to-wit:

"We believe that the democrats of the country, and not the delegates sent to Chicago, are the final judges of what the doctrines of the democratic party are."

But there is no use in following this question further. It is enough to know that, in the dark days when greed and monopoly and the usurpation of the money power are straining their forces to throttle the country, ex-Governor Jones is found allied with the enemies of the democracy, and that Captain Kolb stands doing valiant service under the banner of Bryan and Sewall, fighting for the reserved rights of states, for the freedom of the people from monopolistic control and for the triumph of democratic principles.

The Hartford Courant says that what McKinley thought a few years ago is not of the slightest consequence. That is true. It is also true that what he thinks now is of no consequence. The real trouble is that Mr. McKinley's thoughts are dictated by the Hanna syndicate.

Henry George doesn't find any McKinley boom in the west. And yet it must not be forgotten that Hanna's corruption fund is as important as a boom.

The World doesn't tell us how the silver miners will double their profits unless the value of silver is doubled. Will Mr. J. Pulitzer look into this matter?

As a kicker Mr. Watson is not many grades behind Senator Hill. But there is this wide difference: Mr. Watson does his kicking in public whereas Mr. Hill does his in a hole.

It it now hinted that Mr. Watson is taking steps to drive all the other populist leaders into the deep blue sea and take charge of matters himself.

Mr. Watson is not the only politicians who has been smothered by his ME and MY.

Uncle Tommy Hitchcock, of The New York Sun, has given the office boy the right-of-way in his editorial columns. Consequently the office boy is laboring under great excitement as his contributions show.

When Hanna is asked to make a speech he always slaps himself on the pocket.

The republican theory is that if you want voters, go out and buy 'em.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Notwithstanding the commercial interest which is deeply imbedded in the Hebrew character, there is no race of people on the globe more generous or philanthropic. To establish the truth of this statement it is only necessary to cite the names of Baron Hirsch and Moses Montefiore. Between these two illustrious men, whose names are revered on both sides of the Atlantic, a vast sum of money has been spent for the lifting up of the down-trodden in almost every land. The generous characteristic which these men possessed in such a marked degree is peculiar in a measure to the entire Hebrew race. Only a few days ago the annual statement of the United Hebrew charities of Chicago was issued. This statement, which covers the year commencing with the month of September, 1895, shows a total expenditure of $27,056 and an added deficit of $1,115.32, the last named amount being an increase of $693.06 over the preceding year's deficit. By the relief account it is shown that 972 cases, benefiting 11,771 persons, received attention, 85 per cent of the beneficiaries being Russian Jews. Of this number 217 instances were on account of wife desertion and seventy-four on account of absence of husband. Included in the relief account is the item of clothing and shoes, embracing 942 boys' suits and 1,656 pairs of shoes, for which $3,931.09 was expended; transportation cost $2,306; $13,493.69 was given in cash to applicants, while the cost of administration and repairs, including $720 for the labor bureau, was $5,945.65.

Hon. George Fred Williams, the brilliant young democratic nominee for governor of Massachusetts, has made a decidedly interesting if not prophetic discovery in regard to the nomniation of Mr. Bryan. Said he a few evenings ago in his Tammany hall speech: "On July 10th Columbus discovered America. The idea of the republic was conceived on that date; on July 10th Andrew Jackson refused to charter the United States banks, and on July 10, 1896, William Jennings Bryan was nominated for president of the United States." Surely if there is any virtue in omens the foregoing discovery is a most auspicious sign, especially in view of the fact that Major McKinley received his nomination on July 18th, the fatal day on which the star of Napoleon was forever extinguished.

Although 1,000 miles away, the Cape of Gibraltar is of great importance to England. Its value is that of a watchtower from which the movements of warships can be observed and telegraphed as they pass into and out of the Meditarranean. Moreover, situated as it is near the flank of our trade routes both to the cape and the West Indies and South America, it is the point at which vessels would naturally call for news, orders, coal and protection during the continuance of a war. When you consider that in every second of time twenty tons of shipping go out or come into our home ports, and that, as a matter of fact, the stream is continuous and never ceases, and that the value of the sea-borne trade of the British empire is calculated at £930,000,000, of which about £250,000,000 neither comes to nor goes from the United Kingdom, it seems difficult to exaggerate the value of the fortress of Gibraltar or to realize the congestion of British shipping which might seek its protection in war. It has at present no dry docks. Its garrison consists of sven companies of artillery, four companies of engineers and three companies of infantry. It is the meeting place of our channe and Mediterranean squadrons. The roads do not afford safe anchorage in all winds, and an enemy could conceivably shell them if he mounted heavy guns on Spanish soil.

A SUNDAY SYMPHONY.

Thy Country.

'Tis with thy country thou must rise or fall:
Heed thou thy country's call!
The blood of patriots crimsons all her clods—
Her cause is thine, and God's.
Still be thy breast brave in her right to bleed:—
Thy dream should be thy deed.
Upon her altars still thine eyes should see
The fires of Liberty
Flame in their bannered-beauty to the breeze,
Lighting the farthest seas.
Bright, though stars perish and the sun sink blind,—
A beacon to mankind!
Be thou firm-sworn her foes shall only tread
To triumph, o'er her dead;
Content to find where'er her flag shall wave
Thy glory or thy grave!

—*Frank L. Stanton.*

A certain author, now well known to fame and fortune, once in the "battle for bread," wrote a wild, Indian story for a northern story paper. That was twelve years ago, and to the story he gave his real name. He received a fat check for it, but year after year went by and—the story never appeared. It finally passed from his remembrance, until the other day, when he received a letter from the publishers informing him that it would shortly put in an appearance in serial form. That made the author nervous, and he forthwith sent the following telegram:

"Suppress story and return manuscript, and will pay three times amount of original check."

The publishers replied:

"Can't do it. We know a good thing when we have it. The story is in your best vein!"

Letter after letter, telegram after telegram passed, but no—he didn't have money enough to buy that story! So, he has written to all his friends and critics and has explained the circumstances, and now awaits, as cheerfully as possible, the weekly slaughter of the red Indians of his youthful brain.

A Certain Sign.

This is the Autumn:
I know it—
Not by the rhymes
Of a poet.
Not by the leaves,
Nor the wild wind that grieves,
Nor the dripping, dim eves,
Do I know it.

But, see! "Mr. Jones:
Dear Sir: Debtor;
To Madame Jan
Flagioletter:
One jacket; seal sacque;
Hat; two dresses (black)."
(Oh! alas! and alack!
For Time's fetter!)

A correspondent who has written a novel, sends us the following letter:

"I have finished a novel which will make a book about the size of the 'Pickwick Papers.' It is the work of my life, and I want to sell it right away; but before I dispose of it I want to ask your advice about the last chapter. I am the heroine; I go through life scorning all my suitors. A prince has proposed to me only to be rejected. I am still young—beautiful—accomplished, and suitors seek me still. Now, do you think it would be better for me to kill myself, or to relent and marry the prince, who still pursues me? Please answer, as I am anxious to see my book in print."

If you think you can support the prince, marry him by all means; but as this is doubtful, it would, perhaps, be best to kill yourself while you are in good, comfortable circumstances—"young, beautiful, accomplished"—with a fine funeral before you. In the latter event the prince, pressed by his creditors, would make a virtue of necessity and follow suit, with the declaration that he "died for love."

A Story with a Moral.

Sixteen weeks
O'er field and flood;
Way of misery
And mud.

Breakfast early—
Dinner late;
Stump to stump
And gate to gate.

Sleeping on
The highway dim,
With a wet sky
Over him.

Lost to joy
From dark to dawn;
Children grow up
While he's gone.

Wife bewails him
In due course;
Dreams he's dead,
Or—seeks divorce.

Gets the office:
(How he blundered!)
Worth six dollars;
Out—six hundred!

A Georgia man, entertaining a rural friend at his house, called his attention to a large oak which towered above an avenue of trees. Thinking to endow it with interest, he said:

"Under that oak Sidney Lanier composed some of his best poems."

The next morning he found his visitor seated beneath the same tree, pad and pencil in hand.

The same thing occurred the next day and the day after that.

Finally his guest appeared in the house—the picture of despair and disappointment.

"Nothing in it!" he exclaimed. "Nothing whatever in it!"

"In what?"

"That — oak there! I've been under it for three days, and there's no more inspiration in it than there is in a hollow log! Why—I didn't even have a thought there!"

A gentleman who is usually a home-keeping man, but who was induced to enter the race for a minor office early in the campaign, was "giving his experience" outside of meeting the other day. He said: "No, I shall never run for office again—not if I know it. For three weeks after I took the stump I did not see my family, and during my absence at that time a fellow who was shipping watermelons for me pocketed the returns for four carloads and skipped the country; a tramp rode away on one of my best horses; my wife invested $200 in bicycles; my youngest daughter ran away and married a fellow for me to support, and all of our mutual relatives came to congratulate my wife on the honor which had been conferred upon me and incidentally to spend the summer. Those three weeks cost me in round numbers $400, to say nothing of the son-in-law, who threatens to be permanent, and the office for which I was striving is worth just $600 a year. I won't be elected, however, and I'm — glad of it! But this has been a campaign of education to me, for in it I have learned just how much of a fool I really was!"

F. L. S.

PRESIDENT'S BOND MESSAGE.

To Which Editorial Reference Is Made Elsewhere on This Page.

The following is the message that President Cleveland sent to congress on the 8th day of February, 1895, and to which editorial reference is made elsewhere on this page:

"To the Congress of the United States—Since my recent communication to the congress, calling attention to our financial condition and suggesting legislation which I deemed essential to our national welfare and credit, the anxiety and apprehension then existing in business circles have continued.

"As a precaution, therefore, against the failure of timely legislative aid through congressional action, cautious preparations have been pending to employ to the best possible advantage, in default of better means, such executive authority as may, without additional legislation, be exercised for the purpose of re-enforcing and maintaining in our treasury an adequate and safe gold reserve.

"In the judgment of those especially charged with this responsibility, the business situation is so critical and the legislative situation is so unpromising, with the omission thus far on the part of congress to beneficially enlarge the powers of the secretary of the treasury in the premises, as to enjoin immediate executive action with the facilities now at hand.

"Therefore, in pursuance of section 3700 of the revised statutes, the details of an arrangement have this day been concluded with parties abundantly able to fulfill their undertaking, whereby bonds of the United States, authorized under the act of July 14, 1875, payable in coin thirty years after their date, with interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, to the amount of a little less than $62,400,000, are to be issued for the purchase of gold coin, amounting to a sum slightly in excess of $65,000,000, to be delivered to the treasury of the United States, which sum, added to the gold now held in our reserve, will so restore such reserve as to make it amount to something more than $100,000,000. Such a premium is to be allowed to the government upon the bonds as to fix the rate of interest upon the amount of gold realized at 3¾ per cent per annum. At least one-half of the gold to be obtained is to be supplied from abroad, which is a very important and favorable feature of the transaction.

"The privilege is especially reserved to the government to substitute at par within ten days from this date, in lieu of the 4 per cent coin bonds, other bonds in terms payable in gold and bearing only 3 per cent interest, if the issue of the same should in the meantime be authorized by the congress.

"The arrangement thus completed, which, after careful inquiry, appears in present circumstances and considering all the objects desired to be the best attainable, develops such a difference in the estimation of investors between bonds made payable in coin and those specifically made payable in gold in favor of the latter as is represented by three-fourths of a cent in annual interest. In the agreement just concluded the annual saving in interest to the government, if 3 per cent gold bonds should be substituted for 4 per cent coin bonds under the privilege reserved, would be $539,159, amounting in thirty years, or at the maturity of the coin bonds, to $16,174,770.

"Of course there never should be a doubt in any quarter as to the redemption in gold of the bonds of the government which are made payable in coin. Therefore, the discrimination, in the judgment of investors, between our bond obligations payable in coin and those specifically made payable in gold is very significant. It is hardly necessary to suggest that, whatever may be our views on the subject, the sentiments or preferences of those with whom we must negotiate in disposing of our bonds for gold are not subject to our dictation.

"I have only to add that in my opinion the transaction herein detailed for the information of the congress promises better results than the efforts previously made in the direction of effectively adding to our gold reserve through the sale of bonds; and I believe it will tend, as far as such action can in present circumstances, to meet the determination expressed in the law repealing the silver purchasing clause of the act of July 14, 1890, and that, in the language of such repealing act, the arrangement made will aid our efforts to 'insure the maintenance of the parity in value of the coins of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

"Executive Mansion, February 8, 1895."

MILLIONAIRE TAX RECEIPTS.

What Some of the Big New York Financiers Have To Pay.

From The New York World.

The tax books for 1897 were opened yesterday morning. Before night more than $6,000,000 had been received. Colonel David E. Austen, the tax receiver, could not give the exact amount. He only knew that up to 4 o'clock $5,677,462.58 had been entered up and turned into the city treasury, and he had millions more in envelopes received by mail or messenger which he had not had time to open. There were at least 5,000 of these envelopes. They filled a big box, and will not be opened until the first great rush is over.

"More people are paying their taxes by check, sent by mail or messenger, this year than ever before," said Colonel Austen, "and there are fewer women with babies and lunch baskets in the line."

Colonel Austen was asked to give some of the large amounts received.

"Well," he said, "there is about $665,000 from the Vanderbilts, $480,000 from the Astors, $360,000 from the Consolidated Gas Company and $140,000 from E. A. Cruikshank. There are some other checks—I haven't time to give exact amounts. George Ehret, $65,000; Lorillard estate, $55,000; the Goulds, about $30,000; Eugene Higgins, $61,000; Importers' and Traders' bank, $114,000; Morton, Bliss & Co., $24,000; George Bliss estate, $19,000; Equitable Life Assurance Company, $164,000; Chase National bank, $40,000; Tradesmen's, $7,000; Russell Sage, $20,000; H. McK. Trombley, $16,000; Manhattan Life, on its Broadway building, $21,000; Amos R. Eno, $75,000; James McCreary, $45,000."

INTERNATIONAL ITEMS.

Brooklyn Citizen: Emperor William, of Germany, has now a new yacht for his family use, called the Standard. She was built in Copenhagen at a cost of $1,500,000, and carries a crew of twenty officers and 250 men. The times do not seem to be hard with the emperor, however they may be with the people who have to pay for all this luxury.

St. Louis Republic: It is more or less remarkable that, while Lord Russell has been made the object of much attention while in this country, Chamberlain's visit has been allowed to go unnoticed. The feeling toward the two men on this side of the Atlantic is nothing different, however, from that exhibited toward them in their own country.

Philadelphia Telegraph: Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's holiday in the United States did not turn out the period of ease and rest he anticipated, and had a right to expect. To be guarded by detectives for weeks in every step he took—that was a curious experience of the hospitality of the western world. But the fault was none of ours, but of complications stretching across seas.

Chicago Record: Mr. Laurier threatens to introduce an alien labor bill in the Canadian parliament if the congress of the United States refuses to rescind the law on that subject. This is the first intimation we have had that American laborers were rushing across the line to work for less than they receive at home.

St. Louis Republic: There is little to be gained by the sympathy of Americans for the Armenians if we close our ports to those who have been fortunate enough to escape from the grasp of the sultan.

THE PASSING THRONG.

"The report of the storm damage to the Suwannee Canal Company was very much exaggerated," said Mr. Marion M. Jackson yesterday. "We have heard from there, and we find that the loss to the company will probably not exceed $100. There was great damage in all that section of the state, but fortunately the Suwannee Canal Company escaped with very little injury, and the statement that the loss went up into the thousands is entirely groundless."

Commercial traveling men have been called in by some of the northern houses to wait until after the election. Many Floridians who have been off for the summer are returning to their homes and general travel is on the increase.

Mrs. Richard W. Grubb, of Darien, was in Atlanta yesterday on her way home from the mountains. Tuesday's tornado unroofed Colonel Grubb's residence and changed his editorial office.

M. Thompson and J. P. Fite, of Muscogee, I. T., were in Atlanta yesterday.

Colonel J. W. Robertson, of Habersham, passed through Atlanta yesterday on his way home to Habersham. He had just come from Chattanooga, where he had made a political speech. Colonel Robertson spoke in Chattanooga about two weeks ago and made such a hit that he was requested to return. In his speech Friday night he held up a new $1 silver certificate—a risky thing to do before a Chattanooga audience. Describing the bill the Georgia Tribune said: "On it is the picture of that noble patriot whose courage made the grandeur and liberty of our country possible. Near him is his good wife. Then there is the Washington monument rising to the skies. The broad Potomac sweeps around its base, and here, my friends, the artist has placed the goddess of liberty—on the southern side of the Potomac."

Right here the audience broke in with such applause that the speaker had to desist until the demonstration passed over. Colonel Robertson told a story of Sam Tate which entertained his hearers. Tate was once president of the Memphis and Charleston railroad. Colonel Robertson said that he was walking with Tate one day when the latter asked him if he knew a man with whom they had been doing business that morning.

"I've been with him all the morning," said Colonel Robertson.

"But do you know him?" Tate insisted.

"No; why?"

"Well, I don't believe he would do anything dishonest, but he's got the d—nest notions of what constitutes honesty that I ever heard."

Colonel Robertson has a new way of illustrating parity, of which, by the way, very little is heard now. He sprung the idea in Chattanooga by inquiring if there were any locomotive engineers present. Some responded.

"Every engine has two injectors, hasn't it?" asked the speaker.

"Yes."

"Would you make a trip of 100 miles with only one?"

"I wouldn't like to," the engineer replied.

Congressman Livingston, who was in the city yesterday, had a letter from Washington full of political news. Among other things, it said that Sherwood, the fusion candidate in McKinley's own district, would be elected. A great many republicans in Ohio belong to silver clubs and will vote for Bryan.

Silver republicans are stumping Nebraska for Bryan. Fusion between the democrats and populists in Indiana and Wyoming is practically complete and both states are counted in the Bryan column.

Mr. James Creelman, The World's correspondent, says that no living man can tell how Illinois will go, it is so close. Mr. Creelman is a gold standard man, too. He says that the goldbugs, farmer democrats as well as republicans believe that if McKinley could be elected by a large majority nothing more would be heard of the silver issue.

"Fusion is practically complete in Indiana and we will not only give Bryan a majority, but we will capture the legislature," said A. T. Howard, of Indianapolis, yesterday. "Governor Claude Matthews wants to succeed Voorhees in the United States senate and fusion between the democrats and populists in the close counties and close districts will bring this result about. The republicans were late catching on. They boasted in the early part of the campaign that they would carry fifteen of the twenty-five senatorial districts and would elect sixty of the 100 members of the house. Now they are not making predictions. In 1893 the democrats redistricted Indiana for legislative purposes. The next year the republicans elected two-thirds of the legislature. Then they fixed up a gerrymander in order to get ahead of the democrats. The state supreme court overthrew their gerrymander and the democratic adjustment of 1893 was also upset. This left in force the law of 1885, which gave the democrats a dead sure thing, the only drawback being the republican majority of hold-over senators."

CAMPAIGN CLIPPINGS.

Kansas City Times: McKinley ought to be ashamed to look a silver dollar in the face, after making love to it all these years and then jilting it at the behest of Hanna.

Chicago Dispatch: Mark Manna had the option in 1861 of going to the front or laying the foundation of a colossal fortune. It didn't take him long to decide.

Los Angeles Herald: The production of gold in this country from 1792 to 1895 has been $2,059,946,769, and the production of silver $1,368,901,000.

Nashville American: If Hanna could be induced to tell how much per excursionist he pays the professional political visitors to make weekly calls on Mr. McKinley it would make an interesting chapter in political history.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: A careful study of the money question and of existing conditions has convinced the intelligent workingman that the gold standard and not the tariff is the cause of financial and industrial depression

Springfield Republican: William J. Bryan has one gift that men in public life may well envy, the possession of a good nature that does not desert him under the greatest provocation. The evidence which he gave of this in his remarks at New Haven will illustrate what we mean. A political orator is well equipped who keeps his head and doesn't get mad.

Kansas City World: The unanswered question: If the gold standard is best for this country why did the republican party pledge itself to substitute a bimetallic standard for it as soon as an international agreement can be secured?

New York Journal: The proposal of the democratic party that the United States shall remonetize silver is simply a proposal to get back to the solid ground from which we departed in 1873. It is a proposal which has on its side good sense, the monetary experts of highest repute, and the monitions of our disastrous experience with the single gold standard.

POLITICAL PERSONALS.

Nasrville Sun: Glorious Bob Taylor is making the campaign of his life. Eeverywhere he goes great crowds greet and cheer him, and the cause of democracy grows stronger and stronger.

Buffalo Times: Bob Ingersoll intends to make a political speech in Bloomington, Ill., some time within the next two weeks. Evidently he intends to give the people of Bloomington an object lesson in support of his theory that if there is any hell it is on earth.

Chicago Dispatch: Mr. Bishop says Powderly is simply crazy on the subject of his own importance. Perhaps that's what's the matter with John Boyd Thacher.

Chicago Dispatch: The blue and the gray ticket is appropriately named. Both candidates are gray-headed and Buckner feels blue every time he thinks of his military record.

MR. ST. JOHN DENIES

Says There Is Not a Word of Truth in the Reported Sale.

BOTH PRESIDENTS ARE SILENT

Annual Meeting of the Seaboard's Stockholders on Tuesday.

VOTING POWER OF THE STOCK GRADUATED

When Large Blocks Are Held by Individuals or Corporations Each Share Doesn't Have Full Vote.

The reported sale of the Seaboard to the Southern was not generally accepted yesterday by railway men. Twice before the story has been sent out. True, it is said that on one occasion certain friends of the Southern did get a large block of the Seaboard's stock but not quite enough to control it. There is a peculiarity about the voting power of the stock which controls the Seaboard properties. It is graduated, and while a man with one share has one vote, a man with a hundred shares has only eighty or ninety votes. That is one of the provisions of the charter or by-laws or something. The case is like that of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis stock. Some years ago a majority of the stock was bought by the Louisville and Nashville at a good price, and afterwards it was discovered that fifty-one one-hundredths of the stock did not carry control.

Yesterday morning The Constitution sent telegrams to President Samuel Spencer, of the Southern, and President R. C. Hoffman, of the Seaboard, asking for a confirmation or denial of the report. No reply was received from either president.

Mr. E. St. John, the Seaboard's vice president, says that there is no foundation at all for the report and he attributes it to Southern sources.

Vive President W. W. Finley, of the Southern, spent the day here. He said that he had been away from Washington for several days and had no information about such a transaction.

Below is a telegram from Portsmouth, which contains the Seaboard's denial:

Portsmouth, Va., October 3.—(Special.)—Vice President St. John says that the controlling interest in the Seaboard has not been sold to anyone. In reply to an inquiry from The Constitution's representative, he said:

"You can say that there is not one word of the truth of the rumor. It is only in line with The New York Sun's article recently put forth to intimidate stockholders and to try by false statements to cause a panic among them, so that they would dispose of their valuable securities to the Southern at a low figure. But it won't work so long as the people stay with us. The competition which is so necessary to the public at this time and for all the future is sure to continue. This statement will undoubtedly be borne out by the results of next Tuesday's annual meeting at Portsmouth. The stockholders of the Seaboard cannot be stampeded in any such way as that proposed by the Southern."

SMITH PICKETT PROMOTED.

Traffic Manager Culp Sends Him to Florida as General Agent.

Mr. Smith D. Pickett has been appointed general agent for the Southern railway at Jacksonville, Fla., succeeding the late C. E. Minetree.

D. E. Williams goes from Columbus to Macon to succeed Mr. Pickett as soliciting agent.

Mr. Pickett is well known in all this territory and is regarded as one of the Southern's very best young freight men. He used to be with the Old Southern Passenger Association. In 1891 he was brought from Chicago back to Atlanta by Mr. Culp, who was the assistant traffic manager of the Richmond and Danville. In about a year he was appointed soliciting agent at Macon and he has been there ever since. The new appointment is quite a promotion and was won by hard work and good results. Mr. Pickett has all Florida for his field.

Mr. Minetree, it will be remembered, died on a train near Savannah last month while on his way to Washington.

Railway Notes.

O. H. Porter, roadmaster of the Central, has resigned to take a similar position on the Port Royal and Western Carolina railroad.

Messrs. C. H. Atmore, of the Louisville and Nashville; J. C. Hale, of the Central, and McFadden, of the Plant system, auditing committee of the Southern States Passenger Association, met here yesterday.

The roads are recovering from the effects of the storm and trains are getting back on time.

Thomas English has been appointed superintendent of the Cincinnati division of the Big Four.

It is said that the Northern Pacific had a credit balance of $100,000 in the First National bank of Helena, which recently failed.

General Passenger Agent Wood, of the Pennsylvania, has had appendicitis. He was operated on last week and is reported to be improving.

S. D. Parkhurst is the new general freight and passenger agent of the Mason City and Fort Dodge road.

Officers of the Pennsylvania railroad report a heavy increase in the movement of local cars from the west, owing to the large shipments of grain to the Seaboard.

William Wincup, having resigned as assistant general manager and secretary of the Los Angeles Terminal, Mr. S. B. Hynes has been appointed general manager and Mr. F. K. Rule secretary. Mr. Hynes was formerly general freight and passenger agent of the Southern California.

As the result of a big washout last week the Rio Grande Western will have to rebuild from fifteen to twenty-five miles of its line. Large forces of men are at work, and it is stated that trains will be in motion over the flooded district before the close of this week. All through business between Denver and Salt Lake is being carried over the Union Pacific.

George D. Thurston has been appointed general yard master of the Vandalia.

Some one has discovered signs of the reorganization of the Western Passenger Association.

Hiram R. McCullough, general freight agent of the Chicago and Northwestern, has been appointed general traffic manager of the company. Marton Hewett, Jr., has been appointed general freight agent to succeed Mr. McCullough. The new general traffic manager has graduated some bright traffic men from the Northwestern's freight department, one of whom is Tom Price, assistant general freight agent of the Wisconsin Central.

J. F. Sechler, master mechanic of the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis railroad, stationed at Princeton, Ind., has resigned. He will be succeeded by Frank C. Cleaver, late master mechanic of the Vandalia, at Terre Haute. Other changes will soon follow.

At a special meeting of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe stockholders, held at Galveston, Tex., L. J. Polk and F. M. Gilbrough were elected directors, to succeed B. F. Yoakum and Thomas W. Jackson, resigned. Paul Morton was elected third vice president, succeeding B. F. Yoakum, who resigned to take service with the St. Louis and San Francisco recently. H. C. Whitehead was elected general auditor, succeeding W. R. Gillett, resigned.

A dispatch from the City of Mexico says that Frederick Bartlett, of Chicago, representing himself and H. Tudor Richards, of Los Angeles, formerly general manager of the Senora railroad, has obtained a concession from the Mexican government for the building of the Northwestern Mexico, with a mileage in excess of the Mexican Central mileage.

J. T. Wann has been appointed auditor of the Erie Dispatch with headquarters in New York.

Zach Mulhall has been appointed general live stock agent of the St. Louis and San Francisco with headquarters in St. Louis.

The roads in the Transcontinental Passenger Association have agreed to make a rate of $60 for the round trip from points in California to Canton, O., for parties of not less than 100. The parties will be few that make that trip.

The Burlington and the Wabash have agreed to withdraw the cut rates on packing house products and dressed beef from Kansas City to Chicago, effective October 11th.

There was no foundation for the Pittsburg periodical rumor that President Roberts, of the Pennsylvania railroad, contemplated resigning on account of ill health, and that Vice President McCrea would be his successor. The fact is that President Robert is on the road to recovery, and will soon resume the active duties of his office.

J. F. Geehler, master mechanic of the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Air-Line, has resigned, and has been succeeded by Frank C. Cleaver, formerly master mechanic of the Vedalia at Terre Haute.

John L. Wigton has been appointed master car builder of all the Missouri, Kansas and Texas lines north of Denison, Tex., with headquarters in Sedalia, and W. H. Brehm was appointed master mechanic for the same territory, with headquarters at Parsons, Kan.

Superintendent William Gibson, of the Sandusky division of the Big Four, upon retiring from that position to go to Baltimore as assistant to General Manager Greene, of the Baltimore and Ohio, was presented with a handsome gold watch, chain and charm by the Big Four employes on his division.

There is no foundation for the rumors in circulation to the effect that Mr. George W. Parker, for a quarter of a century president and manager of the Cairo Short Line, has returned home from Europe to assume charge of the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Air-Line affairs upon reorganization.

Since the acquisition of the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern railroad by the Illinois Central, giving the eastern outlet, the policy of the company has been to work for the Texas district. With this end in view Traveling Passenger Agent Miller was appointed, whose territory will be Texas exclusively.

TOM WANTS A TRIAL.

Delk States that He Is Tired of Jail Confinement.

Tom Delk, the young outlaw, is anxious to be tried before a jury. He is well satisfied in other respects and the only desire he has is to be tried.

He says he has never had a trial yet and thinks he should be tried, even if he is found guilty. Though Tom has nothing to complain of, he is very weak from his long confinement and wishes to be tried and have it done with.

Tom is chained to his cell floor, but besides keeping him from making an attempt to escape the chain does not cause him much trouble. He is well pleased with his cell, which is one of the best in the jail. He has plenty of light and air and plenty of bed clothing and is made as comfortable by Jailer Eubanks as is possible under the circumstances.

Old man Delk does not take his confinement as well as Tom does. He is getting old and his long confinement tells on him. He and Tom see each other occasionally, and though Tom is light-hearted and gay, his father is not so. They are both anxious to be tried and Tom will never be satisfied till he is brought before a jury.

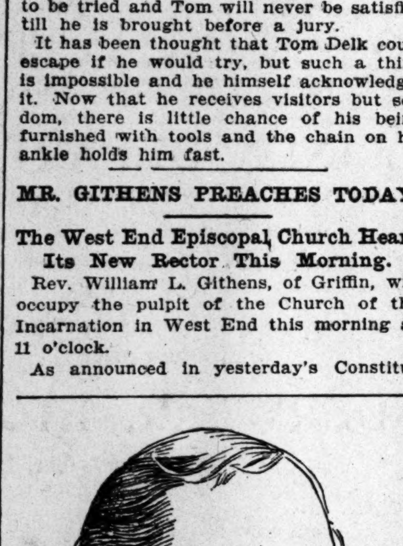
It has been thought that Tom Delk could escape if he would try, but such a thing is impossible and he himself acknowledges it. Now that he receives visitors but seldom, there is little chance of his being furnished with tools and the chain on his ankle holds him fast.

MR. GITHENS PREACHES TODAY.

The West End Episcopal Church Hears Its New Rector This Morning.

Rev. William L. Githens, of Griffin, will occupy the pulpit of the Church of the Incarnation in West End this morning at 11 o'clock.

As announced in yesterday's Constitution, Mr. Githens has been called to the rectory of this church, and it is probable that he will accept. He comes by invitation of the congregation to occupy the pulpit today, and he will no doubt have a large audience, not only from among the Episcopalians, but from the membership of other West End congregations.



REV. W. L. GITHENS.
He Has Been Called to the West End Episcopal Church.

P. B. PRICE IS DEAD.

Well-Known Young Postal Clerk Passes Away.

P. B. Price, the well-known young postal clerk, died yesterday afternoon at 6 o'clock, after an illness of only two weeks. Mr. Price was one of the best known young men in this city. He had been in the employ of the postoffice for ten years, and while occupying an important position there made many friends.

He was a member of Empire Lodge, No. 47, Knights of Pythias, and was one of the liked members of the lodge. The lodge will attend his funeral in a body this afternoon.

The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock. The body will be taken from his residence, 52 Mills street, at that time and will be taken to Decatur, where the funeral services will take place and where he will be interred.

School of Optics.

A graduate of three optical colleges, in the north, made complaint that after all the instruction he had received he did not know how to center a lens. No such failures occur among the students in Kellam & Moore's school of optics. The instruction given therein is not only scientific, but is also practical. For terms, address Kellam & Moore, 40 Marietta street, Atlanta.

WHO WAS AT FAULT?

Bates Damage Suit Grows Interesting as It Proceeds.

CASE IS STUBBORNLY FOUGHT

Consolidated Company Takes the Position that Mr. Bates Knew of His Danger Beforehand.

The Bates damage suit against the Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company, which has been pending for three days in the city court before Judge Reid, will probably require two more days before the end is reached.

Mr. M. L. Bates is suing the company for damages he claims to have received two years ago by being struck by an Edgewood avenue car. The suit was filed several months ago and the amount of damages received was placed at $10,000.

The case is being persistently fought by both sides and a large number of witnesses has testified. Additional testimony will be introduced Monday and the case may not reach the jury until Tuesday afternoon or Wednesday morning.

The testimony introduced by the plaintiff showed that Mr. Bates was a passenger on a car of the Consolidated that was going from the city out Edgewood avenue. He testified that when Fort street was reached he signaled the conductor that he wished the car stopped. The car was stopped on the street crossing, and as Mr. Bates attempted to alight, he was struck by an incoming car that was passing at that time on the parallel track.

Mr. Bates was struck upon the right shoulder and was thrown behind the car from which he was in the act of getting off. Mr. Bates claims that he knew nothing of the danger that was liable to occur from getting off on the right side of the car and states that he did not hear any warning that might have been given.

The street car company, through its attorneys, Hammond & Hammond, took the position that Mr. Bates was negligent in getting off the car on the side that was next to the parallel track, and showed by its conductor that was on the car at the time of the accident that Mr. Bates was repeatedly told to get off on the opposite side of the car to that from which he alighted.

The Motorman's Story.

The testimony of Motorman Kitchen, who was running the car that struck Mr. Bates, was given at length yesterday. Motorman Kitchen testified that he was running down grade at the time of the accident, but had made a stop at Hilliard street, one block from the place where the accident occurred, and was running at the time not exceeding six miles per hour with the current off and the brakes set.

Mr. Bates Could Not Hear.

Another interesting feature of the case is that Mr. Bates is deaf and could not hear the rumble of the approaching car and says that he failed to hear any warning that the conductor of the car upon which he was riding might have given him.

The conductor of the car testified that he called Mr. Bates's attention to the danger he would be in if he attempted to get off on the side of the car next to the parallel track, but that the warning was not heeded.

The case is attracting much attention, as the verdict of the jury will set a precedent as to the rights of the railroads running street cars in the city.

The road will endeavor to prove that the very fact that parallel tracks are dangerous to the passenger who gets off on the wrong side of the car is sufficient, when this fact is known, to warn the passenger of danger and to releae the road from liability. The case will be resumed Monday morning and the witnesses will give additional facts in the matter. The argument will be exceedingly interesting. Mr. Charley Hill is associated with the attorneys of the road. Mr. Bates is represented by Hillyer, Alexander & Lambdin and Denson & Haden.

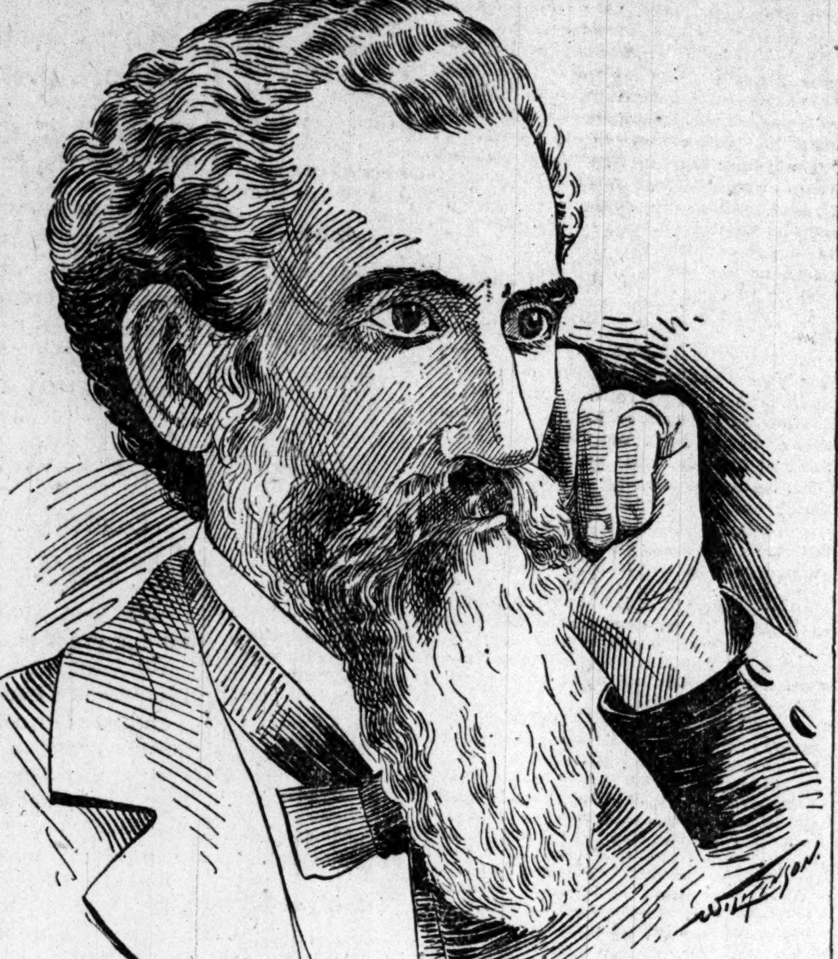
SNATCHED SPRINGER'S MONEY.

Bold Negro Asked for Change and Then Robbed the Merchant.

One of the boldest robberies that has been reported to the police in some time occurred at 366 Decatur street about 11 o'clock last night. A negro entered the store of F. M. Springer and deliberately snatched a handful of change from the proprietor's hands before he could realize what had happened.

It was about closing time, and Mr. Springer was counting his money preparatory to going home for the night. A big burly negro stepped in the door and advancing to the cash drawer where the merchant stood, asked him to change a dollar. Springer assented, and was in the act of handing the robber the change from the money in his hand, when the negro jerked the money and ran out the front door down Decatur street.

Springer quickly opened his knife and gave pursuit. He chased the negro five blocks, but being rather an old man he was outrun, and the fugitive escaped. Springer reported his loss to the officers.



STATE SCHOOL COMMISSIONER G. R. GLENN.

He Is Doing Much Toward Educating the Children of Georgia, and Is Ceaseless in His Efforts.

After studying the educational question for years, State School Commissioner G. R. Glenn has at last succeeded in showing the people that Georgia is far behind the other states in the union on the question of education.

He has labored faithfully to demonstrate to the country people that it will be entirely to their good to submit to local school taxation. He has made speeches in all parts of the state and has shown the people that the educational question is far more important to Georgia than any other question.

The members of the legislature from all counties have given him their assurance that they will work for the passage of a bill providing for local school taxation in their respective counties. The bill will probably be passed at this session of the legislature.

The school hours and the school term, which have heretofore been very short, will be lengthened and the salaries of the teachers raised. The passage of a bill providing for local taxation will, in the opinion of the state school commissioner, do more to advance education in Georgia than anything else.

"The people of Georgia," says the commissioner, "is of more importance than any other question now before the people. They have been shown where it is of the most importance for their children to have good educations and are now thoroughly in favor of the local school tax rate.

"I have talked to the citizens of the state who live in the rural districts, and they are now aroused. They see fine jail buildings in course of erection in all parts of the state, and the schoolhouses in which their children recite their lessons they see to be poorer than those in any other state of the union.

"The country children, especially, need good educations. These children are the ones who make the country what it is, and if they are raised in ignorance, they will turn to vice.

"The fact that Georgia is so low in the matter of education has aroused the country people, and they have determined to bring our state to as high a standard of education as any other state in the union. We will have the local tax rate, and this will bring about wonderful changes.

"New schoolhouses will be erected in all parts of the state, good roads will be built, trees will be planted and the entire state will be more prosperous than it ever was before. I have studied the statistics and they show a terrible state of affairs in Georgia.

"With the local tax will come the manual training system in connection with the public schools, and then we will be able to do some effectual school work. When we have manual training in connection with the public schools, it will be readily seen that the number of youthful prisoners will be greatly diminished. The money the state now pays out to feed and house youthful criminals would more than pay for the manual training system to be used in all the public schools. The time is near at hand, however, when we will have all this and the grand old state of Georgia can hold up her head and point proudly at her school statistics, which will show that she is second to no state in the matter of educating her children."

SACRED CONCERT TODAY.

Interesting Services at the Y. M. C. A. This Afternoon.

The services at the Young Men's Christian Association this afternoon will be of unusual interest. General Secretary Mathews has arranged a sacred concert, and there will also be an address by Dr. C. P. Williamson, pastor of the Christian church.

The programme embraces excellent talent. Miss Rose White Steinhagen, a famous pianist of Hopkinsville, Ky., will render several solos. Mr. Clarence Blosser, cornetist, and Mr. Roy Blosser, trombonist, are also down for several numbers. The association quartet, which is one of the finest musical organizations in the city, will sing.

Dr. Williamson is well known in this city as an eloquent speaker. His address promises to be of unusual interest. The exercises are worthy of a crowded house, and ladies and gentlemen are cordially invited.

STATE BULLETIN OUT.

Agricultural Department Gets Out Information for Farmers.

The annual bulletin of the state agricultural department has been issued and is one of the best bulletins ever issued from that department.

The work in it is the result of the studies of Colonel Nesbit and Dr. G. F. Payne, the state chemist. They have given much time to the preparation of this bulletin and have succeeded in making it the best ever issued from the agricultural department.

The bulletin contains much valuable information for the farmers and there will doubtless be a great demand for it.

VOTE WILL BE TAKEN

Branan Bill Will Be Decided Upon Next Wednesday.

MR. BRANAN WRITES A CARD

Commissioner Adair Favors Change and Gives His Reasons.

SAYS THE COUNTY WILL RECEIVE BENEFIT

Result of the Vote Will Be Announced at the Consolidation of Next Wednesday's Election.

The Branan bill proposing the change of the management and conduct of the jail from the jurisdiction of the sheriff to the control of the county commissioners will be voted on next Wednesday at the time that state and county officers are elected.

The agitation of the question in regard to the authority for the call has been settled by the opinion of Attorney General Terrell and Ordinary Calhoun will submit the matter to a vote of the people.

The opposition given the bill when it was introduced in the last legislature and the publicity given at that time attracted much attention and the parties at interest are intently awaiting the result of the election next Wednesday.

The board of county commissioners claims that several thousand dollars can annually be saved the county by the change. Sheriff Barnes believes, so he stated yesterday, that the profit in the management of the jail had been overestimated, claiming that this source of revenue, while one of great responsibility, was quite small.

The blanks and tally sheets to be prepared by Ordinary Calhoun will contain the detailed arrangements for the vote on the question and the fate of the Branan bill will be known after the people have cast their votes Wednesday.

Says the Plan Works Well.

Commissioner Forrest Adair said on yesterday:

"I do not believe the people fully realize the importance of the measure to be voted on next Wednesday of putting the care and management of the jail in the hands of the county commissioners. About three years ago the jail in Chatham county was put under the care of the commissioners and since that time it has been managed so as to realize a neat sum each year as a clear profit to the county, as the amount received from the United States government for dieting the government prisoners has been sufficient to pay the entire expense of running the jail and leave a nice profit besides.

"Muscogee county several years ago put her jail in the hands of the commissioners and has thereby saved the county several thousand dollars per annum.

"The inmates of the poorhouse farm of this county are fed at a cost of 7½ cents per diem and Captain Donaldson feeds the county convicts, who work hard for ten hours a day, at a daily cost of 9 cents. If this be true, is it not foolish for the taxpayers to pay the sheriff 27½ cents a day for feeding the county prisoners when it can be done for less than one-third that amount? In addition to that the county, without charging the sheriff any rent, allows him to use the jail property for boarding the prisoners of the United States and other counties.

"Now is a most opportune time to make a change, by reason of the fact that no injustice will be done the new sheriff, as the bill was passed by the legislature last fall and the new sheriff has offered for election, has been nominated and will on next Wednesday be elected with a full knowledge of the fact that this act had been passed.

"In fact, Dr. Nelms in his first announcement for office of sheriff declared he was in favor of the Branan bill in the following words:

"'I don't know what the full text of the bill now in the legislature putting the sheriff's office on a salary is, but I favor some such bill. I believe a sheriff's services in any county are worth no more than the governor's, who receives $3,000 a year. I think that when a public officer receives adequate compensation, all the other fees above this should be returned to the taxpayers.'

What the Sheriff Receives.

"During the past twelve months the county has paid to the sheriff's office on account of the jail $9,500, and I am informed in the United States marshal's office that the United States government has paid about $10,000, and I have no idea what the sheriff has received for boarding and feeding prisoners from other counties, but these three items will amount to fully $20,000, while the entire cost of guarding and feeding the prisoners is not over $6,000 a year.

"If these facts are clearly brought before the minds of the people, I cannot see how they can fail to vote for the change.

"I understand that the tickets that have been prepared for the election on next Wednesday do not have both propositions expressed on them, but simply read, "against maintenance and care of jail by the county commissioners;" but the people cannot be deceived by any such methods, and it will be very easy for anybody who favors the bill to simply strike out the word "against" and write "for" in its stead.

"The taxpayers are always eager to urge reduction in the taxes, and they now have an opportunity to make a reduction possible. If they fail to vote for such reform measures as this, how can they expect the public servants to continue to make suggestions of economy and pass measures that will lead to a reduction in the expense of administration."

Mr. Branan's Card.

"To the Voters and Taxpayers of Fulton County—I introduced and had passed a bill placing the Fulton county jail under the control and management of the county commissioners of said county, but on account of the fight made on said bill by those interested, I consented to leave it to the people of Fulton county to vote on same, which I readily consented to do, for I believed that if the future office-holders did not misrepresent the true intent of same, I was satisfied the people would vote almost as a unit to indorse said bill.

"Now, it is with the people whether they will be led as cattle to the ballot box and vote against this reform measure on account of some personal friendship for the sheriff and his deputies, or for other such reasons, or whether they will investigate the great saving to the county upon the passage of same, and go to the ballot box and cast their vote to place the jail under the management of the county commissioners, by which they will lessen the taxes of the county very materially.

"I beg to call your attention to the fact that two separate grand juries recommended this bill, previous to my election as a member of the legislature; but, for some reason, those representatives who represented Fulton county at that time failed to carry out their instructions, notwithstanding the grand jury called the attention of the representatives to the fact that Chatham county commissioners had charge of the jail in that county, and were feeding their prisoners at from 9 to 10 cents per day; and they went also into details as to what it cost to feed prisoners in the county of Fulton at that time. But understand that I introduced the bill which you are to vote upon before I learned these facts, and when I called the attention of the grand jury to the importance of passing this bill they readily took it up, and twenty-four of your best citizens, the grand jury, heartily recommended the passage of the same, and asked the present representative to cooperate with me in putting it through. But, as I have said, I was compelled, for several reasons, to place a clause in said bill to leave it to the voters whether they desired to make this great saving to the county or not.

"The Hon. Louis Girard, of Muscogee county, who is chairman of the board of county commissioners of that county, tells me that they have this law in existence there and that both the sheriff and the people are pleased with the working of same, and, further, it costs them only from 9 to 11 cents a day to feed their prisoners whilst it costs Fulton county three times that much at present. Now, if it is a great saving to those small counties, just think of the vast amount it will save Fulton county, which has a population of over 100,000 Mr. Girard went so far as to say that they weigh the prisoners when they are placed in jail and when they are turned out, and they increase in weight every time—showing conclusively that the bill-of-fare which they give them is good.

"If anyone will take care to read such matter on prison reform, they will find out that no prison gets along so well when they are in the care of those who feed them for 'revenue only,' but, on the contrary, when they are looked after by a commission, who takes a pride in doing them justice, matters work much better.

"I have heard from good authority that it is very seldom the deputy jailer of Fulton county is required to give bond or take the oath of office, and it may be that this is the cause of so many jail escapes.

"I did not intend to take an active part in asking the people of Fulton county to vote for the passage of this bill, for I did not fear their action in the matter if they were let alone and acted on their own judgment, but I learned that an organized effort is being made to defeat the bill by personal appeal and by a certain class of argument. Now, nothwithstanding I have lost a great deal of time and money in the fall of the year attending two sessions of the legislature, to work for certain reforms which would benefit the taxpayers and the people of Fulton county, and at the same time cut down the large income of the county office holders—thereby causing these office holders to look upon me as the wrong man in congress—and, knowing their influence by practical experience and particularly on a certain class of voters—I have determined to take more of my time, which is money, to inform the people as to the $10,000 every year this bill will save the people of Fulton county; so now it is a fight between the office holders and the people—what will you do?

"Don't depend upon me, or two or three others to get behind this bill and see that justice is done it on the day of election, but let me urge every one who desires to cut down the taxes of Fulton county to go to work before and on the day of election; see that every ballot which is cast on the day of election has written plainly upin it "for management and care of jail by county commissioners.

"CHARLES I. BRANAN."

HYPNOTIST LEE'S FREE SHOW.

The Hypnotist Will Give a Great Free Performance at Exposition Today.

Hypnotist Lee will demonstrate his powers at the exposition grounds this afternoon. He will give a grand free exhibition at the auditorium, and it is certain that he will be greeted by an immense audience.

Professor Lee has entertained and amused thousands during his stay in the city, but many people did not witness his performances on account of the admission charged at the theater. For the benefit of this class and others the Consolidated Street Railway Company determined to arrange with Professor Lee to give a big free show this afternoon and the hypnotist will appear in his best form.

All the tricks an scientific powers of the hypnotist will be demonstrated at the performance, and that the entertainment will be a delighful one there is no question. The Consolidated will put on extra cars and the people will be carried to the park without crowding on splendid schedules.

ALKAHEST'S COVER-POSTER.

Striking Piece of Poster Work by an Atlanta Young Woman.

In a few days The Alkahest will present a large poster by way of advertising its October number.

The execution is that of Miss Julia F. Collier, after a design by John Henderson Garnsey. The poster is a striking one and is in two colors. The poster will be used, reduced, as a cover design.

A list of contributors to October Alkahest appears.

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

No Important Changes Were Noted by the Weather Bureau Yesterday.

The high pressure and cool temperature remain in the lower lake region.

The low, in the east gulf, has remained stationary, but the one in the northwest has advanced to Nebraska.

No rain has fallen, but the temperature is at least 10 degrees above the normal in all the states west of the Mississippi and north of the Arkansas river.

No rain was reported last night, except a local shower at Wilmington, N. C.

While clear weather is reported by the east gulf stations, the other conditions indicate the possible development of a rain area there Sunday.

The highest temperature (84 degrees) was reported at New Orleans; the lowest (52 degrees) at Buffalo.

Local Weather Report for Yesterday.

Daily mean temperature	65
Daily normal temperature	68
Highest temperature	75
Lowest temperature	55
Total rainfall during 12 hours	.00
Deficiency of precipitation	16.70

General Weather Report.

Daily report of the weather at selected stations as shown by observations taken at 8 p. m., October 3, 1896:

Station and State of Weather.	Temperature at 8 p. m.	Highest temperature.	Precipitation in inches hundredths.
New York, cloudy	56	60	T
Norfolk, cloudy	62	66	.00
Savannah clear	68	80	.00
Jacksonville, clear	74	86	.00
Atlanta, clear	68	74	.00
Tampa, clear	76	84	.00
Montgomery, cloudy	76	82	.00
Vicksburg, clear	74	84	.00
New Orleans, clear	84	90	.00
Port Eads, cloudy	80	86	.00
Palestine, clear	80	92	.00
Galveston, clear	78	86	.00
Corpus Christi, cloudy	78	80	.00
Memphis, cloudy	62	72	.00
Knoxville, clear	60	72	.00
Cincinnati, clear	58	62	.00
Buffalo, cloudy	52	54	.00
Detroit, clear	54	58	.00
Chicago, clear	54	58	.00
St. Paul, clear	64	70	.00
St. Louis, clear	64	68	.00
Kansas City, clear	64	72	.00
Omaha, clear	68	74	.00
Huron, S. D., cloudy	70	80	.00
Rapid City, cloudy	64	82	.00
North Platte, cloudy	74	84	.00
Dodge City, clear	72	82	.00

J. B. MARBURY,
Local Forecast Official.

Forecast for Today.

Washington, October 3.—Virginia—Fair, possibly preceded by storm in southeast portion; northeasterly winds.

North Carolina—Fair, preceded by showers on the coast; northeasterly winds, higher on the coast; warmer.

South Carolina and Georgia—Fair, except possibly showers on the coast; northeasterly winds; warmer in northern portion.

Eastern Florida—Local showers; partly cloudy weather; northeasterly winds.

Alabama, Western Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana—Generally fair; northerly winds, becoming variable.

Arkansas, Tennessee and Kentucky—Fair; northeasterly winds, shifting to the southeasterly; warmer.

Buried Today.

The funeral of little Belle Edwards, the three-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Edwards, will occur this morning at 10 o'clock from the residence of her parents, 105 Fowler street. The services will be conducted by Rev. R. P. Martyn and the interment will be at Casey's cemetery.

Free farewell entertainment by the Hypnotist Lee, Exposition park, this afternoon.

Wedding and Christmas Novelties at Lycett's.

REPORT ON SHORTAGE

Sexton Clayton's Case Will Be Up in Council Tomorrow.

SHORTAGE SAID TO BE $25,000

Cemetery Committee Investigation Completed and Report Written.

PAPER IS A VERY CAUSTIC DOCUMENT

Ex-Sexton Peppered by Chairman Woodward's Vigorous English and His Work Reviewed.

It is probable that a report of the investigation of the shortage of ex-Sexton Thomas A. Clayton will be made to the council tomorrow. The cemetery committee has made an investigation of the matter, and it is said that the report will be ready for submission.

Chairman J. G. Woodward, of the committee, has made a careful and exhaustive investigation of the matter, and he is prepared to give the figures and facts in the sensational case. He examined all of the cemetery books and papers for several years back and every book of record during the administration of Sexton Clayton. A complete review of the work of Sexton Clayton was made and extracts taken from the record.

It is said that the report of the committee will show that the ex-sexton is from $2,000 to $2,500 short in his accounts. That is, the amount which will be claimed by the city will run up that high, it covering the cost and material, labor and time alleged to have been appropriated by the sexton. It will be remembered that the sexton sent a communication to the council admitting that his accounts were mixed and proposing to make a proper settlement with the city when it was ascertained how much he owed the city. The investigation was made for that purpose, and the sexton will now be asked to pay back something like the amount stated.

Whether or not the sexton will contest the matter or not is not known. In his communication to the council he stated that if the city would ascertain the amount of his indebtedness he would settle if the amount claimed is just. Whether he will assert that the figures made by Mr. Woodward are too high remains to be seen. His friends say that he is prepared to make good the shortage and that the matter will be settled up when the report is made to the council.

Will Be a Caustic Paper.

Just what recommendations will be made by the cemetery committee are not known, the members of the committee stating that the facts mentioned in the report will not be made public until the report is made to the council. It is said, however, that the report will show a deplorable state of affairs in connection with the management of the cemetery. The mismanagement alleged will be fully dwelt upon and it is believed that the committee will make some very caustic remarks about the verious irregularities charged against the sexton's office.

It will be remembered that Sexton Clayton was charged with using the labor of the city's employes in doing private contract work, the benefit of which accrued to himself alone. The charge was that the cemetery workmen were paid out of the city's funds while they worked on contract jobs for Clayton. And it was asserted that the sexton used the city's material, such as brick, stone, lime, coal and the like, without charging himself with the same.

It is said that one of the charges against the sexton is that he used the city's material in constructing walls and walks in the private lots of citizens in the cemetery, for which he was paid by the citizens. No credit was given the city for the material, it is said. Some of the workmen were charged upon the books as having drawn full pay, when it was discovered that they had not worked at all for the city and had not drawn a cent of the city's funds.

Famous Old Oaks Cut Down.

The report will probably call attention to the deplorable fact that about forty or fifty of the famous old oaks which stood in the cemetery for many years, and from which the burial ground obtained its name, were ruthlessly destroyed during Sexton Clayton's time in office, and it is said that the report will deal harshly with the sexton on that matter. It is asserted that the trees were cut down and split up into kindling wood and then hauled to the house of the sexton.

Other sensational charges and complaints will probably be mentioned in the report, and it is said that the document will make very interesting reading. The paper was prepared by Alderman Woodward in his vigorous style, and it is beliveed that he has struck straight out from the shoulder in making his charges and assertions. The matter will be one of the most important before the council tomorrow. It may be that the report will be withheld, but it is known that the report has been prepared.

ADMITTED TO THE BAR.

Mr. Alex W. Stephens Becomes a Limb of the Law.

On last Monday Mr. Alex W. Stephens, of this city, was admitted to the bar, after a most rigid and thorough examination.

Mr. Stephens is one of the brightest young men in Georgia. His father, the late Colonel John A. Stephens, was adjutant general of Georgia during the administrations of Governors Stephens, Boynton and McDaniel.

His grandfather, John L. Stephens, was a prominent lawyer of LaGrange before the war and a brother of Linton and Alex Stephens, two of the most remarkable men that Georgia ever produced. With such a distinguished family connection, the future of this brilliant young limb of the law is one of great expectations.

Mr. Stephens graduated from the State university in the class of 1894 with the degree of A. B. Since leaving college he has devoted himself to his preparations for the bar, prosecuting his studies in the office of Mr. John C. Reed.

Mr. Stephens intends to practice alone, and will shortly open an office in this city.

Wright and Watson

Speak at the tabernacle Tuesday night. John Temple Graves and Walter B. Hill also speak. Men only admitted. Concert from 7 to 8 by Fifth regiment band.

Notice Empire Lodge No. 47, K. of P.

You are hereby commanded to meet at Knight of Pythias hall, Kiser building, Sunday, October 4th, at 1 o'clock to attend the funeral of our deceased brother, P. B. Price.
T. H. BRANNEN, C. C.
T. P. HANBURY, K. of R. and S.

CHICKERING

In the days of our grandfathers the Chickering Piano ranked as first in popularity and general excellence, and many of the old squares are still found in our southern homes.

An examination of the Chickering of

Today

shows that it has kept pace with the improvements of the times.

Call and see the beautiful styles in the warerooms of Philips & Crew Co., 37 Peachtree street. oct4-1m

MADE HIM A MONKEY

Hypnotist Lee Arraigned in Court on a Peculiar Charge.

QUEER ANTICS OF A SUBJECT

Tore Up the Hat of a Spectator Who Made a Kick.

WHERE THE QUESTION OF LAW COMES IN

Who Was Guilty—the Hypnotist or the Subject?—Tried Before Justice Foute.

Professor Lee, the hypnotist, who has been for the past two weeks giving exhibitions of his occult powers at the Lyceum theater, was the defendant in a novel case in Justice Foute's court yesterday morning. The night before the stage was crowded with subjects, two of the best being a man by the name of Davis, who will be remembered as the man who shot the schutes on a bicycle during the exposition, and Duglass Reese, who travels with the troup and acts as a horse for the enlightenment and entertainment of the audiences.

Both of these men were put to sleep—Davis with the suggestion that he was an Italian organ grinder and Reese was made to believe that he was a monkey. The musician was given a soap box for an organ and when he began to turn the imaginary crank the monkey danced up and down the stage on all fours and besought the people on the stage for a nickle. He jumped on top of a piano and rubbed his back against the wall.

He scratched his head and began to pick the fleas from his body. The organ grinder was grinding out music all the while. This was immensely amusing to the audience, and many were convulsed with laughter. Then the organ grinder and his monkey came down onto the floor of the house. The monkey chattered and his master kept crying "Giva de monk a nick; giva de monk a nick!"

The monkey was biting at pieces of paper on the floor and at little pieces of string until he spied a hat which was lying on the floor of the aisle. He evidently thought that it would make a better meal than paper, so he made a lunge at it and before he could be stopped he bit a large piece out of it. Everyone in the house laughed at this except the owner of the hat, whom it turned out was Charley Dunbar, an engineer on the Seaboard Air-Line railroad.

The monkey was evidently innocent of doing any harm, and chatted as incessantly as before. After the performance had been concluded, Dunbar went to Professor Lee and demanded pay for his hat. He was referred to the manager of the show, Thomas F. Atkins, who asked him how much the hat was worth. Mr. Dunbar replied that it was a Stetson hat which he had bought five months ago and had cost $4. Manager Atkins, after looking over what remained of the piece of headgear, said that he thought $1 would be a fair price, which was indignantly refused.

A warrant was sworn out for the arrest and detention of the hypnotist on the charge of malicious mischief, and the case was set for trial yesterday morning. After all of the evidence had been heard, the attorneys on the opposing sides were heard from. Mr. Lowry Arnold, who represented the prosecution, took the position that insomuch as Professor Lee had the monkey under his influence he was responsible for his actions. He said that the subject, whom he always referred to as the monkey, was not responsible for his actions because he did not know what he was doing. The blame, therefore, must rest on the man who was responsible for his condition, and that man was Professor Lee.

Mr. Walter Andrews, who represented the defense, said that to be guilty of malicious mischief the act had to be done in person. He said that Professor Lee was not guilty of the charge because he did not know what the monkey would do beyond what was suggested to him. He said that Professor Lee was no more guilty than was a man whose dog tore up an article of clothing, and could no more be prosecuted than could the owner of the dog. He said that a suit for damages was the recourse of the owner of the hat, and not a criminal warrant.

Judge Foute decided that Lee was guilty and bound him over to the city criminal court, his bond being placed at $100. Professor Lee gave the bond, but later in the day he decided that he could not afford to lose the time that would result from a trial before the higher court, and he settled the case and the warrant was withdrawn. The case brings a nice point of law as to whether the hypnotist is responsible for the actions of his subjects when they are in the hypnotic state.

FINISHES TEN YEARS AS JUDGE.

Judge W. T. Newman's Eleventh Year as Judge of the District Court Begins Tomorrow.

From an Oil Painting.

Judge William T. Newman's eleventh year as judge of the United States district court for the northern district of Georgia begins tomorrow morning. The opening of the fall term of that court will mark the beginning of the eleventh year of Judge Newman's occupancy of the judicial chair. He has presided over twenty terms of the court—two each year.

For a decade the judge has presided over the court, and during that time he has been a bulwark of strength to the cause of justice in Georgia. His decisions have given general satisfaction, and the eminent jurist has made a record for himself which is a matter of much favorable comment.

Judge Newman's court is the one dread dream of Georgia's moonshiners, but during the ten years of his judicial career it is safe to assert that only a few of the thousands who have been punished by the court bear enmity toward Judge Newman. So fair and impartial have been his rulings and so extensive is his knowledge of and sympathy with the mountaineers, that they regard the judge as a person of great eminence, many thinking him superior in power and authority to the president.

The moonshine men have been punished in accordance with the laws, invariably, and at times the court has found it necessary to exert the full authority of his office in breaking up the lawless traffic; but, despite that fact, the mountain men esteem the judge and praise him for his leniency and kindness on the bench.

Among the attorneys and citizens who have had business with Judge Newman during his time on the bench, nothing but praise can be heard. The court has come to be known as one where the most careful decisions and rulings are made, and it is not often that appeals have been made to decisions of Judge Newman. In that respect he has a splendid record, and his occupancy of the judicial chair has frequently been favorably commented upon by the members of the bar and those who have been interested in district court litigation.

The attaches of the court bear testimony to the friendship they have for Judge Newman, and every official about the custom house holds the jurist in the highest esteem.

Ten years on the bench is no short season, and Judge Newman's friends are pleased with the record made by him. Ten years ago tomorrow he assumed his office and called the first case before him as judge. His appointment was made during the summer of 1886, and it was on the first Monday of October of that year that his career as judge of the district court began. Since that time he has worked faithfully, and it is estimated that in the ten years more than 10,000 cases have been disposed of by the court. Hundreds of decisions and rulings have been made affecting those cases which are not included in the estimate. About 1,000 cases each year is a big record, and it shows that the business in the court is immense.

Tomorrow the usual routine of moonshine business will be taken up. A large number of criminal cases have been booked for the fall term. Criminal business will occupy the time of the court about three or four weeks and then will come the civil term. Many cases of the latter class are docketed for trial.

Judge Newman will hold court in Columbus during the fall and winter, and it is probable that he will sit with the appelate court in New Orleans in November and February. The appelate court is composed of two judges, and one of the district judges sits with the court every sesion, the judges alternating with the work. This is Judge Newman's time to go to New Orleans, and he will probably be away from Atlanta some time during the winter.

The custom house will present an animated scene tomorrow when the court opens. Many moonshiners will be here from north Georgia, and the grand jury will begin the work of investigating the dozens of cases on the docket.

WHEN MARY SKIPPED

The Sad Story of a Father Who Wants His Daughter.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE

Supposed To Have Gone Away with Theatrical Man.

THE GIRL WAS TRACED TO ATLANTA

Father Applies to the Police Department and Asks Them To Find the Missing Girl.

A man with iron-gray hair and a sad expression walked into the office of Chief Connolly at the station house yesterday afternoon and told a story both romantic and dramatic in the extreme.

His name is J. Stoneham, and he lives near Asheville, N. C. He was in Atlanta for his wayward daughter who he thinks is here under the chaperonage of a mysterious individual whose name is not known.

The young lady in question is eighteen years of age and very pretty. Her mother is dead, and as Stoneham is a traveling man he has been associated but little with his daughter in the last three years, a fact which he now sorely regrets.

Three week ago while the father was on his regular trip through the country, he received a letter from a sister at home, stating that Mary had very mysteriously disappeared and was no where to be found. She had gone without giving any warning, and left on information as to her destination or her purpose. She had saved about $300 and that also had disappeared.

Mr. Stoneham took the first train for his home, and on investigation found there was a man in the case who was a stranger in that section and that he had enticed the young girl from her home.

The father, determined to avenge his daughter's wrong, began detective work on the case, and found the couple had taken a midnight train on September 15th, with tickets for Atlanta. It is supposed they were married, but no direct proof of this fact could be found.

They Came to Atlanta.

Stoneham traced the truant couple to this city and arrived himself last Thursday night. Yesterday he called on Chief Connolly and requested the police to assist him in his search. He made an engagement to meet the chief again at the station house last night, but he never came and nothing has been heard from him.

When interviewed yesterday afternoon Stoneham was greatly worried about the actions of his daughter. "Of course I can't tell," said he, "but I am afraid Mary has gone on the stage. She has always had a mania for the profession and has threatened several times to leave home on that account. Who the fellow is she is with is a mystery to me. I have an idea, though, he is some theatrical manager, and that my daughter has been negotiating with him for some time. I will not stop until I find her if it takes every cent of money I have in the world."

No trace of the couple has been seen here. It is probable that Stoneham, giving up finding his daughter in Atlanta, left for some other city last night.

STRANGE "POWER" CHURCH.

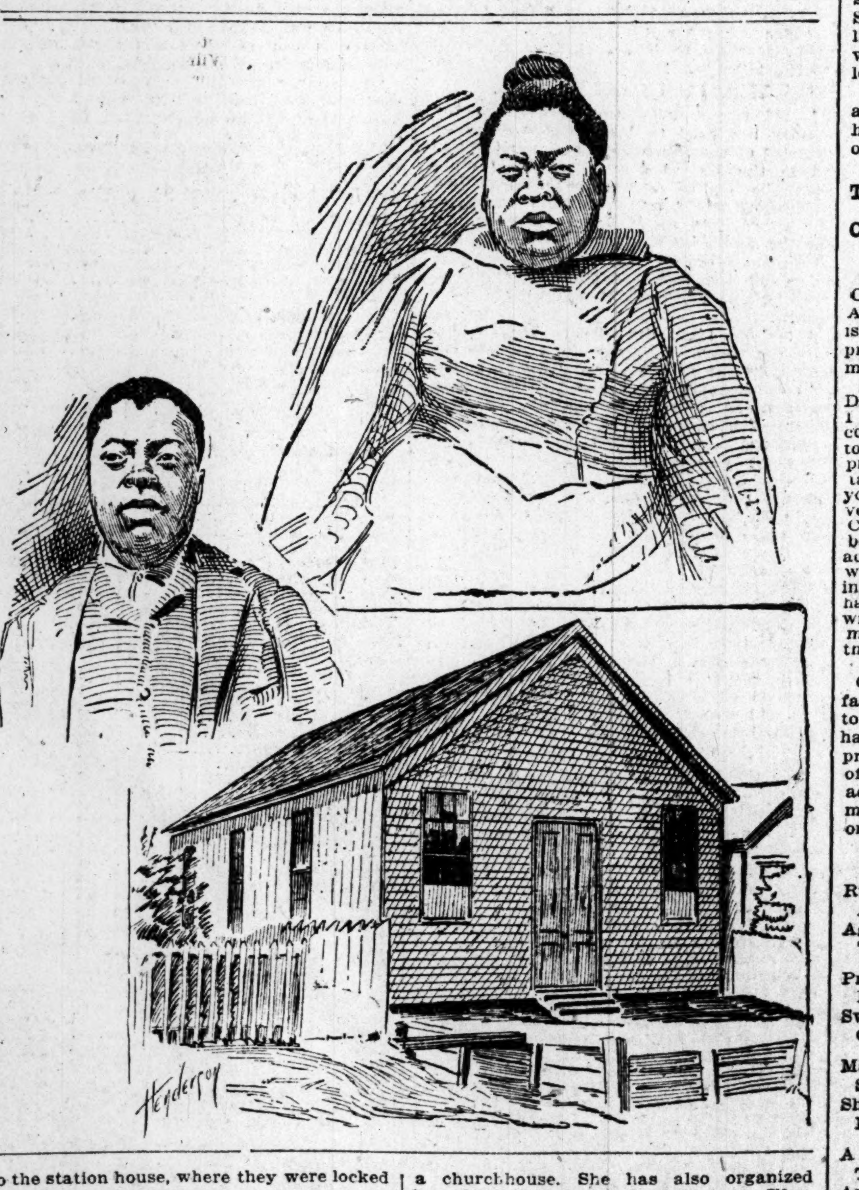
Lexington, Ky., October 3.—(Special.)—"Sister" Roxy Turner, the recognized head of the Power Society in Kentucky, is the only colored woman in the state holding a license to preach. The Power Society is a peculiar religious sect, the members claiming to possess powers not enjoyed by the average Christian.

"Sister" Roxy is an unusually large woman, tipping the beam at 365 pounds and standing six feet two inches in her stockings. She being the head of the society possesses all of the powers, which include the power to heal the sick, commune with the dead and to place the converted on an equality with the apostles. Her church in this city is situated on the corner of Warnock and Constitution streets, a small frame structure with a membership of 120.

Here "Sister" Roxy preaches three times a week regularly and at intervals holds protracted meetings, which last sometimes for three or four weeks. When these meetings are going on the white people, drawn by the weird and peculiar antics of the Powerites, crowd the place and look on until the early hours of the morning.

When a candidate is seeking the power constant watch is kept and a dozen or so of the members prostrate themselves on their faces in prayer until relief comes to the candidate. They often remain prostrated from twelve to twenty-four hours. Two years ago Rolly, the ten-year-old son of "Sister" Roxy, was a candidate for the power. After praying over him for a day and night, the little fellow arose and said he had received the high power. The members of the church say he picked up a bible and read from it a text, and from this text preached a sermon such as would have been impossible for anyone not possessing the power to have done.

All Goodlowtown was excitement. The negroes rushed into the place and prostrated themselves near the pulpit. Scores of them crowded around the boy shouting, and on the following day every window, every lamp and every bench in the place was found to be broken into pieces. At 4 o'clock in the morning the police interfered and hauled a number of the Powerites off to the station house, where they were locked in the cells. Here they continued to pray and the authorities grew much alarmed lest it be necessary to have a number of them tried for insanity.



They thought Rolly was the second coming of Christ and that the world would immediately come to an end. From that day until this Rolly has continued to preach the power doctrine. He has grown fat and at the age of twelve he now weighs 130 pounds. He says he never went to school and does not know a letter of the alphabet, still he can read from the Bible and hymn book. "Sister" Roxy declares she could not read a line until she got the power five years ago and commenced to organize a church. At first she held prayer meetings in her house and the homes of her neighbors, but so fast did the colored people become converted under her that she was able two years ago to build a churchhouse. She has also organized branches of her society in Cadentown, Warrentown and Brucetown, suburbs of this city, besides Nicholasville, Winchester and Louisville. The county authorities here have been called on to settle a dispute between the Powerites and Methodists regarding the possession of a church in Cadentown. The matter has been in Judge Bullock's court in different forms for a year past. The Methodist claim that the Powerites damaged the church property in their peculiar demonstrations while receiving the power. As a healer "Sister" Roxy is certainly a success. She showed your correspondent a letter yesterday from Mrs. Frank Fox, a highly respectable white woman living in Clay City. The writer says she is now hale and healthy, weighing 150 pounds, and that her good health is due to the healing powers of "Sister" Roxy. Relating the story, "Sister" Roxy said:

"Lawd bless you, honey, all youse got to do when yer sick is to b'lieve in de Lawd an' sen' for me. When I went to see Mrs. Fox she wus a skeleton. She had been lying in her bed three months an' the doctors had give her up. I axed her if she had faith. She said yes. I knelt down by her bed an' prayed, an' prayed, an' prayed, all the time holdin' her hands an' a rubbin' my other han' over the parts where she said the pain was the worst. Does you know dat woman 'rectly opened her eyes said she wuz well an' wanted to git up. Her people didn't want her to git up, but I tole them to let her do as she pleased. She got up, put on her clothes and went to a nearby grocery store, where she weighed herself. Law goodness she wuz a skeleton, weighed only seventy-five pounds. She got de power an' is now a leading believer in the power society an' I spek she will start a church in Clay City before long."

"Sister" Roxy is proud of her son Rolly and says he is the youngest preacher in her church. She intends to give him charge of the Cadentown church next month.

TO SEND COTTON TO NORFOLK.

Commissioner Nesbitt Writes Manager Alliance Exchange Duncan.

Columbia, S. C., October 3.—(Special.)—Colonel D. P. Duncan, manager of the Alliance Exchange for South Carolina, is encouraged in his fight against the compresses by the following letter from Commissioner Nesbitt, of Georgia:

"Atlanta, Ga., September 30, 1896.—Mr. D. P. Duncan, Columbia, S. C., Dear Sir: I regret to see from the papers that the compress men are fighting you at Charleston and Wilmington. I see that you don't propose to surrender tamely to their dictation, and if your people will back you, you can easily bring them to terms. Divert all wire baled cotton to Norfolk and Charleston, and Wilmington will soon be begging for mercy. There will be nothing accomplished in Georgia this year, because we commenced too late, but we are getting in shape for them next year. We now have a tie that I think will supercede all wire ties. I sent you a clipping that you may see what it is. I think this will be the tie for next season. Very truly yours,

"R. T. NESBITT, Commissioner."

Colonel Duncan has received letters from farmers in this state urging him to "stand to the rock." He says he will keep on having cotton tied with wire, and it is prable. Commissioner Nesbitt's suggestion of a boycott against Charleston will be acted upon in order to force the compress men in that city to work more favorably on the wire ties.

Roses.

Rich, radiant, red roses,
A story sweet doth tell,
As he to her encloses
The work she loves so well.

Precious roses, blushing pink,
Lovely like sunset skies;
Sweetest thought they bid us think,
Give to us glad surprise.

Marechal Niels, with grandeur bright,
Stately, sweet and slender,
Shed their glorius yellow light
In a sparkling splendor.

A ray of heaven's bright light
The gardener caught one day,
And fashioned a rose of white
That ne'er would fade away.

It rests in the still, cold hand
Of dear ones in the tomb,
Who have gone to God's bright land,
Where sweetest flowers bloom.

White roses from the bouquet
Of joyous bride so sweet,
When she promises alway
To love with love complete.

Roses help us in our life,
Make it ever sweeter;
Strengthen us in times of strife;
Make this world completer.

—LUCILE DANIEL.

Atlanta, Ga.

Wright and Watson

Speak at the tabernacle Tuesday night. John Temple Graves and Walter B. Hill also speak. Men only admitted. Concert from 7 to 8 by Fifth regiment band.

CLOAK AND SUIT DEP'T

Is replete with Garments of the latest styles and newest materials. Our show room is the best lighted, the best stocked and the largest now in the south. The great variety of fall and winter outer Garments make selections easily made. Our prices to open the season are remarkably low; we want our Cloaks and Suits scattered far and near, that we may show the elegance of the selections we have made.

Jackets.

A new line of Ladies' Jackets, navy blue and black, shield fronts, half silk lined, new sleeves, new back, at

$5.00.

Jackets.

New Broadcloth and Beaver Jackets, with Franklin fronts and new sleeves, in navy blue and black, all sizes, only

$7.50.

Jackets.

To sell at $10.

New Jackets in Kersey, Meltons, Beavers, Irish Frieze, etc., handsomely lined and faced, trimmed with clusters of buttons, others with fur edges, braid, etc., in all the new shades, all sizes, a bargain at

$10.00.

Capes.

Handsome Cloth, Plush, Velour and Matelasse Capes, nicely trimmed and lined, at from

$2 to $10.

Ladies' Suits.

Special.

Fifty of our new Suits now marked $10 and $12.50, all the latest colorings, newest materials; reefer, blazer and Norfolk style jackets, some silk lined, some silk faced, tailor fit and finish, all sizes, only

$7.50.

Ladies' Wrappers.

Navy Blue Percale Wrappers, wide skirt, new style, worth $1, now at

75c.

We carry a very extensive stock of Wrappers, from 75c to $10, all newest materials.

Gloves.

That new 4-Button Kid Glove, in opera shades, is considered the Best Glove in the city at

$1 a pair.

Special.

A lot of Suede Mosquetaire Gloves, $1.50 quality; we are closing out at

63c.

Our new line of Imported Evening Gloves and Street Gloves are all in. See the new shades.

YOU ARE INSURED

From disappointment and from losses sustained by purchasing so-called bargains in unreliable goods when your trading is done at . . . .

M. Rich & Bros

This is where absolute reliability has held sway for thirty years—in the present capital of Georgia. It's the place where style leads; where satisfactory purchases are made, and where prices are alike to all. . . . .

DRESS GOODS BLACK AND COLORED

Annually, when it's time for exhibits of Fall and Winter Dress Fabrics, many persons believe that the wonderful—the great—the only Dress Goods stock is owned by the merchant using the greatest newspaper space—the most printer's ink. It's a mistake, for, though we are moderate in our advertising expenditures, as we are in our profits, we have a stock now containing as many novelties and as great a variety as any stock in Atlanta. See for yourself.

A Few of Many Good Values

Colored Dress Goods!

Silk and Wool Mixtures, two-tone, a great assortment, at 49c.

Silk and Wool French Boucle Plaids and Checks at 49c.

15 pieces imported Wool Boucle, 50-inch, 75c.

20 pieces Two-Toned Diagonals, high grade goods for tailor-made suits, $1.25.

10 pieces fine Covert Cloths, new colorings, the greatest value in the city at 90c to $1.40.

Mixed Diagonal Serges in all colors and at all prices.

Black Dress Goods!

Excellent lines of fancy weaves and new styles Black Goods, 50, 60, 75 to $1.75.

10 pieces Zackel Cloth, 48 inches, a special drive at 75c.

Black Boucles, in all grades, some excellent values at 75, $1.00 and $1.50.

Black Canvas Cloths, 50 inches wide, at $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75.

Fancy Black Mohairs, silk finish, at $1.25 and $1.50.

Black Percale Suitings, the latest, extra wide, at $2 per yard.

SILKS.

Special.

37 pieces two and three-toned changeable Taffeta Silks, all new colorings, especially green and blue, eminence and brown, blue and red, late artillery colors, at

65, 75 and 85c a Yard.

60 pieces beautiful black Duchesse Satin, very stylish patterns, at

85c to $2.20 per Yard.

SILKS.

Superb line of striped, figured and changeable Taffetas for Waists at

72c a Yard.

Handsome line of Tissue Vestings, correct things for Tailor-made Gowns, good value for $2.50, Now at $1.50.

Crepes, Chiffons and Mousseline de Soie, in figured and Dresden effects, plain and embroidered, the new, correct things.

IN THE LINEN DEPARTMENT.

10 pieces 60-inch Satin Damask, formerly 65c, this week at 49c.

Best quality Full Size Sheets, at $1 a pair.

Best quality Pillow Cases, 25c a pair.

All-linen Towels, 20x40, at $1.65 a dozen.

20-inch Terry Cloth for Roller Towels, 15c.

A lot of Turkish Bath Robes under price.

UNDERWEAR, ETC.

Specials.

Union Suits, all sizes, at............ 25c a Suit

Ladies' and children's natural wool Union Suits at................50c a Suit

All-wool Oneida Union Suits, good value at $2.00, a special bargain at 98c a Suit

Children's ribbed Wool Wrappers, only..............................25c each

Ladies' ribbed Egyptian Vests...... 16c each

Ladies' fleece-lined Egyptian Vests, ribbed, satin facings, pearl buttons, etc..................................25c each

The New Neckwear.

In the new style of Lace Collars and Collarettes, we show a handsome line from....... ....75c to $4.00

Feather Boas as popular as ever. A fine assortment just received at 75c to $16.50

Fur Boas and Fur Capes in great variety, from............$1.00 to $35.00

TWO GREAT DEPARTMENTS.

Taking the place of the former enormous Furniture and Carpet rooms, they are full of

Wedding Presents, Anniversary Presents, Birth Day Presents,

BRIC-A-BRAC AND RUGS.

Both very extensive departments that are not approached in the south. When you have the time to spare walk through and see our great stock of

Statuary, Art Pottery, Rich Cut Glass, Lamps, Etc.

FURNITURE.

The Furniture in our house is on consignment, and can be bought at manufacturer's cost. As soon as our Furniture building can be rented we will cease handling Furniture altogether. Our prices will please you if we have what you want.

Chiffoniers, $6.10 to $45.00; Sideboards, $9.00 to $75.00; Dining Tables, $3.35 to $25.00; Combination Bookcases, $12.00 to $35.00; Cobbler Seat Rocker, $2.00.

Everything Left in Furniture or Carpet Line at Half Price.

RARE CHANCE for some one to put Shoe Department in well established house. Our former Cloak Room is offered for rent, in connection with our store, for the Shoe business. Also rooms in connection with store for extensive Dressmaking.

OUR RUG DEP'T

Is the largest in the Southern States. This is no exaggeration; it's the truth, founded upon the fact. Our former great Furniture show room is now an unapproached Rug Department.

We have thousands of Rugs, from the smallest to those that will cover the largest floors. We have Rugs from 50c to $500 apiece, in which is displayed the art and science of textile producers of

Turkey, Persia, India, China, Japan, Great Britain, France and Germany.

Special.

75 Antique Daghestan and Carabagh Rugs, a great bargain will be sold this week at

$7.50.

100 Antique Daghestan, Carabagh and Khiva Rugs, all choice colorings; and sixes 3x6 to 4x7 feet, at

$15 to $20.

Cheap at $25 and $30.

A fine lot of heavy Smyrna Rugs 30x60, at

$1.50.

And the same, 36x72, at

$2.50.

Large Fur Rugs, gray and white, at

$1.50.

100 large size extra quality double-dyed black Skin Rugs, sold at $2.50, this week,

$1.75.

We are converting all our Carpets into large Rugs. This week we will show Brussels Squares, with borders to match, in large sizes, at

$7.50 to $15.

Mattings

REGARDLESS OF COST!

100 Rolls, worth $5, at

$3.60.

75 Rolls, worth $7.50, at

$5.00.

50 Rolls, worth $10, at

$7.50.

Lace Curtains.

A heavy line, newest and latest effects, in Renaissance, Brussels, Tambour and Nottingham Laces, at prices from

$2 to $5.

in a line of effects entirely new in this city. They are direct reproductions of Curtains of five times the value.

100 pair of $1.25 Nottingham Curtains at

75c a Pair.

75 pair, worth $1.75, at

$1.00.

A LEADER—

All our $7.50 high grade Irish Point and Teambour Curtains this week,

$5.50.

EXTENSIVE Drapery DEPARTM'T.

100 pair extra heavy Tapestry Curtains, full size and bought to sell at $5, as a Leader at manufacturer's cost,

Only $3.00

All newest effects and oriental colorings.

M. RICH & BROS.

54 & 56 WHITEHALL ST.

AMERICAN WORKINGMEN AND MILLIONAIRES

The Chicago Platform a New Declaration of Independence for Those Who Toil--"Thou Shalt Be Thy Brother's Keeper."

"I am not my brother's keeper," is a cry that comes reverberating down the ages to us from the time of Cain. It was the answer of the workingmen through long centuries of oppression, when men ravened upon the blood of their more unfortunate brothers.

Then came the idea of trade unionism, having for its vital principle that distinct command of Christ, which under a mass of false practice—under monarchical and feudal surroundings—remained uncomprehended for seventeen hundred years: "You are your brother's keeper."

That recognized trades unionism was established, and the workingman took the first step upward from the frightful conditions which had in so many cases surrounded employment. The progress of recognition has been slow, because too many workingmen, with intellects clouded by poor education, perceived in the beginning only the immediate and purely selfish benefits to be obtained by organization. "What wages shall I have next week or next month?" they asked, and not "what benefits will come to my old age and to my children?" Long the victims of injustice, they not infrequently were themselves the instigators of injustice, when the new powers resulting from organization first came into their hands. Their eyes were not yet accustomed to see beyond the narrow confines of their own workshops.

But from year to year clear-sighted and long-sighted men arose from the ranks. Sympathy came from the outside. Joseph Archs and Mazinis and Abraham Lincolns were born—and thought. In 1877 the distress consequent upon the brutal contraction of the national currency from sixteen hundred to seven hundred millions within the six preceding years wrought havoc in every rank. The consequences emptied the workshops and threw armies of the distressed and compulsory idle along the highways, fierce in the desperation born of hunger and the refusal of the right to labor.

There was much thinking by men in all classes of society that year. There has been a wide interest in kindred subjects ever since. It may be said that the ethics of labor have become more clearly defined during the past twenty years than in the previous five hundred. It is only under a republic that the workingman may formulate a code of ethics. Under a monarchy the strong hand may destroy existing liberties at any moment.

Imperfect comprehension of the problems to be solved and the purely local character of labor's organization retarded progress. Action in support of rights was taken along lines almost on a par with the wrongs to be suppressed. Boycotts and violence characterized the English labor movements. They were unworthy of the cause of humanity. We must understand them at the frenzied exertions of the giant caught in the snares.

During 120 years labor has held in its hand a scroll written by Jefferson and Washington and Franklin. It was the order for its own release from serfdom and oppression. The scroll had remained unrolled and unread until this, the 120th of the century's independence. It remains to be seen if the workingmen will read its message even in 1896. Its support is this: "For all time the destinies of this republic, the welfare of this people, the happiness of these citizens, is given into the hands of the workingmen to direct. Always the workingmen must be the most numerous class. His vote may, so long as the principles of this constitution shall last, be selfish, the designing will take advantage; if he shall be corrupt, the rich will buy his birthright. We found this republic primarily for the workingman."

In the first years following the formation of our government the great majority of its citizens were workingmen. Long after the beginning of the differentiation of the classes the political issues were so concealed, or parties so divided upon sectional issues, that the workingman was mingled, beyond extrication, in the common mass. The largest fortunes then were such as would place the holders in comparatively humble circumstances today. There were no great factories employing their thousands. There was rich soil everywhere to be had for the clearing. The man ruined by the foreclosure of a mortgage had only to turn to the primeval, storehouse for relief.

One did not hear in those days of suicides of human beings, driven to desperation by the cruelty of their surroundings—jumping to death like cornered rats. America was the home of the oppressed, who flocked from all lands to its sure promise of material comforts. Then came railroads, and later on the war of the rebellion. The exigencies of conflict made opportunities for men with capacity for organization. Such men, if not sufficiently patriotic to risk their lives in their country's defense, found chances in great contracts for arms, clothing and supplies. They began to corner markets and found rich reward in hampering the government and making the poor pay unnecessary prices for the necessities of life.

A few sharp men began to discover that to own or control a railroad was to have toll-gates upon the highways, upon which men and commerce must pass. Presently they had perfected a system than which no kingly tax was ever more perfect in its workings for extracting the money of the people for the benefit of the extractor. The chief advantage was that the people themselves could not tell that they were being manipulated. Great fortunes began to accumulate, and as for every railway president there must be directors and able legal counsel to direct the courts and astute politicians to shape required legislation there followed in the train of each great fortune a host of lesser fortunes.

We rather prided ourselves on being a smart people; and we took immense satisfaction in the heaping up of these great fortunes. The public did not make any study of the methods employed, and the press laid continuous stress upon the rising millionaires, as illustrating what a great people we were.

However, little by little, the discovery was made that if you heap up mountains you will have valleys, and that while the sun wraps in warmth and gilds the tops of the tallest peaks with rosiest hue, down in the valley there will be darkness and cold. Recollect this saying of Victor Hugo: "Monstrous opulence has, as its corollary, monstrous poverty." The workingman was called to go out of his little workshop and enter the factory. He was taught to make a fraction instead of the whole. His skill was limited to parts and his produce could only be sold when other parts were added. He found himself one of a great mass, and all whom trembled at the growing power of the employer. Competition began to grow fierce and wages sank. There was practically no protection for the laborer against that human greed which is fiercer than that of the tigress, which kills no more than it can eat.

Manifestly something had to be done to prevent workingmen from sinking to depths from which recovery would be impossible. Labor unions came into existence. They were crude, ill-conceived affairs. They fell into the hands of the demagogues. Not infrequently they became clubs, wielded blindly, brutally and with unreason. But experiment after experiment brought advance. Each step taught some new lesson. Local organization having perceived its limitations, was extended to county organization. There were jealousy and hatred between the workingmen of one section and those of another. County organization became state organization. Jealousy gave way before broader-minded leadership and the limits were extended over many states.

And always, from the beginning, progress was retarded by traitors within the ranks. Poverty is such a dreadful thing that it makes men ready to reach out in any direction to eat human flesh. A little money could buy poor devils to sell the bodies and souls of their companions just as long ago it bought a Judas. The best thinkers were often destroyed from within the ranks of labor itself by those who were in the employ of the enemy. Nevertheless broader conceptions of organization grew. Fellow workmen and other localities who were counted as enemies one year became co-operators next. The idea of human brotherhood was growing under the lesson taught that "to be prosperous one's neighbor must have a share of prosperity."

If idle or unorganized labor, from a neighboring city or state could be brought in by the employer the strongest labor organization would go down before the conditions. Curiously enough, it was not the gospel of love that was teaching human brotherhood but hard knocks and necessity for self-protection. What the churches failed to make plain to human intelligence has become evident in the retreat which labor has been conducting before the splendidly equipped forces of capital.

I believe that we are on the eve of a change of world-wide importance during which the teachings of Jesus Christ will be embodied as the essential principles of the law of the land and the conduct of everyday affairs. In other words, that the costly and ruinous competitive system relic of barbarous ages will give way before common sense in favor of the higher organization which will obtain from the individual the fullest product of brain and hand, while removing the frightful evils of the present grab-all-catch-as-catch-can-devil-take-the-hindmost methods now in vogue.

First single factory organization for common protection; then town union; then county and district combination; then state; then sectional—this is the evolution of the trades union. But during all this time little attention has been given to the scroll—the chapter of human right—which has remained unrolled and unread. What use to talk about united political action? Were not the politicians always the friends of money—ready to take the workingman at every election, ready to break promises as soon as their legislative votes could command the rewards of the great corporations? Cajolery, trickery, deceit and refusal to carry out pledges has been the history of politics for so long that the man who should suggest the possibility of finding protection under the provisions of the constitution of the great National Brotherhood Union would have been laughed at.

Year after year the hold of the great financial interests upon the legislative bodies apparently grew stronger. Certainly the operations and demands of the trusts grew bolder. Year after year the workingman's idea of brotherhood grew broader. The nailmaker, who at first cared nothing for the rolling-mill puddlers, saw that there was a natural bond of interest. Presently they took in the blast-furnacemen; then there was an awakening to the fact that the coal miners were also human beings, like themselves. So the advance has been made; the circle of brotherhood ever widening from the center of that pool where Christ dropped His pebble of truth, "Thou art thou brother's keeper."

One hundred and twenty years after the declaration of independence a series of bold financial operations aroused the utmost resentment of a suffering people. Partly because of this intense interest, and partly because of the professionals, after fattening for so many years on the spoils of their party, had grown over-confident and careless, the people succeeded in getting absolute control of the convention of one political party and in expelling the fraudulent patriots who had grown rich from political influence.

For the first time the workingman saw his interest clearly set forth in a straightforward, unequivocal platform, championed by a leader upon whose sincerity of the honor not even the worst enemy could cast aspersion. Here was a new trades union formed. It took in all who labored. The workingman of the cities, the workingman of the shops and the merchant and the clerk behind his counter. In this platform was recognition that there can be no real prosperity without general prosperity; that if any class fattens temporarily, upon the distress of the farmer it must expect in the end to suffer idleness, because the buying class has been diminished. Here was a platform recognizing that a republic conducted for the greatest good of the greatest number means a republic conducted for the good of all. That the men whose imagined interests are opposed to those of the great body of the people need to be restrained in their own interests.

No sooner had the news of the formation of this great trades union, organized to cover the fullest interests of the seven figures which appear at the top of this page, and inimical only to that few of the representatives of the eighth class who are not content with the usual operations of trade, but have been insisting that government was organized to grant them special privileges—no sooner did the news of the trades union reach Wall street than there came a shout of opposition so loud and so vociferous that one might have supposed the interests of humanity at stake rather than those of a few speculators.

A press organized, through long years, to obey the slightest wish of banded interests, jumped with fury upon this organization which menaces those who had so long possessed the perquisites of legislation that they had come to deem them theirs of right. A hundred false terms were invented to distract the public mind. "Repudiationists," "anarchists," "advocates of a dishonest dollar," were among the number. The man who had been fighting the battle of human rights for years and valued his honesty above every earthly consideration stood aghast at the shower of vituperation rained upon his head. He fairly doubted his own sanity when he heard "black" called "white" and crime against government, against the people and against common honesty praised as the action of patriotic men. Workingmen were appealed to on the ground that the bankruptcy of the farmer was the legitimate gain of the workingman. The point was raised that the wages of the workingman had not been cut down during the hard times and references were made to the scales of the unions. Yet those who advanced their arguments knew well that the reason the wages of the workingman under the union had not been cut down was only because he was a member of a union sufficiently powerful to prevent attack from the enemies of labor. They knew that all other kinds of labor had been reduced. He should have known this law, "labor unions control the price of wages. They cannot control employment. General prosperity alone can give employment to all." Every member of the union whose fellow member is unable to find employment is himself in constant jeopardy of losing his place.

Not only the press, but the most brilliant attorneys and the ablest speakers were employed to denounce this new trade union employed by that capital so much of which was the result of legislative franchise. So powerful, so far-reaching is the little man on the right of our picture that every great figure to his left began to be agitated. Every human motive—avarice, fear, hope, prejudice, and jealousy—was brought into play. The objects and character of the friends of this new union of the interests of humanity were thrown into darkness.

It has become the most tremendous conflict the world has ever seen. On the one side numbers. The reader can see for himself in the cartoon what those numbers mean. On the other money, employing every conceivable weapon, from the brilliant rhetoric of the labor writer and impassioned gesture of the orator, to the bribing of the workingman to go silently through the workshop betraying their fellows, as The World has recently recorded.

The saddest part of all is the army of sincere men who have permitted prejudice to darken their minds—honorable men who are honestly fighting for a cause, the success of which means their own and their children's and their children's children's loss. My God! What an inconceivable situation!

And the workingman! To what degree of intelligence has he advanced. Will he be able to penetrate the disguises his enemy is assuming? Will he be swayed by tricks of epithet or flowers of rhetoric? Will he be sold into bondage by traitors in his own ranks? Or will he rise to the fact that here at last is the opportunity for the ideal trades union and that his intelligent vote is the only factor needed to take the republic out of the hands of those who use it for individual gain? The only factor needed to protect inviolably those in the possession of property from attack, but require fair, equal and just taxation; the only factor needed to prevent the sale of unfair legislative privilege, whereby the buyer may take advantage of his fellowmen; in a word, to safeguard the weak against the strong.

Does any fair-minded workingman feel in doubt at this critical period? Then I would ask him to come with me for a minute and look down along the ranks of the contending army. The opposition is a mighty host. There are there sincere men of his own class—sincere men of the farmer class—honorable and upright men of the moneyed class. But mingled with them, vigilant, ever-active, directing the marshalled movements, there are others. Let him call the rolls of the trusts or the rolls of those who have bought or sold legislation, in order that special interests might be benefited. Let him call the rolls of those who have controlled financial legislation, so as to cause eleven great panics, during which 95 per cent of all the business men of the country have fallen in bankruptcy. Let him call the roll of those who would have money issued by bankers instead of by the government, the purpose being to divert the interest paid by the people from the national treasury to their own pockets. Let him call the rolls of those who have fought labor unions with words and with bullets. Let him call the rolls of those who have hired Pinkerton police, in defiance of the laws of their country. Let him call the roll of those monarchists who enjoy the blessing of a republic while decrying it. Let him call these names and to each name will come the answer "Here," and each time the answer will come from a man who is a leader in this one army. Which army? I do not need to answer. Let the workingman himself answer. And, in this conflict, do workingmen stand shoulder to shoulder where they belong? I cannot see clearly, God knows.

THE AMERICAN FARMER. (There are 5,000,000 of him.) THE AMERICAN MECHANIC. (4,000,000 of him.) THE AMERICAN RAILROAD MAN. (3,000,000 of him.) THE AMERICAN MINER. (Nearly 4,000,000 of him.) BANKERS AND BROKERS. (29,000 of him.) THE AMERICAN MILLIONAIRE. (Only 4,000 of him.

HOTEL LIFE IN RUSSIA.

What Must Be Endured in the Country of the Czar.

From The Newcastle Chronicle.

Much has been written about the German bed. But how much might not be written about the Russian bed? Now, how much has not been written already? Even in decent country houses in Russia the sleeping place is often merely a couch or the top of a chest of drawers covered with a rug. But in the towns, and especially in the hotels in the towns, there are beds, and such beds! The German bed, as most people are aware, if not from personal experience from Jerome K. Jerome's description of it, is placed in a deep box, into which you climb, and then pull the bed on top of you. The whole contrivance is so designed as to keep one-half of the body perspiringly hot and the other half shiveringly cold, and to suffocate you if you are not constantly on the alert. Its grand redeeming feature is that you cannot tumble out of it, however much you toss about. The Russian bed, on the contrary, is an affair out of which or rather off of which, you cannot possibly help tumbling, however still you lie. It is an iron or wooden frame, perfectly destitute of rails and about the width of an ordinary coffin. Upon this is placed a mattress, and the entire arrangement is deposited in the middle of the room. To get on to it is easy enough, for it is quite low. But to fall asleep on it is inevitably to fall on the floor. It is too narrow to turn in, and there is nobody who does not turn in his sleep, unless he is a Russian, who, one may assume, has been weaned from the habit by countless flops in the days of his youth, when he didn't mind that sort of thing. He has brought himself into harmony with his environment, as the evolutionists say, and is comfortable. The stranger has not, and suffers accordingly.

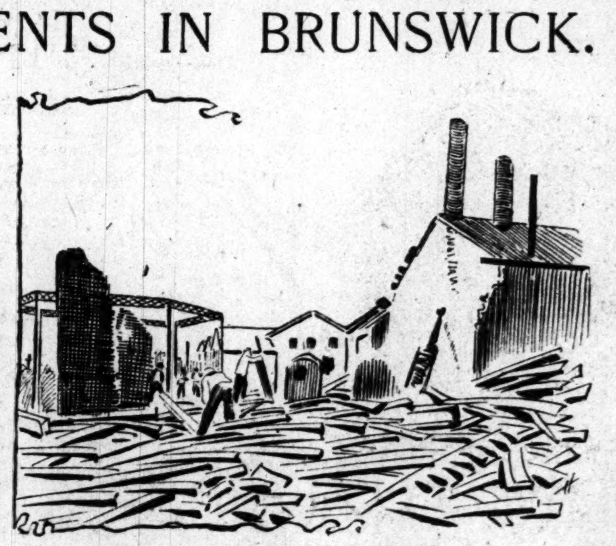
Most people before they enter the land of Nod are apt to dream that they have fallen over a precipice, and are going down, down, down; and just as they are about to touch the bottom they wake up with a start, and heave a sigh of relief as they realize that they are on nothing harder than feathers. In Russia that dream has a terribly actual termination. The visionary wakes with a start to find that he has "gone over" in a very literal sense and is wallowing among his trunks. A cunning man will shift his bed from the center of the room to the wall. That saves him on one side. But he is still open to a disaster on the other, and a bedroom companion of mine used to fall out of bed three times regularly every night, and after the third time lie talking in his sleep until daylight, dreaming, I fancy, that he was about to break the record by falling out again. The narrow bed is general where beds are employed at all. Even the imperial residences are furnished with them, and the couch upon which the murdered Alexander breathed his last, still shown to visitors to the winter palace, is of the same type. The Russians, like their Teutonic neighbors, have a good deal to learn about Bedfordshire.

"But what about the bedclothes?" it will be asked. Well, they are much more easily described than the bed, the fact being that they are invariably conspicuous by their absence. It is not the fashion in Russia to supply bedclothing, even in the best hotels. The traveler is expected to bring his sheets and blankets with him if he requires them; and the same is the case in private houses. A Russian would no more think of offering you secondhand bedclothes than you would of offering him a second-hand toothbrush. The railway officials now supply one pillow, one sheet and one blanket to each first-class passenger. Elsewhere, however, as stated, the stranger, let him be invited guest or paying lodger, is understood to provide his own bedclothing. There are considerations which render this system highly desirable. But it is not without its drawbacks and, when we remember that the mean annual temperature of Northern Russia is below freezing point, it will be admitted that no one should be left in ignorance of the custom. Its discovery created no small consternation among the English tourists, who were quite unprepared for it, and who arrived at Moscow at midnight, tired to death, and found themselves with nothing to sleep in and with next to nothing to sleep upon. How did they manage? One slept for eight days in his top coat; another wrapped himself up in his dignity and his dressing gown, while a third reposed in a borrowed railway rug.

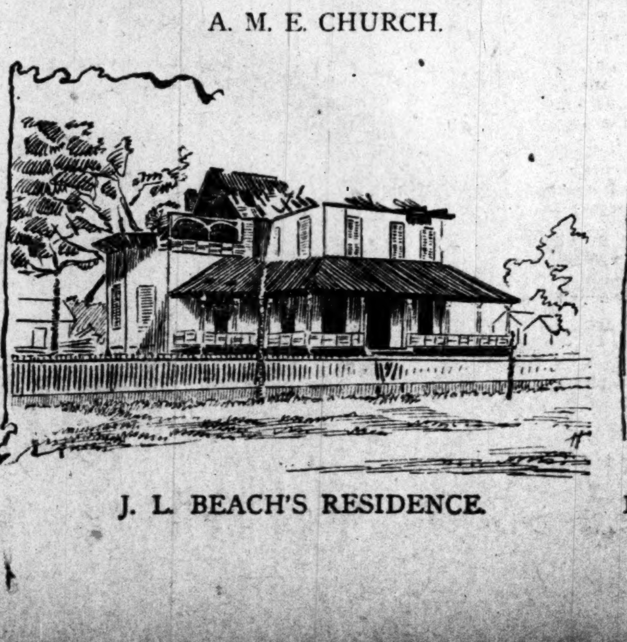
Guests in a Rusian hotel, or in a private house for that matter, ought, if they are particular, to fasten their bedroom doors before engaging in serious ablutions. Russian servants and waiters, male and female, give no warning of their approach. It is no more the custom to knock at a door than it is to furnish bedclothes, and a boots or chambermaid will invariably enter a room without any intimation, "as if," as one writer has expressed it, "intentionally ignoring such obstacles to movement as doors." The fact that the room is a bedroom makes no difference whatever. This free-and-easy style may not annoy a Slav, but it is apt to provoke embarrassing situations among the Englishmen, whose morning toilet is a very extensive affair, embracing every part of the man from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet.

SOME STORM INCIDENTS IN BRUNSWICK.

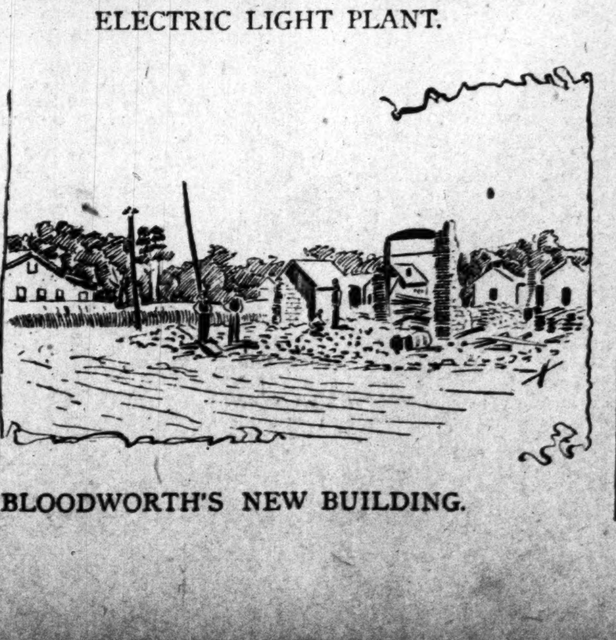
A. M. E. CHURCH.



ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT.



J. L. BEACH'S RESIDENCE.



BLOODWORTH'S NEW BUILDING.

URGED TO SUPPORT BRYAN.

Seventy Thousand German Voters in the City of New York.

From The New York Herald.

The German democracy of the city of New York was organized on Tuesday night at Maennerchor hall, for the purpose of uniting the whole German-American vote of this city, amounting to about 70,000 for Bryan and Sewall and the democratic state ticket. William F. Grell was elected president, and Felix Schwarz Schmidt secretary. The following appeal was issued:

"To the German Voters—In a few weeks the citizens of New York and of the United States will be required to exercise their duty as voters. It will depend upon their decision whether the democratic or republican party shall reign. The German-American voters of New York determined this question at the last two elections. They can do this now to a much greater extent than ever before, if they will march to the polls in closed ranks. In order to promote this cause in the right way we issue this appeal.

"The main issue in this campaign is the battle against monopoly and trusts, which the democratic party has undertaken. The election of Bryan signifies the first step toward international bimetallism. The election of McKinley means the unlimited rule of capitalism, monopoly and trusts. A republican victory means a continuation of the existing insecure conditions. For this state it means a perpetuation of the Raines law, the dwindling away of the last remnant of personal freedom and a Puritan Sunday. Do not believe for an instant that the republican party will ameliorate the fallacies of the present law; that at their instigation the 'Raines Hotels' will disappear. Have the Germans labored and battled so long for a free Sunday not to know which party favors the same? We may anticipate worse legislation, and more narrow-minded legislators when the republican party will be permitted to assert and extend its regime by another victory.

"But this is not the worst. Should the republican ticket conquer in this country, then the bread and substance of every small tradesman is menaced; soulless corporations and syndicates will be given a mighty impetus; they will dictate the fate of the union from the white house; they will acquire new millions in bonds and taxes, and by further special privileges they will obtain the legal right to rob the people. Now already the small dealers—grocers, butchers, bakers, etc.—find themselves in the tentacles of the monopolistic octopus, and they are unable to compete with capitalism. The prices of indispensable commodities are fixed arbitrarily by the trusts.

"Year by year it grows more difficult for the business man with small capital to provide for himself and family.

"Who backs McKinley? Capitalists, bond and bourse swindlers, domestic and foreign money kings, who knew how to evade a just income tax. When were they ever friends of the poor man?

"Who backs Bryan? Simple, unassuming people, of sound judgment, who are obliged to earn their bread day by day 'by the sweat of their brow.'

"Their best interests demand the success of the democratic ticket in the present campaign. We believe it to be the patriotic duty of all German-Americans to hold up again at this time the old democratic banner. Under this banner justice, freedom and equality always reign supreme, and it again points the way to the attainment of the greatest advantages for the masses.

"For these reasons we call on our fellow citizens of German birth and descent to append their names to the lists of the 'German democracy.'"

The headquarters of the organization will be at New York Maennerchor hall on Fifty-sixth street, near Third avenue, where meetings will be held every Monday night.

Hanna Pays the Freight.

From The Rochester Union and Advertiser.

Now all the roads lead to Canton,
As all the roads led to Rome;
The iron horse is puffing,
As it nears McKinley's home.
It has come from far off cities
And towns throughout the state,
With crowds and crowds of people,
And "Hanna pays the freight."

Thousands! The papers tell us
Are daily on the way,
To see this "Billy McKinley"
And hear what he will say;
He talks of tariff, wages, honor
And other things—by slate;
But one thing never mentions:
"Mark Hanna pays the freight."

He talks of foreign commerce,
Of products to be sold,
Of imports and of silver,
To be kept at par with gold,
If consent he had from England
Or the Morgan syndicate;
But he never tells the people
That "Hanna pays the freight."

He praises the brave soldier,
Who saved his nation's flag;
Tells to the faithful artisan:
"Your wages shall not lag
If I'm elected president;
I'll guide the ship of state,
Through stormy seas and placid streams
While 'Hanna pays the freight.'

"To make a great impression,
To gain a wavering vote,
I want the crowds to hear me,
For I'm a man of 'note;'
I dealt in them quite largely,
When governor of state,
Something over an hundred thousand—
And 'Hanna paid the freight.'

"You know he's very generous,
Has not done quite enough;
And there are several other bar'ls
Quite full of 'Long Green Stuff.'
Which bar'ls have never yet been tapped
By this 'Caged Candidate—'
So come and see me, every one,
'Mark Hanna'll pay the freight.'"

On the third of next November,
When McKinley is set free,
Mark will find, to his chagrin,
He's been "barkin' up a tree."
We'll have William Jennings Bryan
To guide our ship of state;
Send McKinley up "Salt River,"
And let "Hanna pay the freight."

—"Silver."

WITH EMPTY GUN BESIDE HIM.

Well-Known Bronco Man Found Dead in the Woods.

Chattanooga, Tenn., October 3.—(Special.) The dead body of James Miller, a well-known residents of Bronco, Ga., was found in the woods about a mile from that town this morning with a gun that had recently been discharged lying near him.

The coroner, who is at Rock Springs, will hold an inquest tomorrow. Miller was squirrel hunting yesterday and it is supposed that he accidentally shot himself. He leaves a widow and a large family.

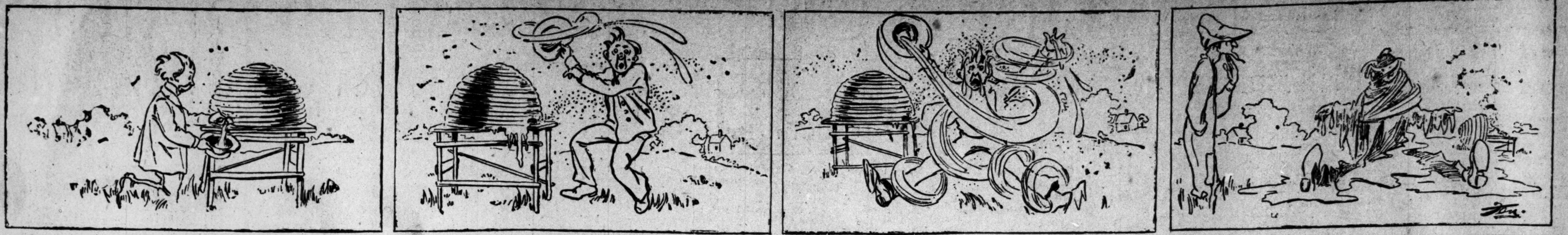
TWO NEGROE SBURNED TO DEATH

Incendiary Fire at Cowan, Tenn., Costs Two Lives.

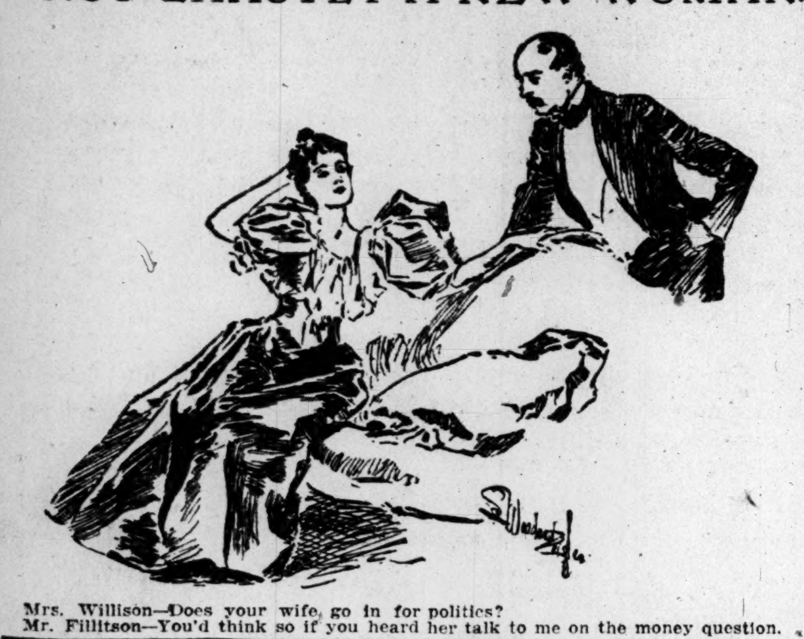
Cowan, Tenn., October 3.—(Special.)—Jim Miller and George Stevens, both colored, were burned to death near here last night. They were sleeping in the second story of a building that was burned by an incendiary.

Mr. John R. Cargell, a prominent insurance man and veteran cotton buyer, of Monroe, is in the city. He says that Walton county is for Atkinson and the straight democratic ticket, and that the county will roll up a big majority Wednesday.

CHOLLY OUTERTOWN BECOMES COMPLETELY WRAPPED UP WITH HONEY GATHERING.



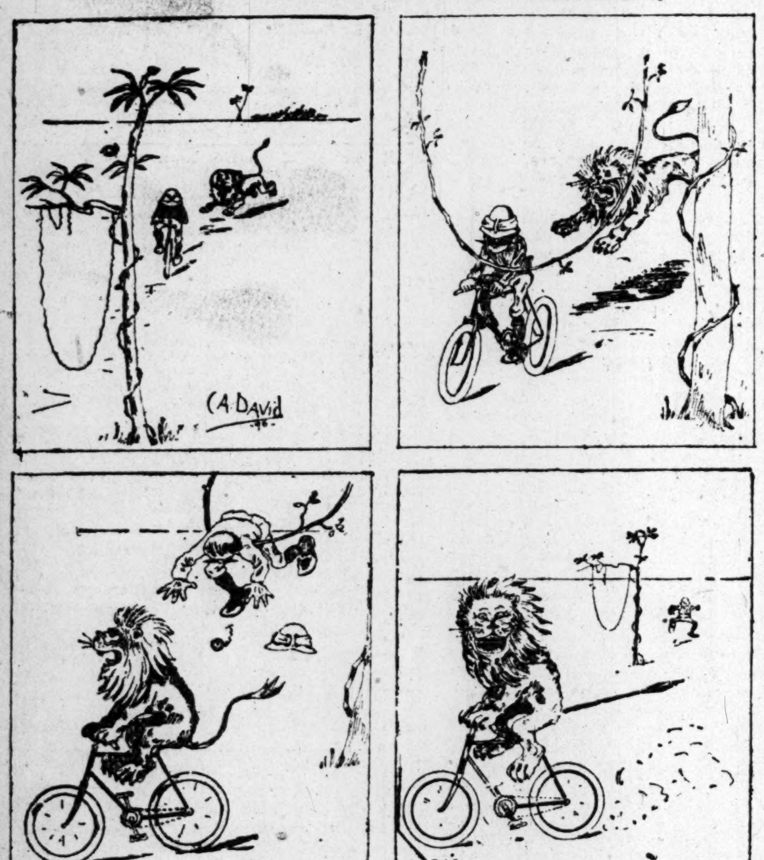
NOT EXACTLY A NEW WOMAN.



Mrs. Willison—Does your wife go in for politics?
Mr. Fillitson—You'd think so if you heard her talk to me on the money question.

BACK RENT.

BICYCLING IN AFRICA.



THE TIES OF OTHER DAYS.

Mr. Walker—Isn't that rather an uncomfortable place to wheel on, my friend?
Boothin Bearitt—I am an actor, sir, and while willing to adopt modern improvements, cannot entirely renounce the joys of other days.

ARP ON AARON BURR

Patriarch Carnochan, of Rome, Makes the Philosopher Retrospective.

WRITES OF HAMILTON'S SLAYER

Son of Princeton's First President Denounced Christinity—Father Was a Great Preacher.

I see that my old friend, Sam Carnochan, of Rome, has recently celebrated his eighty-sixth birthday. He is still hale and hearty and loves to talk to his friends about the good old times. He is a harness maker by trade, and perches on his stool and talks while he works and feels the feeling of an honest, industrious man. Apprenticed to the trade when he was fourteen years old, he was continuously pursued his calling for seventy years, and in all that time I do not suppose that he ever defrauded any man. I have never heard him complain of his lot or of hard times. I never heard him abuse anybody more than to say, "He should not have done that. It is wrong. What a pity; what a pity." And yet he is a man of opinions and convictions and does not hesitate to express them.

How came old Father Carnochan to be so industrious and work so hard and live so long and enjoy life and have good health? He says he reckons it just happened so, but my opinion is that his early habits had much to do with it. For seven years he was "bound out," as we used to call it. Bound to a saddler and harness maker in New York city to learn the trade. That used to be common at the north, and I have known some cases of the south in the long ago, but not many. My father had an orphan boy bound to him for seven years, and the covenant was board and clothing and two months' schooling every year and $200 in money at the end of his time. He was smart, handsome and willing, and made a good merchant and married well.

Mr. Carnochan says he had to work diligently, and by the time his term was out, the habit of work was fixed upon him and kept him out of mischief. There is the secret. But few of our boys have formed a habit of work. If they do any at all, they look upon it as a hardship.

The old man says that Aaron Burr traded at their shop, and he remembers him well, a handsome, courtly old gentleman dressed in tip-top fashion and with manners like Lord Chesterfield. Years before he had been forced to leave the country and lived in exile, but he came back when the storm blew over and he was such a great lawyer that he soon got lots of practice and made lots of money. He drove fine horses and was a high-born aristocrat and never lost a minute's sleep about killing Hamilton.

I was reminating about that, for there is no story like it in American biography. The young people ought to read it. His father's name was Aaron Burr and he was a very learned and pious preacher and teacher. He was founder and first president of Princeton college, and is buried there, and six other presidents are buried near him. He married Esther, the only daughter of Jonathan Edwards, the great preacher and profound thinker. A man whose sermons made the people tremble and cry out and beg for mercy. The younger Aaron had a sister named Esther, and these two were left orphans at an early age. They had a good estate and the best of guardians, and received a good education. Aaron was sent to Princeton, where he graduated with distinction. It was expected that he, too, would be a preacher, but he suddenly astounded his friends by denouncing Christianity as a humbug, and declared his admiration for Lord Chesterfield, whom, he said, was the finest gentleman in the world. Then he studied law, and soon became the top of the profession. When the revolutionary war was impending he was given a high position, and became an inmate of General Washington's family; but he did not like Washington's steady habits and religious principles, and left him. At the close of the war he married a wealthy widow—a Mrs. Prevost, an accomplished and pious Christian woman. She became the mother of Theodosia, celebrated in her day for her beauty and her graces of mind and heart, and universally lamented for her sad and mysterious fate. He only child, a son, died when he was thirteen years old, and she herself was lost at sea but a few weeks after; no one ever heard of the vessel after it sailed from Charleston. There are many stories about it having been seized by pirates and Theodosia with other passengers being made to walk the fatal plank that dropped them into the sea.

Not long before this sad event Burr had forced Hamilton to fight a duel with him, and killed him, not only without regret, but with unfeigned satisfaction. This put him under the ban, and he had to fly to avoid arrest. He fled to Carolina, where his daughter lived. She had married Joseph Alston, one of South Carolina's best citizens, and who afterwards became governor of the state.

Burr was the vice president of the United States when he killed Hamilton. After this he conceived a great political scheme to found a limited monarchy in the southwest, with New Orleans as the seat of government, and he was to be the monarch. His treasonable designs were discovered, and he was arrested and tried, and barely escaped conviction. Theodosia saved him through her pleadings, her devotion and her fascinating beauty. But such was the public temper that he had to exile himself and escape to Paris, where he lived for several years under the assumed name of Arnot. When he dared to return he resumed the practice of law in New York, and soon became entangled in many scandals and intrigues. When he was seventy years old he was still handsome and engaging, and so beguiled a French countess of great wealth that she married him. He wasted her money so lavishly that she separated from him in a short time and he was left penniless. His few friends abandoned him and he died degraded and disgraced at the age of four score years. In his last days he read the Bible anew—read and pondered, and with sadness and contrition said: "There is the most perfect system of truth the world has ever seen."

What a life, what a record, what a wreck of great talents, and all because he forsook the teachings of his noble Christian ancestors and became a scoffer, an infidel, a Chestifield. What bitter memories—what anguish he must have felt in his last days—his last hours, when he begged to be buried at Princeton by the grave of his father. Verily it seems like Providence followed him with an avenging hand and heaped misery upon him all his life.

And my old friend Carnochan saw that man and heard him talk and felt magnetized by his presence—and he was old enough to vote for Jackson for president and since then has voted for seventeen presidents. What a world of memories the old man has. You can't alarm him with fears of the nation going to ruin through the currency question. He has heard the cry of ruin too long and too often. It makes him smile to hear the boys talk ruin now. It is the same old tocism that peoled the alarm in Jackson's day, when the United States bank was demonetized, and he remembers that. It was a bigger fuss than this, he says, though there wasn't so many people nor so many newspapers to make it. The old man came south in his early manhood and rode on the first and only railroad of any length that had then been built. He is a concordance, a chronology, an antiquity. There are some older men, but not many who are as bright, as genial, as contented. His long life of industry is an object lesson to the rising generation, and I hope they will see it and think of it. He has done no big thing to give him fame or fortune, but he has fought a good fight and set a good example. Peace to you, my old friend. May you keep on living until you are tired and then depart in peace.

BILL ARP.

Serenade.

Good-night, the day has slipp'd to sleep,
Goodnight, my love, goodnight,
The stars are tears the heavens weep,
Goodnight, my love, goodnight;
Sweetness and beauty, goodness, grace
And happiness are in thy face,
Where thou art, hallow'd is the place,
Goodnight, my love, goodnight.

Goodnight—once more upon my breast,
Goodnight, my love, goodnight,
My heart the haven—stay and rest,
Goodnight, my love, goodnight;
Sweetheart, my own, or ere I go—
Once more—dear love, I love thee so—
Once more—O ecstacy of woe,
Goodnight, my love, goodnight.

—ROBERT LOVEMAN.

JOURNALISM IN JAPAN

Wonderful Increase in the Number of Newspapers Printed.

NO PUBLIC OPINION CONTROLS

One City Has Twenty-Three Dailies and Fifty-Six Magazines—Japanese Don't Interfere.

From a Correspondent of London Times.

In one of my conversations with the prime minister he observed to me: "It is unfortunate for us that we have no paper like your leading morning journals, and what is even more unfortunate is that we have no public opinion in controlling our press as you have. But if you wish to write upon the journalism of Japan you should go and see my friend, Captain Brinkley, the editor of The Japan Daily Mail. No one can give better information on the subject than he can."

To Captain Brinkley, therefore, I went. As he is entering upon his thirtieth year of residence in Japan, in which country he began as a teacher of strategy and mathematics in the naval college, which he quitted after ten years of hard work, to become the editor of the important semi-official English paper which he conducts with great ability and on original lines of his own, and as he is intimately connected in many ways with the land of his adoption, he, better than any one else, was qualified to give me the information I sought.

"The increase in Japanese journalism," he said, "is marvelous; but I fear the improvement is rather in quantity than in quality. When I first came here, thirty years ago, there were not more than twenty papers in the whole country, and they of the most wretched description. Now we have 802 newspapers and magazines, with a total yearly circulation of 278,157,421 copies. Here in Tokio alone we have twenty-three dailies, with an annual circulation of 134,804,729, and fifty-six magazines, issuing 4,865,999 copies yearly. The chief dailies are The Nichi Shimbun, i. e., The Daily News, which ought to interest you specially," he added with a smile, "and The Jiji Shimpo, which is edited by Fukusawa, one of the finest men in Japan today. He also keeps a large school, in which have been educated many of our leading statesmen. These two papers have a daily circulation of 40,000 each and are very influential.

"There is no public opinion as we understand it in Japan. The one distinct trait in the Japanese character is never to interfere with your neighbor, and, though the papers have gone for the grossest American forms of personal attack upon individuals, yet the tendency of the people attacked is simply to ignore it altogether. A want of moral fiber is part of the national character. 'Rumor never lasts more than seventy days' is a proverb with them, and so the papers with impunity insult public characters and never really get the sense of their duty to the public. They become, therefore, absolutely irresponsible. Then another unfortunate feature is that editorial supervision, as we understand it in England, is unknown. The editor does his special work, but he exercises no supervision over the rest, the consequence being that the most shocking and impossible personal paragraphs are inserted, all this being the result of absolute irresponsibility and lack of restraining public opinion. No, the interview is not popular, nor when it is attempted is it in any way a success, for inaccuracy and deliberate misstatement is the rule rather than the exception.

"You see, the truth is, they cannot afford to pay good men. The reporters are improving somewhat. Formerly they were not even recognized as belonging to respectable society. At present men who have graduated from the principal private schools and failed to get official appointments go in for journalism, and are paid from £30 to £40 a year as sub-editors. This applies to the general run of papers, not to the four or five which are good properties, paying the proprietors from £2,000 to £4,000 a year, after paying editors and staff fairly well. Want of money, want of public appreciation, keeps the paper world sadly in arrears. There is not a single Japanese paper which has a service of foreign telegrams and the telegrams in your paper are horribly expensive. Nevertheless, the power of the press grows daily, and the leading article is as much or more of a feature even than it is in England."

He—Women never have any aim in life.
She—How do you know?
He—Did you ever see one throw a stone?

DANGEROUS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

Fables—Why don't we hear anything more about those X rays?
Dables—They became very unpopular. They revealed so many skeletons, you know.

DEFINITE.

Miss Scorcher Darkly—How is de whitewashin' industry, Misto Kal?
Kal Somine—Oney middlin', Miss. Some days I does nothin', an' some days I does twicet as much agin.

SIMILAR PREFERENCES.

Mrs. Epicure—Why do you never put on the table the small inner stalks of the celery, Delia?
Delia—Do you like 'em, mum?
Mrs. Epicure—Yes, indeed.
Delia—So do Oi.

HE CAME HOME EARLY.

Husband (married two months)—Now wifey, dear, if I am not home from the club by 10 o'clock, don't wait for—
Wife (interrupting)—No I won't wait, I will come after you.

COTTON VERY DULL

Transactions Very Small and Fluctuations Confined to a Narrow Range.

MARKET CLOSED UNCHANGED

The Cereals in Chicago Were Weak and Lower—Stocks Advanced on a Good Bank Statement.

The following were the quotations for spot cotton yesterday at the places named:
Atlanta—Weak; middling 7 5-16c.
Liverpool—Quiet; middling 4 11-16d.
New York—Quiet; middling 8⅜c.
New Orleans—Quiet and easy; middling 7¾c.
Galveston—Steady; middling 7¾c.
Norfolk—Steady; middling 7 13-16c.
Savannah—Easy; middling 7½c.
Mobile—Quiet; middling 7½c.
Memphis—Steady; middling 7½c.
Augusta—Steady; middling 7⅝ to 7 11-16c.
Charleston—Steady; middling 7 5-16c.
Houston—Steady; middling 7¾c.

The following is the statement of the receipts, shipments and stock in Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS		SHIPM'TS		STOCKS.	
	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895
Saturday	2218	1850	800	1855	13519	6387
Monday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Tuesday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Wednesday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Thursday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Friday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total	2218	1350	800	1855		

Paine-Murphy Co.'s Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, October 3.—We have had another dull day in cotton. Liverpool closed 2 points lower than yesterday, with sales of 7,000 bales on the spot at unchanged prices; middling 4 11-16d. The New York market opened up a shade stronger, but finally closed at about 1 point lower than yesterday, with total sales of 48,500. New York spots 8⅜c; sales 166 bales. There has practically been no change in the market for the past three days, caused to a certain extent by light trade from the south on account of the telegraph service being demoralized by the recent storm. We anticipate heavy receipts for the next two weeks, and unless the market receives strong support from Liverpool, lower prices are quite probable. Spots at most all southern markets are from 1-16 to ⅛c lower. The Chronicle report was a little more bullish than expected, and is as follows: "Total receipts 1,003,824. Total exports 409,760. Total visible supply 2,104,922; American 1,827,722. Net overland 62,682. Southern consumption 86,000. Total marketed 1,152,506. Interior stocks in excess 209,306. Came in sight 387,924. Total in sight 1,361,886. Northern spinners' takings 145,771. Weather reports from the south denote that rain has fallen in most sections of the south during the week and at a number of points in the southwest. The rainfall has been rather excessive, interfering with gathering and marketing of the crop, and along the Atlantic there has been heavy wind storms, doing damage to property. Advices from Alabama indicate that picking is nearing completion in most districts of that state."

The following is the range of cotton futures in New York yesterday:

MONTHS.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Today's Close	Yesterday's Close
September	......	......	......	......	......
October	7 96	7 96	7 95	7 95-97	7 98-99
November	7 98	7 98	7 97	7 98-99	7 98-99
December	8 10	8 11	8 07	8 08-09	8 10-11
January	8 18	8 19	8 13	8 16-17	8 17-18
February	8 21	8 22	8 20	8 21-22	8 22-23
March	8 25	8 26	8 24	8 25-26	8 26-27
April	8 30	8 30	8 29	8 29-30	8 29-31
May	8 33	8 34	8 33	8 33-34	8 24-35
June	8 36	8 38	8 36	8 37-38	8 37-38
July	......	......	......	......	......

Closed steady; sales 48,500 bales.

The following is a statement of the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS		EXPORTS		STOCKS	
	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895
Saturday	41397	35261	19976	12522	699701	569768
Monday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Tuesday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Wednesday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Thursday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Friday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total	41397	35261	19976	12522		

The following are the closing quotations of future cotton in New Orleans today:

January	7 85	July	......
February	8 90	August	......
March	7 96	September	......
April	7 99	October	7 55
May	8 02	November	7 68
June	......	December	7 78

Closed quiet and steady; sales 17,800 bales.

New Orleans Crop Statement.

New Orleans, La., October 3.—Cotton crop movement from September 1st to October 2nd, inclusive:

Port receipts 99,371 bales, against 447,003 last year, 616,107 the year before and 417,660 for same time in 1893. Overland to mills and Canada 600,148, against 17,898 last year, 39,180 the year before and 22,517 for the same time in 1893. Interior stocks in excess of September 1st, 202,436, against 100,221 last year, 91,632 year before last and 79,488 for same time in 1893. Southern mill takings (net) 91,900, against 87,880 last year, 78,883 year before last and 68,516 for same time in 1893. Total brought into sight during 32 days to date, 1,352,855, against 659,002 last year, 825,802 year before last and 582,181 for same time in 1893. Brought into sight for week 395,648, against 280,446 for the seven days ended October 2nd last year, 312,952 year before last and 237,700 for same time in 1893. Brought into sight first two days in October 133,524, against 124,207 last year, 155,265 year before last and 82,932 for same time in 1893.

Comparisons in these reports are made up to corresponding date last year, year before last and in 1893. Comparisons by weeks would take in 35 days year before last and 36 days in 1893. Comparisons by weeks would take 35 days year before last and 36 days in 1893, as against only 32 days this year.

Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, October 3.—A very dull market is the result of the interruption to business occasioned by the recent storm, and the influences which appear so nearly to balance the factors on either side. Very few look for any decline in values because of the belief in a yield of cotton below the actual consumptive requirements, and no one is disposed to expect an immediate decline. On the other hand the constant pressure of cotton for immediate delivery seems enough to supply limited new speculative demand. A quiet market is to be expected until these factors change.

Riordan & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, October 3.—(Special.)—Today's market has been the steadiest that we have had for a long time. The fluctuations have been within an extreme range of 4 points, January opening at 8.19, declining to 8.15, rallying to 8.17, and closing at 8.16, to 8.17, with the tone steady. The bears have dominated the market during the greater part of the week. Their argument is that there is nothing in the receipts thus far to indicate that the crop will be below 9,000,000 bales; that New York being at present the highest market in the world for cotton, the large surplus of the daily receipts, after deducting what is consumed or bought by spinners, must naturally find its way hither to be delivered on contracts or sold for future delivery; that in the depressed condition of speculative and general business it will be impossible for this market to absorb this daily outpouring of cotton except at very material concession; that nearly all the traders are already more or less loaded wih cotton bought at higher prices, and that they will inevitably get tired of waiting for 9c and sell out their holdings for the best prices they can get. There is certainly much force at the moment in this reasoning of the bears. On the other hand the bulls point to the scanty stocks of spinners all over the world, and urge that the movement this season, which has been the earliest on record, will also be the earliest to exhaust the yield; that this result is bound to come with a suddenness that will presently bring a rush of buyers simultaneously into the market, the effect of which would be to lift prices rapidly to a much higher level. The bears are very confident and aggressive, while the buying power of the bulls seems nearly paralyzed by the weight of offerings. Under these circumstances we shall not be surprised if prices should go lower for a time, but we are confident that after the election we shall have a bull market.

Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, October 3—12:15 p m—Cotton spot quiet with prices in buyers' favor; middling uplands 4 11-16; sales 7,000 bales; American 6,400; speculation and export 500; receipts none; American none; uplands low middling clause October delivery 4 31-64; October and November delivery 4 27-64; November and December delivery 4 24-64 4 25-64; December and January delivery 4 23-64; January and February delivery 4 23-64; February and March delivery 4 23-64; March and April delivery 4 23-64; April and May delivery 4 24-64; May and June delivery 4 24-64; June and July delivery 4 25-64; futures opened quiet with demand moderate.

Liverpool, October 3—1:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause October delivery 4 30-64, sellers; October and November delivery 4 26-64, 4 27-64; November and December delivery 4 24-64, sellers; December and January delivery 4 23-64, sellers; January and February delivery 4 23-64, sellers; February and March delivery 4 22-64, 4 23-64; March and April delivery 4 23-64, sellers; April and May delivery 4 23-64, 4 24-64; May and June delivery 4 23-64, 4 24-64; June and July delivery 4 24-64, sellers; futures closed quiet.

New York, October 3—Cotton quiet; sales 166 bales; middling uplands 8⅜; middling gulf 8⅝; net receipts none bales; gross 1; stock 107,608.

Galveston, October 3—Cotton steady; middling 7¾; net receipts 5,446 bales; gross 5,446; sales 1,000; stock 163,588; exports to Great Britain 5,376; to continent 300.

Norfolk, October 3—Cotton steady; middling 7 13-16; net receipts 4,191 bales; gross 4,191; sales 1,692; stock 38,624; exports coastwise 6,290.

Baltimore, October 3—Cotton nominal; middling 8⅛; net receipts none bales; gross 450; sales none; stock 4,890.

Boston, October 3—Cotton quiet; middling 8⅜; net receipts 554 bales; gross 554; sales none; stock none.

Wilmington, October 3—Cotton steady; middling 7⅝; net receipts 2,740 bales; gross 2,740; sales none; stock 20,546; exports to Great Britain 706.

Philadelphia, October 3—Cotton quiet; middling 8⅝; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; stock 3,358.

Savannah, October 3—Cotton easy; middling 7½; net receipts 5,649 bales; gross 5,649; sales 35; stock 88,329.

New Orleans, October 3—Cotton quiet and easy; middling 7¾; net receipts 16,111 bales; gross 16,575; sales 2,300; stock 166,107; exports to Great Britain 9,600; to continent 4,700; coastwise 1,458.

Mobile, October 3—Cotton quiet; middling 7½; net receipts 3,560 bales; gross 3,560; sales 300; stock 26,572; exports coastwise 245.

Memphis October 3—Cotton steady; middling 7⅝; net receipts 3,106 bales; shipments 996; sales 3,200; stock 66,758.

Augusta, October 3—Cotton steady; middling 7 11-16; net receipts 1,934 bales; shipments 2,038; sales 1,654; stock 30,749.

Charleston, October 3 — Cotton steady; middling 7 7-16; net receipts 3,146 bales; gross 3,146; sales none; stock 66,149.

Houston, October 3—Cotton steady; middling 7¾; net receipts 10,959 bales; shipments 11,973; sales 1,121; stock 60,678.

THE STOCK MARKET.

Securities Closed Lower but Firm in Tone.

New York, October 3.—The reactionists in the stock market met with some success during the early trading at the stock exchange today. This was partly due to a further reduction in certain grades of refined sugar, and statements that the condition of the trade is such that prices will have to be further reduced in the near future. The stock sold down to 109⅝ and closed at 110⅜. The stock lacked support throughout, and its weakness led to sales of other prominent issues. St. Paul and the Grangers were unfavorably affected by the September statement of the road. For that month the gross earnings, as published today, show a faling off or $204,111. The tendency in prices outside of Sugar was upward and in the last hour of business speculation took on a firmer tone. The late recovery was due to the unexpectedly good showing made by the Associated Banks. According to the exhibit the banks gained nearly $4,000,000 in cash and strengthened the surplus reserve in the sum of $2,310,000. Loans for the first time in months were expanded legitimately, the increase being over $2,000,000. Manhattan, Tobacco and Louisville and Nashville were notably firm. Tobacco bounded up 2¾ to 64½ on extensive covering of short contracts. Manhattan advanced to 91½ on the revival of the old story of a deal with the Metropolitan Traction Company. The market closed firm in tone. In the inactive stocks Morris and Essex bought 160, against 150 the last reported sale. Total transactions 92,530 shares.

Bonds were quiest and lower. Total sales $405,000.

Money on call 5 per cent; prime mercantile paper 6@7½ per cent.

Sterling exchange easy with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.83@4.83¼ for 60 days and $4.85@4.84¼ for demand; posted rates $4.83½@484; commercial bills $4.81@4.82.

Bar silver 65¾c.
Mexican dollars 50½@52¼c.
Government bonds steady.
State bonds dull.
Railroad bonds lower.
Silver was firm.

Following are the closing bids:

Am'n Cotton Oil	13	Mobile & Ohio	—
do pref	—	Nash., Chat & St. L.	67½
Am'n Sugar Refin'g	110⅜	U. S. Cordage	—
do pref	—	do pref	—
Am'n Tobacco	64	N. J. Central	—
do pref	—	N. Y. Central	—
Atch., T. & Santa Fe.	13⅜	N. Y. & N. E	45
Baltimore & Ohio	—	Norfolk & Western	—
Canada Pacific	—	Northern Pacific	—
Chesapeake & Ohio	15⅜	do pref	21¼
Chicago & Alton	—	Northwestern	98⅜
C., B. & Q	69⅜	do pref	—
Chicago Gas	63¼	Pacific Mail	21
Del., Lack. & W	—	Reading	19⅜
Dis. & Cat. Feed	—	Rock Island	61⅜
Erie	14⅜	St. Paul	71⅛
do pref	—	do pref	—
Ed. Gen. Electric	—	Silver Certificates	—
Illinois Central	—	T. C. I	22
Lake Erie & West.	15	do pref	90
do pref	—	Texas Pacific	—
Lake Shore	—	Union Pacific	6⅜
Louis. & Nash	43⅜	Wabash, St. L & P	—
Louis., N. A. & Chic.	1⅜	do pref	14⅜
Manhattan Consol	91⅛	Western Union	83½
Memphis & Char	15	Wheeling & L. Erie	6
Michigan Central	—	do pref	25¼
Missouri Pacific	20		

BONDS.

Alabama, Class A	100	Va. funded debt	57¼
do., Class B	100	U. S. 4s, registered	107⅛
do., Class C	94	do coupon	108⅛
Louisiana stamped	90	do 2s	93
N. C. 4s	95	Southern Railway 5s	85⅛
N. C. 6s	110	do common	8⅛
Tenn. new set'm't 3s	75	do preferred	75⅛
Virginia 5s deferred	5	S. C. 4½s	104
do Trust rec'ts S	4		

*Ex-dividend. †Asked. ‡Ex-interest.

LOCAL BONDS AND STOCKS.

The following are bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND CITY BONDS.

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Georgia 3½s, 27 to 30 years	100	102¼	Augusta 7s, L D	110	
Georgia 3½s, 25 to 40 years	101¼	102⅛	Macon 6s	117	
Ga. 4½s, 1915	113	115	Columbus 5s	100	
Savannah 5s	107	109	Waterworks 6s	106	
Atlanta 8s, 1902	115		Rome 5s	100	101
Atlanta 7s, 1904	112¼		South Car. 4½s	102⅛	104
Atlanta 7s, 1899	103⅛		Newnan 6s, L D	100	102
Atlanta 6s, L D	115		Chattanooga 5s, 1921	100	
Atlanta 6s, S D	101		Col., S. C., gr'd 2s & 4s, 1910	72	
Atlanta 5s, L D	105		Ala., Class A	100	102
Atlanta 4½s	101				

RAILROAD BONDS.

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Ga. 6s, 1897	100		C., C. & A. 1st 5s, 1909	100	108
Ga. 6s, 1910	109		Atlanta & Char. 1st 7s, 1907	109	
Ga. 6s, 1922	111		do income 6s, 1900	100	
Ga. Pac. 1st	103	105			
S. A. & M. c'tfs.	65	68			

RAILROAD STOCKS.

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Georgia	150	155	Aug. & Sav	90	92
Southwestern	84	86	A. & W. P	95	98
			do deben	90	95

Atlanta Clearing House Statement.

Darwin G. Jones, Manager.

Clearings today	$ 292,264.15
Clearings for the week	1,413,645.55
Same week last year	1,525,703 45

Chicago, October 3.—Wheat displayed a declining tendency today and values were materially lower. Weak Liverpool cables, heavy receipts and a disposition to sell out anent Sunday's recess were potent agents for weakness. Cash wheat was weak and 1½@2c lower. December wheat closed 1½@1⅝c under yesterday. Estimated receipts for Monday 268 cars.

Corn declined through sympathy with wheat. Estimated receipts for Monday 675 cars. May closed ⅝@¾c lower.

Oats were weak. They were subjected to the general feeling of depression. Estimated receipts for Monday 580 cars. May closed ⅜c lower.

Provisions were easier affected by the weakness in wheat. January pork closed 15@17½c lower, January lard 12½@15c lower and January ribs 7½@10c lower.

The leading futures range as follows in Chicago:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
WHEAT—				
December	68⅛	68⅛	67⅛	67⅛
May	71⅞	72	71	71
CORN—				
December	23⅜	23⅜	22¾	22⅞
May	26⅜	26⅜	25⅞	25⅞
OATS—				
December	18⅛	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛
May	20	20	19⅝	19⅝
PORK—				
October	6 85	6 85	6 30	6 30
January	7 17½	7 17½	7 05	7 10
LARD—				
December	4 05	4 05	3 97½	3 97½
January	4 25	4 25	4 12½	4 15
SIDES—				
December	3 35	3 35	3 25	3 25
January	3 55	3 55	3 50	3 50

McCullough Bros.' Fruit and Produce Letter.

The cool, favorable weather now prevailing continues to show an increase in fruit and produce of every description as the season advances. Indications point to the heaviest business in this line during the present season than for several years past. This, we must, confess, is very encouraging to merchants in this line of business.

Our market is well supplied at present with every luxury in the fruit line, from a Japanese persimmon to the choicest of California fruit, such as peaches, plums, pears, apricots, mucat and tokay grapes, which are arriving here almost daily in car loads.

Our apple supply is equal to the consumption, and the choicest varieties are being shipped from Massachusetts and New York, while some few local shipments are coming from Tennessee, Virginia and Kentucky, but are being used principally for cooking purposes.

Bananas continue plentiful, but the consumption is proving equal to receipts.

The market on lemons is easy and the cool weather has materially decreased the consumption, which necessarily causes the prices to rule some lower.

Jamaica oranges are now arriving, and very sweet and juicy indeed, and no doubt from now on will meet with ready sale, as prices are not extravagant, considering the orange failure since the Florida freeze.

Cocoanuts are now meeting with ready sale, and prices are moderate for the season.

The produce market is in a shifty condition, and receipts are being readily taken at good prices, such as chickens, eggs, butter, irish potatoes, etc., and the shippers throughout the country will make no mistake by keeping an eye on the Atlanta market. It is the very best in the country, provided you ship to the right firms.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, GA., October 3, 1896.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Atlanta, October 3—Flour, first patent $5.00; second patent, $4.40; straight, $3.85; fancy, $3.70; extra family, $3.40. Corn, white, 40c; mixed, 39c. Oats, white, 34c; mixed, 29c; Texas rustproof 43c. Rye, Georgia, 70c. Barley, Georgia raised, 75c. Hay, No. 1 timothy, large bales, 90c; small bales, 80c; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 75c. Meal, plain, 42c; bolted, 38c. Wheat bran, large sacks, 65c, small sacks, 65c. Shorts 90c. Stock meal, $1.00. Cotton seed meal, 95c ₩ 100 lbs.; hulls $6.00 ₩ ton. Peas, 60c. ₩ bushel. Grits. $2.50.

New York, October 3—Southern flour steady; good to choice $2.80@3.10; common to fair extra $2.20@2.80. Wheat, spot —; options fairly active, closing steady; No. 2 red October 71½; December 73¾; May 76¼. Corn, spot —; No. 2 in elevator —; afloat —; options active and firm; October 28¾; November —; December 29¼; May 31⅜. Oats, spot quiet and dull; options —; October —; December —; No. 2 spot 21½; No. 2 white 25; mixed western 20@23⅜.

St. Louis, October 3—Flour steady; patents $3.75@3.90; fancy $2.75@2.90; choice $2.25@2.35. Wheat lower; October 67¾; December 70¾; May 74 asked. Corn lower; October 20⅜; December 21¼; May 24 bid. Oats lower; No. 2 October 16; May 20⅝.

Cincinnati, October 3—Flour steady; winter patents $3.80@4.10; fancy $3.10@3.30; spring patents $3.80@4.10. Wheat steady; No. 2 red 74. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 26; No. 2 white 25. Oats steady; No. 2 mixed 18@19⅜.

Chicago, October 3—Flour quiet but firm. No. 2 spring wheat 66⅛@67⅛; No. 3 spring —; No. 2 red 67⅛@68⅛. No. 2 corn 22⅛@22⅞. No. 2 oats 17½.

Groceries.

Atlanta, October 3—Roasted coffee 17.60 ₩ 100 lb cases. Green coffee choice 17½; fair 16½; prime 15⅛. Sugar, standard granulated, 4.78c; New Orleans white, 4⅝c; do. yellow, 4¼c. Syrup—New Orleans open kettle 25@40c; mixed 12½@20c; sugar-house 20@35c. Teas Black 30@65c; green 20@50c. Rice, head 6¼c; choice 6¼c. Salt, dairy, sacks, $1.25; do, bbls, $2.25; ice cream 90c; common 65c. Cheese, full cream, 10@11c. Matches, 65s 50c; 200s $1.30@$1.75; 300s $2.75. Soda, boxes, 6c. Crackers, soda, 5½c; cream 7c; ginger snaps 7. Candy, common stick, 6¼c; fancy 12½@13½c; Oysters, F. W., $1.75; L. W., $1.25. Powder, rifle, $4.00; shot, $1.35.

New York, October 3—Coffee, options closed strong 35@40 points up; October 9.50@9.60; December 9.15@9.40; spot Rio dull but firm; No. 7 10⅜. Sugar, raw dull and weak; fair refining 2 11-16; refined, off A 4 3-16@4⅜; standard A 4½; cut loaf and crushed 5⅜; powdered —; granulated 4⅜; cubes 4⅜. Molasses, foreign nominal; New Orleans fairly active and firm; open kettle, good to choice 27@37. Rice quiet but firm; domestic, fair to extra, 3½@5¾; Japan 4@4⅛.

Provisions.

Atlanta, October 3—Clear rib sides, boxed 4½c; clear sides 4⅝c; ice-cured bellies 7c. Sugar-cured hams 11@12½c; California, 7½. Breakfast bacon 9@10c. Lard, best quality, 5½c; second quality, 5c; compound, 4⅝c.

St. Louis, October 3—Pork standard mess $6.60. Lard prime steam 3.80. Dry salt meats, shoulders 3.75; long clear 3.75; clear ribs 3.87½; short clear 3.87½. Bacon, boxed shoulders 4.37½; long clear 4.25; clear ribs 4.25; short clear 4.37½.

New York, October 3—Pork steady; new mess $7.75@8.50. Middles nominal; short clear —. Lard quiet and easy; western steam 4.35; city steam 4.00; options, October 4.30.

Chicago, October 3—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess pork $6.35@6.40. Lard $3.97½. Short ribs, loose, 3.25@3.50. Dry salt shoulders boxed 3.87½@4.00; short clear sides, boxed, 3.62½@3.75.

Cincinnati, October 3—Pork steady; family $8.00. Lard steady; prime steam 4.00 bid; kettle 4.25@4.50. Bacon steady; shoulders 4.25; short ribs 4.25; short clear sides 4.50@4.62½.

Naval Stores.

Savannah, October 3—Turpentine firm at 24¾ for regulars; sales 1,165 casks; receipts 1,082. Rosin firm; sales 2,080 bbls; receipts 2,826; A, B, C, D, E $1.50; F, G $1.52½; H, I, $1.55; K $1.60; M $1.75; N $2.00; windowglass $2.15; waterwhite $2.35.

Charleston, October 3—Turpentine firm at 24½; sales none casks. Rosin firm; sales none bbls; A, B, C, D $1.30; E, F $1.45; G $1.50; H $1.50; I $1.50; K $1.50; M $1.60; N $1.80; windowglass $2.00; waterwhite $2.10.

Wilmington, October 3—Rosin firm; strained $1.35; good strained $1.40; spirits turpentine firm; machine 24¼; irregulars 23¾; tar firm at $1.05; crude turpentine firm; hard $1.30; soft $1.55; virgin $1.65.

Live Stock.

Chicago, October 3—Cattle steady; receipts 400; common to extra steers $3.70@5.10; stockers and feeders $2.60@3.85; cows and bulls $1.25@3.50; calves $2.50@6.15; Texans $2.50@3.25; western rangers $2.30@3.50. Hogs steady; receipts 18,000; heavy packing and shipping lots $2.80@3.30; common to choice mixed $2.95@3.45; choice assorted $3.40@3.50; light $3.00@3.45; pigs $1.75@3.45. Sheep steady; receipts 1,500; inferior to choice $22.00@3.25; lambs $3.00@4.75.

Country Produce.

Atlanta, October 3 — Eggs 13@14. Butter western creamery, 16@18c; fancy Tennessee, 15@17½c; choice, 12½c; Georgia, 12½@15c. Live poultry—Turkeys 8@10; hens, 22½@25c; spring chickens, 12½@22½; ducks 20@22½. Irish potatoes—Burbank, $1.75@2.00 ₩ bbl; 60@65c ₩ bu.; Tennessee, 50@60c ₩ bu. Sweet potatoes, new 60@75 ₩ bushel. Honey, strained, 7@8c; in the comb, 8@9c. Onions, 60@75c ₩ bu.; ₩ bbl., $2.00@2.50. Cabbage, 1¼@1½c.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

Atlanta, October 3—Apples, $2.25@2.50. Lemons—Messina, $3.75@4.00. Oranges, Jamaica $4.00@4.25. Bananas, straights, 85c@$1.00; culls, 60@75c. Figs 11@11½c. Raisins, new California $1.10@1.25; ½ boxes 50@60c. Currants 6½@7c. Leghorn citron 13c. Nuts, almonds, 13c; pecans, 7½@8c. Brazil, 7½@8c; filbers, 11½c; walnuts, 10@11c; mixed nuts, 8@10c. Peanuts, Virginia electric light, 5@6; fancy hand-picked, 4@4½c; North Carolina, 3@4; Georgia, 3@3½c.

CHEAP STAPLES.

I engage to sell at wholesale

Flour, Sugar, Green Coffee, Lard, Stick Candy, Sugar Cloth and Piece Bagging

At prices closer than usual. Quotations on application. C. E. Caverly, corner Hunter and Madison streets, Atlanta, Ga.

—THE FINEST—

California Fruit

that has ever been brought to the southeastern states has been distributed through the Atlanta market this season by the great fruit and produce firm of Rose & McDonald.

This firm is receiving at regular periods every week car load shipments of this fruit and can supply the trade, both at home and surrounding cities, promptly with the choicest selections ever shipped from the orchards of the Golden Gate State. Call or write them and get something that delight your customers.

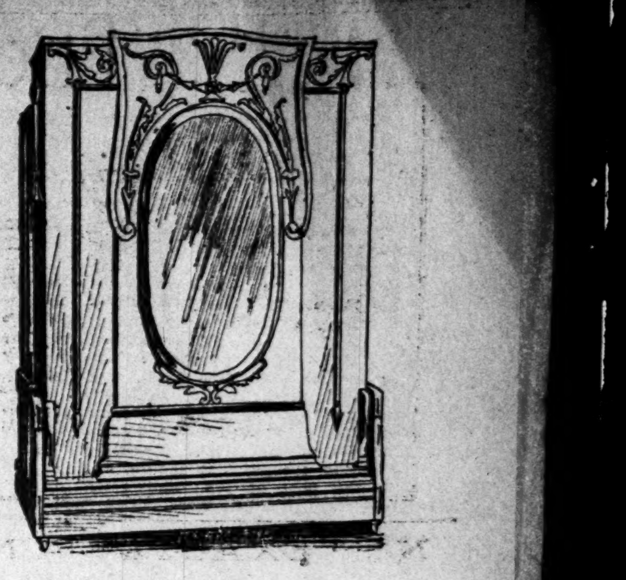
Wedding and Christmas Novelties at Lycett's.

WHY PAY LONG PRICES

—ELSEWHERE—

When you can buy of

RHODES, SNOOK & HAVERTY



Furniture, Mantels,

Draperies, Carpets, Rugs,

and all the elegant, high grade novelties that would ornament a home or beautify a cottage, at fully one third less.

Our Display is Unmatched and Unmatchable.

Every foot of floor space of our immense establishment, every nook and corner, every inch of wall space, on the upper floors—through aisles—and stairs—nothing but grace and beauty greets the eye. Something rare and dainty in a chair or a table, in a Louis effect, or a Colonial or Empire; a correct reproduction of some quaint old Dutch or French pieces, taken from the best designers of an age noted for its perfection in Interior decorations. This Stock is now ready for your inspection, and you are cordially invited to visit us

DURING THE COMING WEEK,

When we propose opening the Fall Season with a perfect feast of bargains.

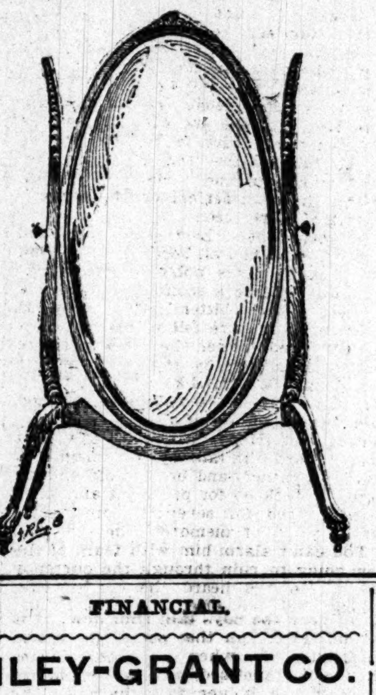
Parlor Suits, Couches, Easy Chairs, Lounges, Chamber Suits, Chiffoniers, Book Cases, Armoires, Cheval Glasses, Dressing Tables, Fancy Seats and Stools, Settees, etc., with

HUNDREDS OF ELEGANT ARTICLES

in household usefulness. Folding Beds, Office Desks, Hat Racks, Folding Lounges, Library and Office Tables, Wardrobes, Sideboards, Dining Tables and Chairs to Match. Furniture in Mahogany, Furniture in Walnut, Furniture in all the ornamental woods.

Don't Fail to See This Magnificent Assortment!

We are opening our Second Stock of Carpets, Matting and Draperies, bought direct from the factories. Special Designs and Special Prices and Terms for



THIS WEEK!

beginning Monday Morning.

Our MANTEL DEPARTMENT has been replenished for this sale and prices made to meet the big cut in the other departments. Remember

MONDAY MORNING

OUR BIG SALE BEGINS.

RHODES, SNOOK & HAVERTY.

FINANCIAL.

RILEY-GRANT CO.

Dealers

5½ % Mortgages 7 %

No. 28 S. Broad St.

The "Permanent Stock"

Of the Atlanta Loan and Investment Company pays 8 per cent interest, free of all taxes; costs $100 a share. Interest guaranteed and amply provided for now. A limited amount on the market at this rate of interest. Apply to Atlanta Loan and Investment Company, 811 Equitable building, Atlanta, Ga.

W. H. PATTERSON & CO.,

Dealers in

Investment Securities.

No. 9 E. Alabama street.

BUY WHEAT The heavy export movement insures much higher prices. We handle speculative orders on limited margins. Write for our new book and daily market review—free.

Robert H. Kelley & Co.,
228 LaSalle Street, Chicago.
Member Chicago Board of Trade 18 Years.

THE FEELING

seems to be well settled among those interested in speculation that a "sound money" victory awaits the country in November, and there prevailed last week a strong tendency to discount this victory. This movement was aided by the ease of the money market and the better feeling that prevailed in commercial and manufacturing circles. London has not been detected as taking any especial interest in our market, owing to European complications, consequently the ADVANCE IN PRICES WHICH IS ALMOST SURE TO COME may be interrupted by profit taking and short selling.

On September 13th we published in our daily letter: "WHEAT has just commenced showing a strength that will soon result in much higher prices, and within the next thirty days make persons wonder why they did not buy at the low prices now prevailing."

December Wheat closed on September 12th at 59⅞. On Saturday, September 26th, we said in our letter: "So long as the stream of gold flows from Europe in the direction of this country WHEAT will advance in price, and as the engagements for import are among the largest in recent years, we may continue to expect very much higher prices for this cereal."

December Wheat closed September 25th at 61⅜; since then December Wheat has sold at 70. Those who followed our advice have reason to congratulate themselves; those that did not, can always obtain our views regarding the market by writing for them.

We have issued a little booklet entitled "THE HISTORY OF MONEY AND BANKING," which will be found of especial interest during the present political campaign. We will be glad to send a copy of this to anyone on application.

We execute orders for securities for investments or on margin.

Write for our "VEST POCKET STOCK AND GRAIN STATISTICS" and our daily 4-page market letter.

STOCKS, BONDS, COTTON, GRAIN, PROVISIONS.
COMMODIOUS CUSTOMERS' ROOM.
CAREFUL ATTENTION TO ORDERS,
COURTEOUS TREATMENT.
Bank References.

JAS. E. TAYLOR & CO.,

55 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

PAINE-MURPHY COMPANY, BROKERS,

J. C. KNOX, Manager

Orders executed over private wires for Cotton, Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions. Local securities bought and sold. Correspondence solicited.
2 South Pryor Street, Jackson Building. 'Phone 375.

COAST CLEAR

FOR A RISING MARKET.

The public recognize the advantage offered in the present market and the great possibilities for a profit in stocks, many of which are selling at panic prices of 1893. Much higher prices are due. Risk in stocks is now eliminated by the settled conviction that the national election will be favorable to rising prices, and will produce an unprecedented bull movement.

Write or call for our "400-PAGE MANUAL," illustrated with railroad maps, giving complete information of all RAILROAD and INDUSTRIAL properties, including highest and lowest prices for a series of 10 to 30 years of stocks, bonds, grain and cotton, and also the methods of buying and selling on margin.
ISSUED GRATIS AND MAILED FREE.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON, PROVISIONS,
bought and sold for cash or on a margin of 3 to 5 per cent. Commission, 1-16.
DETERMINING THE FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FIRM WITH WHICH YOU DEAL IS AS IMPORTANT AS SELECTING THE RIGHT STOCKS.
New York National bank references furnished.
Twenty years' experience, largest clientele, most commodious offices, best brokerage service.

HAIGHT & FREESE,

BANKERS AND

Commission Stock Brokers

53 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.
UPTOWN BRANCH:
1132 Broadway, next to Delmonico's, near Twenty-sixth street.
BOSTON OFFICE:
85 STATE STREET.
DIRECT WIRES.

READ!

Five per cent a week is the average return on my fluctuation system. Send for pamphlet free. W. E. FOREST,
50 Broadway, N. N.

MAKE YOUR MONEY

EARN MONEY.

Under our systematic co-operative plan of speculation, "You Avoid Risks." Settlements made once a week. Sums of $20 to $1,000 invested under our plan will yield satisfactory returns. Prospectus explaining our method, mailed free.
SAM KELLER & CO.,
44 Broadway, New York.
Bank Reference. Agents wanted in every city.

John W. Dickey,

Stock and Bond Broker

AUGUSTA, GA.

Correspondence Invited

WANTED!

Clothing Salesman

With an established trade, to travel Georgia and represent a manufacturer whose line is well known in the state. Address J. B., Constitution office, stating age, experience, etc. oct4-2t-sun-mon

AS BLIND AS A BAT.

A California Preacher Who Has Become Quite a Traveler.

From The San Francisco Call.

Gilbert Watkins is the name of a blind man who lives on Bush street, near Taylor. Although he is so blind he cannot tell day from night, even though he looks directly at the sun, it does not interfere with his ability to travel. In fact, Watkins does more traveling than most other people except drummers. And, furthermore, he does the most of it without any one to guide him.

Watkins, when he is in the city, can be seen standing on the corners of some of the down town streets, where he sells notions and other small articles in order to gain a living. But he does not stay long at a time, because he likes to visit different places and meet different people. He always attends the different celebrations and fiestas, where he says he is sure to enjoy himself.

When Watkins wants to go to any place the first time he gets some one to guide him if possible, but after that he can go alone at any time he wishes. He has been over nearly all of the roads in California, and only a few months ago he walked from this city to Los Angeles by himself. He says he is always well treated and finds people only too willing to tell him what is going on.

According to Watkins's story he is able to do these remarkable things solely by his memory, and says that he can be taken anywhere and made to turn as many corners as desired, and that he can find his way back without assistance. In this respect he seems to have the same faculty a cat is said to have and exercises it in the same way.

When the blind man desires to go to a certain place he has never been taken before, he is led to it, and as he goes along he takes mental note of all the objects he passes. Here is a rough crossing, here some asphaltum pavement, here a dirt road with some stones on it, here some water, etc. When he wants to return he takes them in reverse order and has no trouble.

"The reason I can do this," he says, "is because I don't see a lot of things that distract me. You could do the same thing easy enough. Maybe in a mile I would have to remember only a few objects. It is just the same as if a man who could see was taken through a dark alley, but every once in awhile was given a glimpse of his surroundings by a light being turned on. He could remember what he saw without any trouble, but if he saw a thousand other things he could not. I know just how many steps it is from the corner to where I live and can walk to the place without even using my cane. Of course, I am helped a great deal by the people I pass, because they know I am blind and always make room for me."

Wright and Watson

Speak at the tabernacle Tuesday night. John Temple Graves and Walter B. Hill also speak. Men only admitted. Concert from 7 to 8 by Fifth regiment band.

Free farewell entertainment by the Hypnotist Lee, Exposition park, this afternoon.

Cantaloupes from Sicily.

A. Fugazzi & Co., the well-known fruit dealers, are receiving shipments of cantaloupes from Sicily. The cantaloupes are fine ones and are shipped direct to Fugazzi & Co.

Cantaloupes are a fruit seldom seen at this time of the year and those that come from far off Sicily are as good as those raised in Georgia. Fugazzi & Co. are the only dealers in town who are handling this fruit.

The Oculists Say

That our home firm of Kellam & Moore make as fine spectacles and eye-glasses as are made in France or Germany. This successful house has established an enviable reputation for scientific optical work. Their salesrooms are at 40 Marietta street, Atlanta.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

POSITION WANTED—By experienced collector with good firm or company; good reference and bond. Address Collector, Bachelor's Domain, Atlanta, Ga.

THREE ROOMS for rent at 63 Connally street; gas, water and bath; $7 per month. An excellent opportunity for small family.

FOR SALE—Well bred, three-year-old blood, bay filly and Barnesville buggy, good as new; $80. Address Box 1, Atlanta.

FOR SALE—12 shares loan and security stock; paid from April, '95. Earnest, Milledgeville, Ga. oct 4 3t sun wed fri

WANTED—A few ladies of good address to learn the latest method of dress cutting. Special arrangements will be made to board those coming from a distance. Agents wanted; write for terms. Madame Luke, 231 Courtland street.

WANTED—To exchange a three-room house for lumber or building material worth $700; take $500 in lumber. James.

HANDSOME Rooms, single or ensuite, centrally located; excellent table rates; reasonable; references exchanged; near Peachtree. 64 Forest avenue.

WANTED—Good, neat hand for family sewing. Apply 32 Houston street.

SAY, BUD! We will clean and press your old clothes for $1.50 per suit. Excelsior Steam Dye Works, 53 Decatur St. Phone 41. W. E. Hanye, manager.

FOR RENT—New 8-room modern house, large hall, bathroom, etc.; on Gordon street, near Lucille ave., West End; for rent cheap to good tenant. Apply on premises or to Cherokee Marble and Granite works, opposite Equitable building.

WANTED—Board in private family near in, by young man; references exchanged. Address L. S., Draw U, City.

DESIRABLE furnished rooms for rent very reasonable; second and third floor; all conveniences; board optional. 139 Spring street.

WANTED—Two or three young men to occupy nice front room. 63 S. Pryor st.

INSTRUCTION—Professor Kruger, teacher of Piano; terms $5; lessons at your residence. Call or address 91 Piedmont ave.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—100 acres on Peachtree road, railroad front, water and springs. Silas, Constitution.

FOR SALE—Empty, second-hand sirup barrels, extra quality and in perfect condition. Frank E. Block Co.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD, house just opened, pleasant rooms and excellent table board at 71 Luckie street, low rates.

The Georgia Buggy Company at the Old Stand, Nos. 39 and 41 South Broad, 34 and 36 S. Forsyth Street.

LOOK OUT for the next "million dollar meteor" with the "Goddess of Liberty" ascending the "ladder of fame" unfurling our banner to the breeze and proclaiming the beauty and utility of our celebrated vehicles to the world.
The Georgia Buggy Co.

We never cease or let up,
But always try to have the get up
To draw the tide of trade
For best vehicles and lowest prices made.
The Georgia Buggy Co.

There are four quarters to the globe
And four quarters to the dollar,
Male or female, come buy a laprobe
And numerous others will follow.
The Georgia Buggy Co.

With hundreds of races of men
And thousands of men in the race,
The secret is to know now and then
How to treat the trading populace.
The Georgia Buggy Co.

A STRANGER inquired the time of day and was told it was "16 to 1:" He said: "That is the right time, this is the right place and the right ratio on which to buy vehicles at the right price. Last but not least, he bought from
The Georgia Buggy Co.

WE ARE TOLD that David had a carriage, but we lay no claims to have made the sale, as that was just prior to our entry into the business, but our carriages are much more stylish and less expensive.
The Georgia Buggy Co.

Plumbers for the People. Prices right, qualities the best. D. W. & M. J. Yarbrough, 18 E. Hunter.

Garfield And The Astrologer

Even His Assassination Was Predicted . . .

The Important Events of His Life Were Revealed to Him From Time to Time.

It was in the summer of 1880. The republican convention, throwing aside the three leading candidates for the nomination after three days of balloting, had stampeded—all but the faithful "306" who stood until the end loyal to their chosen leader, the hero of Appomatox—to James A. Garfield. The rift in the party was a wide one, especially in the state of New York, and Garfield, who had been the lieutenant of Mr. Sherman, was perhaps not unreasonably accused of having fostered the schism, in the interest of the candidate whose place he came to occupy. The feeling against him on the part of the "stalwarts," as the followers of Grant were called, was very deep, and their imprecations, if not loud, were very bitter. It was especially with the view of overcoming this antipathy, which if not placated, it was thought by some might endanger his election, that General Garfield some weeks after his nomination, came to New York and for several days occupied quarters at the Fifth Avenue hotel. Some of the things that occurred there at this time were widely and hotly discussed during the factional fight that followed and have passed into party history. One incident, however, which came within my personal knowledge has never, so far as I am aware, been given publicity. Indeed, I am not sure that any person except those mentioned herein ever had any knowledge of it.

I was at the time in retreat in the city engaged in revising the copy and reading the proofs of a work, the writing of which had been a matter of great difficulty. One day I received a letter from Mr. Thomas M. Nichol, who, during the campaign occupied the position of a private secretary to General Garfield, asking me to call upon him at his hotel.

Jim Garfield's School Days.

My acquaintance with the republican candidate for the presidency had been a peculiar one. When a lad of nine or ten, on a visit to some relatives in Chester, O., a student boarder of the family becam efor the nonce my ideal of young manhood. I cannot remember what he did to so awaken my admiration, except that he was not above being kind to a small boy—a most rare quality in the youth of seventeen. However, "Jim" Garfield, as he was called in the family, not only did not snub the bashful lad, as it was clearly his right to do, by reason of his eight years of seniority, but even took him to the "morning exercises" of the seminary he was attending—the first time, by the way, that the boy had ever entered an institution of learning above the rank of a district school—told him the names of all the people on the platform and shared with him the book out of which the hymn was sung. How well I remember my sensations as I stood in the narrow aisle during the singing of that hymn. I did not sing, but I think every one else did. There was a great wave of sound that echoed through the bare room, but I was absorbed in watching the leader—precentor, I suppose he would be called now. He stood in front of the aisle, on one side of which was a wall of young men and on the other a rustling mass of young women. Looking down between them I had a fair view of his performance. He faced the audience and with a slender baton marked the measure, and with sundry gestures indicated the expression. He beat his book, tossed his head backward, swayed his body, scowled and smiled in a way quite wonderful to a country lad who had never seen the like before. After the exercises were over I made bold to ask my idol just what his performance had to do with the music—and as a consequence was introduced to the maestro, and my remark repeated, greatly to my confusion and the amusement of others.

I do not doubt that I made myself a thorough nuisance to the young student. Everything in his environment was so new to me that I could not help asking questions. His books, his study, the frequent ringing of the seminary bell—the idea that grown-up people should keep on studying the same as the children in the little schoolhouse at home. I remember hanging about the room, examining over and over again the books he studied, and wondering at the size of some of them. I presume these were dictionaries. It struck me curiously, too, that all his books were covered with cloth—uniformly a dull brown calico, with a small white spot.

One day, it must have been Wednesday, I went with him to some literary exercises in the chapel of the seminary. It was the first time I ever heard him speak, and though I have no memory of a word he said, whether it was original or merely declamation, I do remember that I was thoroughly impressed with the performance and wondered that everybody else was not equally so. Another day, I suppose it was a Saturday, "Jim" went fishing with one of my cousins and myself in the mill pond. We fished from a slab raft, which he built, and here I was more at home than in the schoolroom. The pond was full of fish and water snakes. Some of the latter crawled up on the raft. "Jim" fished steadily and as I recall successfully. My cousin and I soon tired of the sport and wished to go home. To appease, he told us the Latin names of the fishes and stories of fishing. He promised to set a trap in the cellar for us to catch a rat, and did so after supper, baiting it with a piece of pancake.

When I met him next, he was chief of staff of the army of the Cumberland, and I a lieutenant in the line. Having business at headquarters one day, I recalled myself to his recollection. After that we met now and then, and in the years following the close of the war, had some correspondence in regard to the political condition at the south, though a supporter of General Grant for the nomination in 1880, I had as editor of The Denver Times, predicted the nomination of General Garfield months before being one of the first to arrive at the conclusion that this would be the logical result of the factional conflict then pending.

A Remarkable Document.

Under these circumstances, I was not surprised at the summons of Mr. Nichol to meet the presidential candidate, and on sending in my name at the hour designated, I was at once admitted to his private room. Of the conversation that ensued, it is unnecessary here to speak. When the matter for which it was chiefly intended had been decided, General Garfield said to Mr. Nichol:

"Show the judge that document which came in the mail this morning from Baltimore; it will interest him."

So saying, he excused himself to meet other callers, promising to return in a short time and asking me to remain until he did so. Mr. Nichol, after searching among the papers on the table, finally recalled that he had placed this particular communication in his pocket and drew it forth and read it. It was a horoscope of General Garfield cast by some astrologer whose name I have forgotten, writing from Baltimore. It was the result, it seemed, of information regarding hour of birth, etc., and other astrological data, which had been solicited in previous letters, and referred to a former one dated something more than a year before, in which the writer had predicted the nomination of Mr. Garfield and some other things not at that time generally known. It was accompanied by a chart, showing planetary positions and the like, and declared the election of General Garfield, the hearty cooperation of General Grant to that end, the details of the inauguration and the unexpected rupture of the republican party immediately ensuing.

"About four months after your inauguration," continued the soothsayer, "there are indications that you will meet with a serious personal calamity. A strange and malign presence threatens to invade the 'house of life.' You will be physically prostrated, it would seem by violence, but it may be the result of some sudden attack of disease. For a long time your life will be in serious peril, and I am unable to determine whether you will eventually recover, but think the indications are that you will. The malign force which threatens you is one which has never before appeared in any of the horoscopes I have cast for you. It is dark and deadly. If such a thing did not seem inconsistent with the esteem in which you are held by all, I should think it portended a personal assault by some bitter and hitherto unknown enemy. Because of this, I am inclined to regard it as indicating an attack by some malignant disease, perhaps a wide-spread epidemic, which would account for the virulent character of the threatened interference. The planetary conjunction seems, however, to indicate that it is an avoidable evil, and I would advise the utmost care in regard to your personal health and safety at this time and until the danger passes over, as it seems likely to do after a few weeks."

I give the words of this wonderful document as nearly as I can from memory. General Garfield returned while Mr. Nichol was reading. I held the chart in my hand, tracing the indications alluded to in the text.

"What do you think of it?" he asked, as the reading concluded. I replied that it interested me greatly, but I knew nothing of such matters, and at the best would not put any reliance on this, since to be forewarned was to be forearmed. As to the rupture in the party, I made light of it, thinking the astrologer had drawn his conclusion, not form the aspect of the stars, but from the shadows cast by the clouds visible in the political world.

Taking the horoscope from Mr. Nichol, General Garfield sat down opposite us, looked it over a moment and said:

"Do you know this man has been sending me things of this sort for years. I have never paid any attention to them, but some of the things he has foretold have come to pass in a very curious way. I first heard from him while I was sitting on the Fitz John Potter court martial in 1862. He then predicted certain things so unlikely to happen that I thought the man simply a lunatic and threw his so-called horoscope into the wastebasket without giving it a thought."

"What were the things that happened?" I asked.

"I remember among others," was the reply, "that he predicted that I would be promoted to high rank after a great reverse to our arms; would resign soon afterwards and would not again enter the service, though the war would continue for several years. This seemed impossible, but it was all so, as you know. After my election as senator, which he also predicted, he wrote me in the very words you oddly enough greeted me with when we met at Chicago just before the convention—'Glamis thou art and Cawdor and shall be king.' It was this coincidence which called the horoscope to my mind when I saw you come in today."

I asked him if he intended to preserve this document, and he said:

"No, indeed; I do not believe in such things. The issues of life are in the hands of God and I don't care to speculate about what the future kindly hides. You know Caesar's saying about the pleasantest death—'that which is least expected.'"

"Then you had better let me have this," I suggested.

"Certainly, if you care for it you are welcome to it."

Mr. Nichol, however, wished to keep it for a day or two to show to some one that he named, I have forgotten who it was, but promised to mail it to me in a short time. I related the incident to my wife that same evening, and the next day to one or more of my publishers. Hearing nothing more of it, about the time of the Maine elections being at General Garfield's home in Mentor, O., I referred to the matter and was informed that Mr. Nichol had mislaid the papers, but was again promised that they should be hunted up and sent to me.

In the latter part of June, 1881, between the 20th and 28th of that month, I had a conversation with Hon. Joshua R. Gaskill, of Lockport, N. Y., an old friend whom I met at the commencement of Rochester university, which called the matter very fohcibly to my mind. I had just returned from Washington, where I had gone on the invitation of the president. Mr. Gaskill, asking how he was, I replied that he looked much worn and out of health, and that I feared other predictions of the heroscope might be fulfilled as one had already been, adding that I seriously doubted if he would live out his term.

Less than a week after this conversation President Garfield fell by the hands of Guiteau, who fitted the astrologer's prediction of a "strange malign force." The general verdict of science perhaps would also sustain his forecast that it was a preventable or avoidable evil. If the Roentgen process had been available at that time the bullet might have been located and removed, his life saved and the "malign purpose" failed. At least the fulfillment of his predictions have been so striking as to make it a matter of regret that the heroscope and the accompanying chart was not preserved, or at least a copy taken. It is possible that it may some time be found among President Garfield's papers, but that seems unlikely after so long a time.

ALBION W. TOURGEE.

IN A STRAIGHT LINE.

The Smith Family Is Three Hundred Miles Long.

From The New York Journal.

Three hundred miles to Smiths! The figure is appalling, but it is no exaggeration.

There is not a Smith growing on every tree in New York, but if there were it is even chances that there would be a good number of Smiths left over.

Nobody who has not made a study in some measure of the Smith subject has any idea of the numerical strength of this estimable and profitable family. There are more than two Smiths to every saloon in the city, and that is saying much. There are Smiths enough to fill much more than a dozen whole regiments.

There are Smiths enough—man, woman, and child—to populate a good-sized kingdom, and if they should decide to do it they would, if past record is any criterion, multiply at such an astounding rate as would enable them to supply from their surplus, within a very few years, all deficiencies of the population in other countries. The gaps in the nations of the world, which fire, and blood, and war, and pestilence, might have made could very easily and satisfactorily be patched out with Smiths. Here are some startling figures:

The New York city directory for 1896 contains 401,809 names. Of these 2,964 or one in every 134 is a Smith. The Smiths take up nearly twelve and a half pages of three columns each. According to the last census there are about five times as many people in New York City as there are names in the directory. It follows, then, that there are in this city between 14,000 and 15,000 Smiths.

If drawn up in a single file at the usual distance between the people so paraded the line would extend from the Battery to One Hundred and Twenty-First street, a distance of eigth miles. If the same ratio holds good throughout the United States, the Smiths in this country number 525,000, and would form a line 300 miles long. They would reach to Albany and back.

It has been a popular belief always that the Smiths, Browns, Joneses and Robinsons led the world in the matter of frequency, but these latter days have changed all that. The Smiths are still foremost; the sturdy and multiplicative Browns are not far behind. There are 2,800 Browns in the New York directory—about one Brown to every 135 who are not Browns. This would give 518,000 Browns in the United States.

But there the old quartet of names is broken. The Joneses and Robinsons are decadent so far as numbers go. The Millers have stepped into the honorable third place once held by the race of Joneses. But the Millers are only half as many as the Smiths and Browns. The directory has only seventeen columns of them, with 1,367 names.

Then come the Meyerses with 1,064 names; Murphys, 1,049; Cohens. 981; Kellys, Levys and Johnsons with 966. 963 and 962, respectively; while Williams and Clark have only 845 and 802.

The Smiths are perennial, ever plenty, and never can be moribund. When the skeletons of nations shall stand around the lonely last man he will look out with a clear eye over the ruins of the empires, watch fearlessly the rising tide which is to engulf the world, and on the last rock which raises its grizzled, time-wearied head above that second universal inundation write in bold characters his name and the entry will read, "John Smith."

MEDICAL COLLEGES OPEN.

Large Attendance at All of Atlanta's Institutions.

Atlanta medical colleges are opening up this year with very bright prospects. The number of young men who are entering medicine as a profession seems to be on the increase.

The Southern Medical college opened its doors again last Thursday and over fifty students were entered. They are now undergoing examination and being classified and will this week start into work.

The Atlanta Medical college will commence its term on Wednesday and it also expects to do a great deal of work this year. An unusually large number of applications has been received and the school will doubtless be larger than usual.

The number of graduates will probably not be so large this year as it is on the second year under the law requiring a two-year course.

GENTLEMEN'S GOODS.

The New Styles and what Mr. J. P. Northrop Will Do for You.

Northrop is up to date in his special line. His styles in shirts and gentlemen's underwear this season is attracting much attention. For years he has been noted as an expert, not only in selecting good and fashionable stuffs, but in making the goods into style-fitting and easy-wearing shapes. The right thing for a well dresser is a colored shirt with white collar and cuffs. The tendency is to loud colors.

Mr. Northrop has all kinds of goods out of which to make your shirts, and the pretty thing about it is that he guarantees a fit and perfect satisfaction in every particular. You can get just as fine and well and fashionably made shirts at Mr. Northrop's as can be obtained in New York or Boston. People here should encourage him in his work. His factory has been, and is now, patronized by the best people in Georgia. If you want prices write to J. P. Northrop, 13 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

MR. J. COVINGTON,

The Real Estate and Renting Agent, Removes to 19 S. Forsyth St.

Mr. J. Covington has removed his real estate and renting office from 715 Temple Court to No. 19 South Forsyth street. The new offices are central in their location and will prove more convenient for his large list of patrons.

Mr. Covington will make a specialty of the renting business, and all business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. In connection with the renting business Mr. Covington will also conduct a department for the negotiation of real estate loans.

KNOBBY SUITS.

Mr. H. B. Elston Is Exhibiting Them at His Establishment.

Mr. H. B. Elston, the tailor, on Alabama street, has just received the handsomest line of imported goods to be found in the city. All day yesterday there was an admiring throng of people in his store examining the handsome and unique patterns which he had displayed. Those desiring something knobby for the fall and winter should certainly make it a point to call in at Mr. Elston's during the week and inspect this beautiful stock of imported fabrics.

Art in Washington Seminary.

The School of Art in Washington seminary has been greatly broadened this season by the addition of the departments of China painting and of modeling in clay.

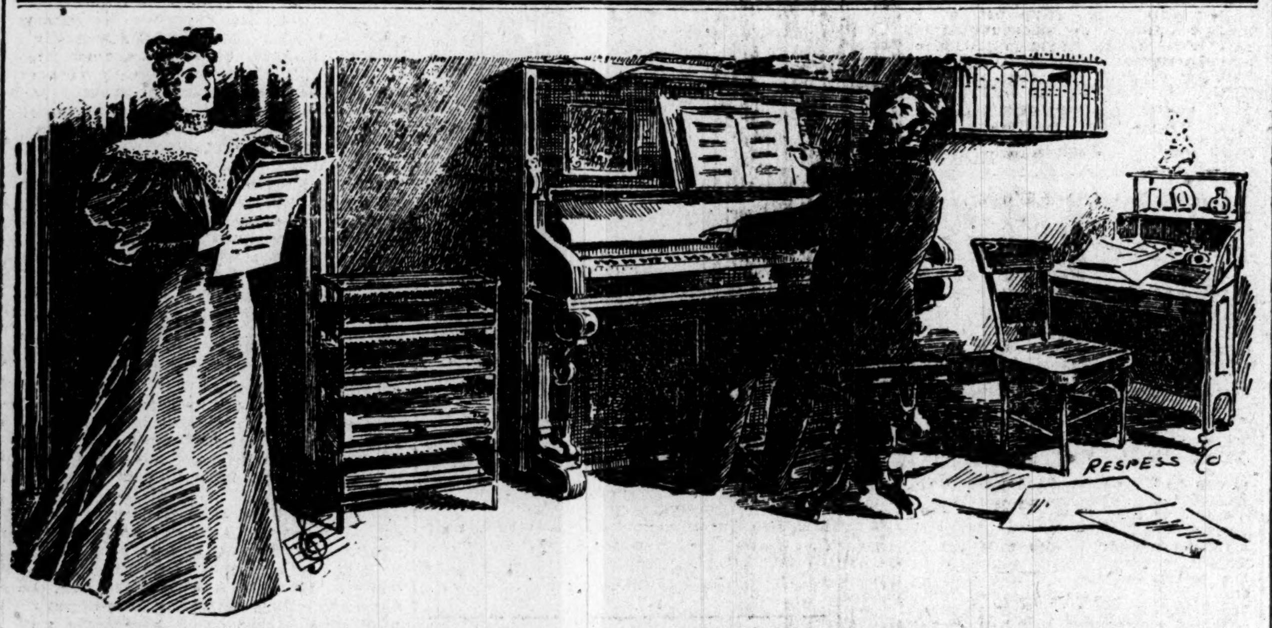
Miss Mary Kincaid, who studied and afterwards taught china painting in New York, has been secured by the school to teach china painting. Her work is not only artistic but also practical, as she does all of her own firing.

Miss Martha Norton, a pupil of John Ward Steinson, of the Artist American institute, New York, has the department of modeling in clay. She is an artist of signal ability, and her work shows the skillful and artistic hand.

Mrs. Ella Clayton Merrill, for a number of years a student under the leading masters of Paris, Berlin and Munich, is still in charge of the department of drawing and painting. She needs no higher commendation than her own productions and her successful experience as a teacher.

The studio is large and admirably arranged, being lighted by skylights.

Washington seminary has this session entered upon a year of unprecedented success in its history.



More Powerful than Svengali's Power

Are our "hypnotic" prices. If you've a need for any one of the 10,000 articles we sell—and you must have—the Cut Prices we've put on them leaves no escape for you, if you've got a dollar in your purse, and know a bona-fide bargain when you see it.

Tolu, Rock and Rye .50c
Quinine and Dovers Powders, 25 doses .25c
Browh's Iron Bitters .68c
Bradfield's Female Regulator .68c
"B. B. B.," Botanic Blood Balm .68c
Benson's Capcine Plasters .15c
Beef, Wine and Iron (Jacobs') .25 and 50c
Carter's Little Liver Pills .13c
Castoria .25c
Cuticura Soap .15c
Cutilina Soap .10c
Cuticura Salve .35c
Cuticura Resolvent .75c
Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills .$1.50
Canadian Catarrh Cure .35c
Catarrh Cure, Palmer's, Warranted .50c
California Fig Syrup .35c
Fellows' Hypophosphites .99c
Hires' Root Beer .18c
Hood's Sarsaparilla .68c
Injection "G" .68c
Injection "Black Crook," cures unnatural discharges .66c
Imperial Granum .60c

Jacobs' Emulsion Cod Liver Oil .50c
Japanese Pile Cure .50c
Dr. Long's Hair Balsam .30c
Lydia Pinkham's Female Compound .68c
Luxomni .68c
Dr. Long's Sarsaparilla, the best, large bottle, strong mixture, small dose .50c
Liquid Celery Phosphate, for building up weak, nervous people. Strongly recommended .60c
Tiger Paste .25c
Talcum Baby Powder .15c
Malted Milk .40 and 75c
Malted Milk, hospital size .$3
Mother's Friend .75c
Mme. Yale's Hair Tonic .68c
Dr. Miles' Heart Cure .68c
Mellin's Food .37 and 59c
Cutilina Skin Lotion .50c
Dr. Miles' Liver Pills .15c
Mme. Robinnaire's Face Bleach .$1
Munyon's Homeopathic Remedies—
25c size .15c
50c size .35c
Mme. Rupert's Face Bleach .$1.50

Dr. Pierce's Golden Med. Discovery .69c
Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets .15c
Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription .69c
Palmer's Little Black Pills .13c
P. P. P. .68c
Peruna .68c
Pozzoni's Face Powder .34c
Pond's Extract .34c
Royal Germetuer .67c
Simmons' Liver Regulator, Red Z .15c
Simmons' Liver Regulator, liquid .68c
Santal Midy .75c
Swan's Capsule's Copaiba .10 and 18c
Shaker's Digestive Cordial .75c
Sage's Catarrh Cure .34c
Scott & Bowen's Cod Liver Oil .68c
Tyner's Dyspepsia Cure .30c
Thedford's Black Draught .15c
Wine of Cardui .68c
Williams' Pink Pills .35c
Wampole's Cod Liver Oil .68c
Warner's Liver and Kidney Cure .85c
Old Oscar Pepper Whisky .75c
Corn Whisky .50c

Bear in mind the Whiskies, Old Oscar Pepper 75c—Corn at 50c, we sell are pure, genuine and guaranteed full measure and not like the Old Oscar Pepper Whisky sold at some stores—cheap, diluted stuff, put up in short measure bottles with fake labels.

AGAIN—Jacobs' Quinine and Dovers Powders is the best remedy known for Colds and kindred complaints. Price 25 doses 25 cents.

AGAIN—Tolu, Rock and Rye is the best remedy known for toning up the system and keeping it in good healthy condition.

JACOBS' PHARMACY,

THE CUT PRICE PEOPLE,

NOS. 6 AND 8 MARIETTA STREET.

You Will Appreciate The Prices When You See the Goods.

THE ROSE, BEST $1.00 KID GLOVE IN THE WORLD. SEE THEM

Peacock Dunwody and Haugh. 46-48-50-WHITEHALL ST.

THE AIME, GREATEST $1.50 KID GLOVE ON THE EARTH. SEE THEM

BLACK GOODS.

36 inch Black Mohair Jacquard Figures—cheap at 25c; Special . . . 15c

40 inch Black Mohair Large Rich Jacquard Figures . . . 25c

36 inch all wool Black Serge, Blue and Jet Black; a Bargain . . . 20c

38 inch Fancy Novelties, warranted all wool . . . 37½c

38 inch Silk Finished Henrietta, warranted all wool; worth 60c . . . 42½c

38 inch Fancy Black Novelties, all wool, beautiful designs . . . 50c

COLORED GOODS.

40 inch Henriettas, very fine twill, full line of colors, worth 40c . . . 25c

40 inch Pompadour Suitings, two and three toned effects, full line colorings . . . 25c

38 inch Belsamo Suitings, red and black, green and black, brown and blue, green and garnet blue and tan, warranted all wool . . . 50c

42 inch all wool Scotch Canvas, green and black, blue and black, red and black, brown and black, gray and black and purple and black . . . 59c

48 inch Fancy Novelty Suitings, all wool brown and black, garnet and black, blue and tan, green and black, tan and blue . $1.00

60 inch all wool Suitings garnet, navy, myrtle, black, tan and brown . . 59c

Silks and Velvets.

Fancy Brocade Silks, blue and tan, green and black, red and green, blue and red . . . 39c

Complete line 20 inch Satins, blue, green, yellow, black, pink, red, a drive . . . 48c

Stripe Taffetas, all silk, in two-toned effects . . . 48c

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1 case Best Grade Percales, dark colors— -8c-

1 case Best Quality small check Ginghams— -5c-

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50 inch Flannel Suitings, black and navy blue— -19c-

36 inch Cashmere in black and full line colors— -15c-

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10-4 Cotton Blankets, white and silver gray, per pair— -49c-

10-4 Warranted all wool Blankets per pair— -$2.48-

LADIES' WRAPS.

Ladies' Cloth Capes, black and blue, braid and fur trimmed, full sweep . . . $1.98

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Ladies' Extra Fine English Broadcloth Capes, black, blue and brown, jet trimmed, velvet collar, seamless . $9.98

INFANTS' CLOAKS.

Infants' long Cashmere Cloaks, silk trimmed . . . 98c

Infants' long Cashmere Cloaks, trimmed with silk braid and cord . . . $4.00

Infants' short Cashmere Cloaks, silk trimmed . . . $2.25

Infants' Eiderdown Cloaks, white, blue, tan and black, trimmed with Angora fur $1.75

Child's Boucle Cloaks, green, tan, red and blue, fur trimmed . . . $2.50

Infants' all wool fancy Eiderdown Cloaks, fur trimmed . . . $2.50

UNDERWEAR.

Ladies' Jersey Rib Undervests, crochet edge and tape . . . 21c

Ladies' fine Jersey Rib Vests, silk front and silk tape, pants to match . . . 48c

Ladies' Natural Wool Vests, silk embroidered pants to match . . . 48c

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Child's all wool Vests, pants to match . . . 20c

Skirt Bindings.

1¼ inches Velvet Binding, 4 yards . . . 5c

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Waterproof Binding, per yard . . . 10c

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Best quality Hair Cloth . . . 35c

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Good Quality Morene . . . 25c

Best quality Fiber Chamois . . . 15c

Notions.

Horn Hair Pins, 3½ inches . . . 1c

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Century Side Shields . . . 25c

Whalebones, 9 inches, per dozen . . . 5c

Best Patent Hooks and Eyes . . . 4c

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46-48-50 WHITEHALL STREET.

32 PAGES

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

PART 3 23-32

VOL. XXIX ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 4, 1896. PRICE FIVE CENTS

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THE AIME,
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CLOTHING

SHOES

FILLING A LONG-FELT WANT

You've tried the top-notch tailor; clothes satisfactory, price not. You've tried the chea p tailor; price satisfacto ry, clothes not.

HOW ABOUT THE BEST READY MADE?

We have them for less and more—$5.00, $6.50, $7.50, $8.50, $10.00, $12.50, $15.00 and $18.00. A so-called advantage in going to a tailor is credit, long credit—six months, a year. He has to give something in return for the large prices demanded. If that's what you want, you can't buy our clothes, but we give everything else he gives, and more. Your money back if you want it. Our fall and winter stock is ready. New blocks in Fall Derbys. New ideas in Furnishings. Novelties in Children's Clothing. New patterns in Trousers. New School Shoes.

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Solicit accounts of individuals, firms, corporations and banks, upon favorable terms. No interest allowed on open accounts subject to check. In our Savings Department we furnish books and receive amounts from $1.00 up to $5,000, on which interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent per annum. For out of town customers we issue certificates of deposit, bearing interest at 4 per cent. Withdrawals can be made only on presentation of the book or certificate.

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DR. J. B. S. HOLMES, ex-President Georgia State Medical Association, says: Have used Bowden Lithia Water extensively in Bladder and Kidney troubles, and the results have been most gratifying.

BOWDEN LITHIA WATER is guaranteed to cure all diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Rheumatism, Insomnia, Gout and Nervous Dyspepsia. A postal card brings our Illustrated Pamphlet.

BOWDEN LITHIA is the only genuine Lithia Water sold in Atlantaat popular prices BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

First-class hotel accmmodation at the Springs for 500.

BOWDEN LITHIA SPRINGS CO.,

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We Lead the Procession.

Have us do your Plumbing, Gas Fitting, Sewer Pipe Work, Steam Fitting, Hot Air Furnaces, Hot Water Heating, Ornamental, Galvanized Iron Work, Tin and Slate Roofing.

We will do more work and furnish more material than any firm in the state, and for less money. We employ mechanics that are up in their profession—pride themselves on their work. We furnished and put up complete seventy-one water closets ready for use in the last seven days. Who can equal it?

We carry from 300 to 500 in stock all the time, and can put them in on short notice. You don't have to wait for your goods. We have always got them. Our prices on Mantels, Tile, Grates and Gas Fixtures speak for themselves. Nobody can sell them as cheap. Give us a call.

We do the Plumbing for the people; our price gets it.

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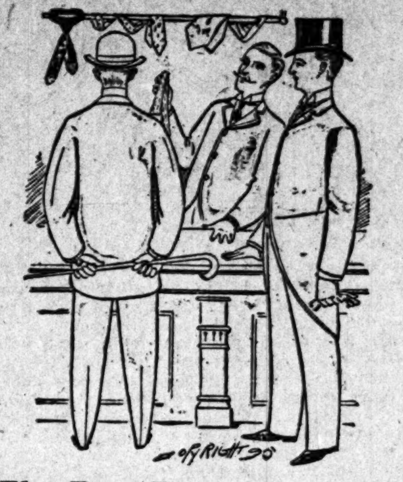

The Best Dressed Men in Town....

will wear our Clothing and Furnishings this Fall. The fit and style of the new Suits and Overcoats we've been getting in lately would embarrass any merchant tailor—and the price is about as much as the "swell" tailor charges to sew his name in your coat. Come in and look and if you have looked elsewhere we are sure of either your compliment or your custom. We don't claim to have the best store, but we try to make a better one impossible.

EISEMAN & WEIL

Men's and Boys' Outfitters.

3 Whitehall Street.

See our new Stetson Derbies, only $3.50 each.

ISAAC LIEBMAN & SON,

Real Estate. Renting and Loans, 28 Peachtree St.

$1,700 buys 4 room-house; lot 60x210 and 2 vacant lots, 50x150 each, on East Fair and Walnuts streets, just beyond the limits. Reasonable terms or would exchange for farm near city.

$2,000 buys well built and nicely arranged 6-room house and about 8 acres of land fronting 550 feet on the Peachtree road; good barn; spring house, etc. This is a beautiful suburban home and land very productive.

$2,750 buys 6-room house and lot fronting 552 feet on Bell street, near Kimball house dairy; very cheap.

$450 buys lot 50x140 on Garden street, just beyond Georgia avenue; curbing and sidewalk down.

$4,000 buys brick store and rooms above, corner lot on Decatur street; terms easy.

Lot 44x125 to alley on Linden ave; very cheap; easy terms.

$350 buys beautiful lot 50x100 on Ira street, near Cardiner street; lot lies well; easy terms.

We have a party desiring to trade some unincumbered renting property for other property and will pay difference.

$1,250 buys nice house and lot on Todd street; good neighborhood.

$1,600 buys house and lot 60x100 on Yonge street, near Chamberlin street.

$1,600 buys beautiful lot 50x160 on Pryor street; lies well; reasonable terms.

$1,000 buys beautiful corner lot 47½x137, on Loyd street; terms can be arranged.

The prettiest location on South Pryor street at a sacrifice; roomy house; large corner lot; let us tell you about this.

Money on hand to loan on city property at 8 per cent.

ISAAS LIEBMAN & SON, 28 Peachtreet street.

Thomas H. Northen. Walker Dunson.

NORTHEN & DUNSON,

Real Estate and Loans.

TO LOAN—TWO SUMS, $3,000 AND $1,200, IN BANK TO LOAN FROM 1 TO 5 YEARS.

4-ROOM HOUSE, Georgia avenue, belgian block, sidewalks, about 200 feet Capitol avenue. Only $1,100.

THREE 8-room, 2-story houses renting for $44 per month, on 75-foot lots fronting car line; also three large, level lots in rear of houses with a frontage on another street of 235 feet; all for the small sum of $4,500. This is big bargain.

WASHINGTON ST.—8-room house, lot 54x140, north of Richardson street, for $5,500.

KIMBALL ST.—7-room house, large lot, covered with oak grove, $8,000.

ANSLEY BROS.

Real Estate Loan & Renting Agents

$2,500—New 2-story, 8-room house; corner lot; on south side; water, gas and bath.

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What is the matter with the world these days?

I am not cynical nor am I old enough yet to cross my hands and croak over the way things were "when I was a girl." I remember very well that there was plenty of wickedness then and plenty of gossip true and untrue, but I do remember also that scandal was of a healthier kind and the newspapers and magazines devoted themselves to normal crimes, if any can be called such, and natural emotions.

Now we have discussions on degeneracy, brutal discussions and scientific searchings for the well springs of emotions in colors, perfumes and sound. Wehave the X rays of a suspicious research turned upon all that is fundamentally poetic in our natures. The passions, the loves, faiths, dreams, imagination belonging to us are laid bare under a microscope which declares that each and all posses the microbes of degeneracy. It is utterly sickening, utterly coarse and material.

In these days when Nordau and his followers are defining as degenerate every element in man that is not one of nature's unlettered, uncultured forces, we are made to feel that we must either give up all that is not of the earth earthy or strive all the more against the mental prejudice of a coarse age for the beauty of holiness and the holiness of beauty. For my part, I am utterly unwilling to believe a man of Wagner's stamp was a degenerate. All great music has a great sensual and a great spiritual power, as all great men are made up of decided good and evil, but it seems today as if the evil is the only thing for which clever people are searching.

In the present state of affairs, the singer afraid of the world sits with closed lips; the poet who would make a song of marvels unseen stays his thoughts; the artist whose vision perceives the light neither on land or sea, closes his lids, and all because we are told that keen perceptions of color and music of rythm and words are signs of degeneracy. Out of such an age of disgusting suspicion and scrutiny, that allows us nothing save the bare bread and water of life, or at least offers us that with the alternative of beauty and coarseness, there will be born to the world no great souls unless the shackles of such thought are shaken from the mind; unless the influence of those people who promote such sickening theories are suppressed; unless, in plain words, the papers stop printing such stuff as Nordau's, and stop giving place to stories and discussions that tend toward abnormal wickedness. That the world is any worse than it used to be, I am unwilling to believe; but that, through details of indecency, it will become so, I am very certain, unless some prophet of decency arises to lead living thought into purer channels. There are in the world today two great human tides. One is that which goes back to the effete faith of theosophy and hypnotism, a faith that ages ago degraded Egypt and trailed its curse of materiality and vice through the orient; the other is the new faith of science and Christianity, which teaches the strength, not of human flesh and blood, and of mortal things, but the power of the spirit, the grace of the immortal soul over all material life. I belong to neither creed, and my talk is not for those who lean on the old religious doctrinal faiths, but for thinkers that have grown out of the exceptance of those early creeds and stand today between the earthly stream of sensuous thought and faith and the rising sun of a new spiritual light. I do not hold that we must all have one faith, but I do hold that there must be a common creed of immortal soul beauty—a creed that, followed in any way one pleases, must lead to the same end on this earth and must give the same faith in some kind of reincarnation in the world to come.

But this is a very serious Sunday sermon from a frivolous woman and I know my readers are wondering what on earth it has to do with the "Things of Interest to Women," to which this page is supposed to be devoted. Well, perhaps it has more than one would imagine, for I want the girls I love to take the talk to heart and stop reading things about degeneracy and stop going to hypnotic meetings and stop following the teachers that find microbes in their souls.

I want them to enjoy their youth simply and unquestioningly, to love flowers and their odors, because the beauty that comes straight from the breast of nature is a tonic to the heart and soul; to love music because it lifts its hearers above sordid things; to love art because it shows us that man may paint his immortal soul on canvas to live throughout the ages, and to love poetry because it proves that beauty and truth may shine through the simplest medium art has given to man.

Marlborough's Efforts to Hold the Purse Strings.

While titled Englishmen marry American heiresses for their money, it cannot be said of them as of many members of the French, Italian and German nobility, that they squander the dowers of their heiresses in riotous living. For the Englishman wakes up after he or his ancestors have squandered a fortune to the fact of all the dignity of his estate, the blood of his baronial ancestors stirs in his veins there to raise a riot act against waste of money. He wants castles and lands galore that they may descend unto his heirs, but he has lived all his life without the luxuries and comforts that belong to the palatial houses and private houses in America, and when he finds his wife wasting her substance on such things he holds up a restraining finger. Such a finger has been held up now for some time by the young duke of Marlborough at Consuelo, his juvenile duchess, who has had Blenheim castle fitted up with velvet carpets, electric lights and bells, mirrors and bathrooms in a way to make it resemble a sort of historical Waldorf, and who, not content with this, proposes to buy back Marlborough house, the present town mansion of the prince and princess of Wales. The young duke declares uneasily that the finest fortune cannot last always, but his young duchess is thereby in nowise turned from her purpose, for the American woman, if not allowed the privilege of marrying royalty, deems that the next best thing to it would be in turning royalty out of a home in order that she might enter as occupant and owner. Now, this sounds big, and it is quite as big and as unwieldly as it would be for any of us unmoneyed mortals to own an elephant, for Consuelo will not only have to buy Marlborough house at any staggering sum the prince deems it fit to name, but will also have to erect for the royal highness a town mansion equal in magnificence and present it to him as a token of her esteem and appreciation of his selling her Marlborough house at an insolent sum. Whether her frugally-minded spouse will pursuade her against this notion remains to be seen; but all Londoners prophesy that Consuelo will have her way, for the English look upon our women as nothing more than a set of spoiled children to whom no caprice may be denied.

To Put Aside the Frivolous Things.

Our girls are getting serious, there is no doubt about it, for more than one among them has confessed to me that she was "tired of going out" and was going to do something sensible this winter. Now when these girls, all pretty and popular, all denizens of the world, make such a declaration I begin to believe that there is genuine seriousness in the air, for there must be a serious wave these days just as there is a suicide wave, a murder wave, a marrying wave and a divorce wave.

I am glad of this seriousness. There is nothing I believe in so implicitly, as long as it lasts, as the seriousness of maidens from twenty to twenty-five. For the time they take in being serious they accomplish more than people ever do before or after that delightful period.

Their mental enthusiasm and bodily strength all tend toward wonderful accomplishment and they learn in these days the habit of application that serves in the hard days that follow, when one's work is weeded out and considered and altered again and again to suit the moods of a mental palate grown keen and critical through experience. To the girl who is tired of society, but has no pronounced talent nor business or professional bent is due the only sympathy that need be bestowed upon girls at present, yet of these the world is more impatient than others. In this age when feminine genius is supposed to be in a suppressed condition beneath the brow of beauty people are unwilling to tolerate the notion that a woman may not, if she so chooses, "reach out and shine" like the "gilded fool" essayed to do.

They forget that temperaments, masculine and feminine, are pretty much the same when it comes to achievement, for they really expect more of women than of men. They know that among men we have diletantti idlers, neer-do-wells, of every description, but there is nothing that a woman may not achieve, says the creed of the progressive members of her sex, and the chorus is swelled by a world of wondering-eyed onlookers who have been watching her acquirements through the last ten years of ever-increasing emancipation. And yet, I do know a girl who can't do anything well but flirt, and is so tired of that—but that is another story from the one concerning the medical students, the artists, linguists, students in art and architecture that are springing up in our midst. Whether it is the exposition and the Woman's Club that followed on its heels that has set these young minds to serious achievements, I know not, but certain it is that they are bent upon things graver than the dancing of a german or the securing of a beau for the theater this season. Miss Belle Newman, for instance, is going to devote much of her time this winter to the study of medicine. She has long wanted to know much more than she does about the mighty arts of healing, and from her childhood she was the surgeon of all the pets on the place, binding up the broken legs of chickens and soothing in a careful, scientific way all the evils that animal flesh is heir to.

That art and science may be harmoniously allied is proved in this clever society girl, who paints and sketches also with great charm and originality. She intends devoting this autumn and winter to medicine and in the spring will go north to study art. Her best gift in this way, perhaps, lies in the matter of mural decoration.

Miss Iza Glenn is a girl of the fashionable world who is growing out of that unsatisfactory life into one of more interest and seriousness. I don't know that the word serious is a good one, however, for young people who accomplish anything are never what one would term serious. It is only the heavy, unimaginative plodders to whom such a term applies. The promise in Miss Glenn's work, which she as yet claims to be merely amateurish, lies in the fact that it is so simple, so honest and so unpretentious of any seriousness whatever. She has written a little recently, and it is the kind of stuff that every girl might write and only the very rare ones with real, honest, apt talent ever do. It is unaffected, bright, spontaneous and free from that dreadful taint of preachiness which the writings of most young people possess.

With a groundwork of a few lessons in sketching, this clever girl paints in a way that many older artists might envy, for while she has much to learn in drawing and tecnique, she has the main points of artistic success, which are imagination, composition and a feeling for artistic values. One's work in any line of art must mean something, no matter what, and this keynote of achievement Miss Glenn's work has caught as naturally as the bird catches music in his throat. I am afraid to make prophesies of success for any one, and especially for a girl who has all the comforts and luxuries that money can buy and all the social popularity that a charming personality can desire. If she had a lot of sisters to educate or invalid parents to support, or if she was an orphan living with mean relatives I should risk my judgment and say that she would some day write and illustrate things that would bring her fame and fortune. Whether she ever does or not will depend so much upon herself and will be a so much harder matter with her surroundings than if she had to take her life unaided in her own hands that I really could not say whether she has sufficient strength of will and ambition to do so, because I hold that as a usual thing, a little talent, spurred by strong necessity accomplishes more than multifold gifts laid in the lap of ease. Miss Glenn intends pursuing her art studies in New York, and when I see some frontispiece of hers adorning Truth or some others of the many papers of that nature, I shall be happy in the knowledge that she has overcome her easy surroundings, which, after all, is a much harder task than the conquest of an adverse fate.

Those girls not given to seriousness in artistic or scientific directions seem seized with the notion of charitable missions this season, and, therefore, the work for the children's ward of the Grady hospital is growing and developing apace. Among these earnest workers is one whose independence and energy all people must particlarly admire. I'm going to be too personal to spell her name out, but she is a girl of wealth and fashion and far more important than that, she is free from all snobbishness and assumption. She has done a great deal for this good cause, and it hasn't mattered in the least to her whether "her own set," as the saying goes, was in sympathy with her or not. Some girls go into charity as they do into society. They make a clique of it and when they go to heaven they will look around superciliously if they find themselves entering the golden gates in company that do not belong to the set of which they think so much, and which St. Peter and the rest of them will probably know so little. Now, if I told all the funny little things I know about the way girls of this stamp want to manage their charities I'm afraid they wouldn't have very many chances of being charitable at all, and, therefore, it is best to congratulate the girls in that set who are independent and want to do good for its own sake, regardless of cliques and conditions. All good luck attend their enterprises and may they and their good work live long and prosper, is the wish of

MAUDE ANDREWS.

FAMOUS ACTRESSES WHO HAVE BECOME PEERESSES.

The Latest of the Athletic Fads.

Why not a fencing club for our society girls this winter? Bicycling doesn't do everything for one's beauty, certainly not for what shows in evening dress, and that is one's neck and arms. Fencing fills hollow throats, smooths bony chests, straightens bent backs and develops thin arms into the soft curves belonging to Grecian beauty.

The Vassar girls have taken up fencing with a will this autumn, for they find it the best thing to put a body in training far basket ball, which is their favorite game just now. Some interesting facts are told about the sport by a writer in a recent New York paper:

"The fencing is carried on in a very safe manner. The swords have blunt points and the girls practice in soles with big projecting pieces of felt that keep them from slipping down. A tin heart, placed on the breast, is the target, but in case of a "hit" no harm is done, for there is only the ring of the steel to tell the story.

"The girls have all sorts of larks in the gymnasium, as elsewhere. One day they stuffed a mannikin to look like a fencing master. A neat little goatee made him a Frenchman, and a mask made him look very professional. They stood him up against the wall to witness their sport, and for several rounds they fenced spiritedly, with the 'instructor' looking on and smiling approval.

"The basket ball team is especially strong this year. The first practice games are being held. And as this is to be one of the important athletic events of the season, you will want to know how it is played at Vassar.

"'Going to the game today, girls?'

"'Of course we are. Wouldn't miss it for anything.'

"Long before the time set for the contest —4 o'clock—the benches at the side of the field are filled with pretty girls in light gowns. Late comers are forced to seat themselves in groups on the ground, in imminent danger from the flying ball. The excited conversations concerning the merits of the various players are hushed at the cry of 'Here they come!' as the two teams run into the field.

"The players are dressed in blue flannel blouses and short kilted skirts worn over bloomers. The classes to which the teams belong are shown by large numerals sewed on the front of the blouses. The object of basket ball is the same as football—the making of goals. These are wire baskets fastened at the top of two poles, ten feet tall, which stand one at each end of the field.

"The ball is always thrown—never kicked or run with—and cannot be held longer than five seconds. This makes agility and quickness of decision more necessary than strength and endurance. Tackling is forbidden, and thus the game is free from the brutal features of football, but it is sufficiently lively to be exciting, and many hard knocks are received.

"The theory of the game is simple. The players on each side try to get the ball down to their own goal, where the goalkeeper is ready to throw it into the basket. Every time the ball goes into the basket the lucky side scores one. Fouls, which consist of kicking the ball, walking with it, tackling or holding the ball too long, give the ball to the other side, which is then entitled to a free throw for the basket from a point sixteen feet from the goal. The time of the game is twenty minutes, divided into innings of ten minutes each. The ball is of pigskin, round, and thirty inches in circumference.

"So much for technicalities. Now for the game itself. The players waste no strength in practice. They take their places at once, waiting with set faces for the word of command. The umpire, from his position in the middle of the field, cries 'Play!' tosses the ball up in the air, the center man—that is, girl—from each team leaps for it, and the fight has begun. Contrary to tradition the Vassar teams play in perfect silence. There is no coaching, no cry if any one is hurt, no apologies for a blow given, and no accusations of foul play.

"For ten minutes the teams struggle together, each one striving to force the ball down to her own goal. The excitement of the spectators finds vent in prolonged cheers whenever a brilliant play is made. Now the ball is passed swiftly down the line; now three girls are rushing for the ball and rolling over and over in their efforts to get it.

"Often a girl is thrown headlong, but she springs to her feet and is off again before the spectators can do more than gasp. The prettiest plays are made when the ball is sent from one player to another straight along the field to a goalkeeper, evading all the efforts of the opposite guards to stop it. This requires coolness, quickness and dash.

"'Time!' shouts the umpire. The game stops at once. The players stretch themselves out on mats to rest, while the girls on the benches cheer and sing songs to work off their excitement.

"Again the umpire calls 'Time!' The players spring to their positions. Their faces are hot, their hair disheveled and their suits covered with dust. No score has been made in the first half, and, realizing that this is the last chance, each player works desperately to get the elusive pigskin into her basket.

"'Oh!' cry the spectators. One of the '98 centers has made a tremendous throw right into the hands of her goalkeeper. The goalkeeper poises the ball in her hands an instant unmindful of the girls jumping after her, throws it coolly up into the basket, amid the shouts of her friends. Hotter and hotter waxes the fray.

"Now '99 has the ball at her goal. Another minute and it is in her basket. The excitement is intense, the onlookers leave their seats and crowd close to the ropes. Down goes the ball toward '98's goal; '99 throw themselves after it and fly frantically over the ground, but all to no purpose; '98 has the ball, the goalkeeper seizes it, throws it up, it balances an instant on the edge of the basket and then drops gently in. 'Time!' cries the umpire for the last time. The game is over; '98 has won—2 to 1.

"The Vassar Athletic Association has its field day in November, when there will be 100-yard dashes, hurdles, running high jumps and standing jumps."

Like Our Mothers Were Wont to Make

Fine old-fashioned pure pound cake,
That our mothers used to make.

The making of cakes nowadays, particularly the good, old-fashioned poundcake, is not what it was in the days of brick ovens and our grandmothers, but satisfactory results may be obtained if a little more attention be given to the work. This is a recipe for a fruit poundcake like the poundcake of half a century ago:

Wash one pound of sweet butter, and take from it a piece half the size of an egg for use in greasing the pan. Weigh one pound of flour and thoroughly dry it in the oven, but do not allow it to brown. Stone one pound of raisins, cut them into two and sift them lightly with flour from the weighed pound. Cream the washed butter and stir into it one pound of sugar. Grate one nutmeg into the creamed mixture and the yellow rind of a medium-sized lemon. Measure two tablespoonfuls of good brandy and dissolve in it a piece of soda the size of a pea. Secure ten large fresh eggs. Take seven saucers or small dishes and break four eggs into four of the dishes; into the other three dishes put two eggs each. Now, into the creamed mixture turn one egg with one tablespoonful of flour, and beat the mixture for five minutes. Treat the four single eggs in this manner, beating the required five minutes each time. Then add two eggs at a time, and after all are stirred in beat the batter ten minutes. Put in the brandy, the juice of the lemon, and then the prepared raisins, and beat ten minutes longer. Bake this in a paper-lined and well-buttered cake tin.

This cake should require two hours to bake, but the exact time cannot be given, as much depends upon the oven, which should not be too hot at first, and should grow hotter as the cake bakes. Always place a loaf of cake to the ear when testing it to see if it is done. So long as a cake "sings" it is not ready to be taken out.

On Georgia Hills.

On Georgia hills I lost the heart
I kept secure in city mart—
That yielded not to northern charms,
But swoons in the clasp of southern arms.
The pulsing passion of the south
Glows on this maiden's melting mouth,
While in her eyes alluring lies
The witching warmth of sultry skies.

On Georgia hills, where nature kneels
In worship man but half reveals
When bending at the wooded shrines,
Above the plain, beneath the pines,
My soul drinks deep of Eros's wine,
And, drunken, reels in joy divine,
'Neath glance of eyes that hypnotize
Mine own in trance of sweet surprise.

On Georgia hills love lights his fires
At altars of devout desires—
In town and country claims his own,
In hall and hut he rears his throne;
He bids me know the flame whose glow
Melts from my heart the northern snow
Was caught from eyes whose dear replies
Have fired my soul with high emprise.

—WALTER S. HURT.

WALKING HATS.

FOR BOTH DAY AND EVENING TOILETS.

"IMPEDIMENTA."

A Story in Which a Portmanteau and Saratoga Have Much To Say.

By GERALD BRENAN

In the chaos of trunks upon the steamship dock, the portmanteau and the Saratoga trunk found themselves side by side. Under the circumstances it was awkward, but the portmanteau belonged to a man of the world and difficult positions were his forte.

The ice must be broken and the portmanteau made the first plunge.

"I believe we have met before, mademoiselle?" he remarked to the trunk.

"I should not have thought," rather coldly replied the Saratoga, "that you would care to recall the circumstances. They were at the least distinctly painful."

"You allude, mademoiselle, to the episode of our two proprietors? That was undoubtedly painful; but I cannot see why it should affect our relations."

The Saratoga trunk was silent for a moment, and then answered in mollified tones: "You are right, monsieur. Our owners' love quarrel need not extend to us. We are not in love."

"Mademoiselle must speak for herself," said the portmanteau, gallantly. "By the way, the first scene of that unhappy drama occurred—"

"At Waterloo station. You remember he intended crossing with her to New York and settling their difficulties en route. But she cut him dead at the station."

"I remember," cried the portmanteau. "She was superintending your transfer to the luggage van at the time. I lay on the platform ready and labeled, but after her cruel behavior he had me sent back to the hotel. Two days after we left London for the east."

"Ah, the dear east! It was there we met first, was it not?"

"Yes; at Shepheard's hotel. My master was coming back from India, and of course he had to see Cairo."

"And we belonged to a party of globe-trotting Americans on a Nile voyage. I remember being placed next you on the veranda at Shepheard's. My mistress stole a look at your labels, and I heard her say to her married sister: 'This valise belongs to a Captain Richard Assheton. I wonder what he is like, and why he spells his name with a double.' "

"The idea of calling me a valise! So American!" interjected the portmanteau. "Still, your mistress was a very charming young woman, and deliciously sprightly."

"She is charming still, though scarcely so sprightly. Do you know, mon cher, I actually believe that she felt that episode sadly."

The portmanteau sniffed impatiently. "Then why did she act so?" he exclaimed. "It was all her fault."

"Nothing of the kind," the Saratoga retorted. "It was the fault of your Captain Assheton."

There was another silence, broken by the portmanteau. "Well," he said, "we need not quarrel about it. I remember when my master saw your mistress first. He asked a servant her name; and I heard him repeating several times: 'By jove! This Miss Carrie Dunham is a deucedly pretty girl!' "

"It certainly showed his good taste. She noticed him, too; because I heard her talking about him to her sister. Then they met on the excursion to the grand pyramid."

"So I heard. And the acquaintance ripened into his joining the party."

The Saratoga tittered. "I can recall the tender fashion in which he looked after me at Port Said," she murmured. "You were quite neglected, mon ami."

"Oh, but Miss Dunham kept me in mind. I can still hear her begging the captain, not to 'forget his dear old portmanteau.' "

"The first proposal occurred at Malta. She came down to the stateroom and told the whole story to her sister. She was sitting on me at the time.

"She had put him on probation. I heard him tell his friend McClean. He was to meet her in London and receive her final answer. Ah, that answer! How can you females act so cruelly?"

"Cruelly, monsieur? Nonsense! My dear mistress had no alternative but to act so, after the conduct of Captain Assheton."

The portmanteau was astounded, and said so. "I cannot penetrate your meaning," he cried.

"Your nation, monsieur, is proverbially slow of comprehension. But it is surely hypocritical on your part to pretend a lack of knowledge of your master's frailties. You must be well aware that in Paris he so far forgot his alleged love for my mistress, as to pay court to Mlle. Fanny Patte-en-haut at the Folies Bergeres. Nay, did he not present that notorious creature with a gorgeous diamond tiara in full view of the audience. My mistress' brother-in-law was in the audience and saw him do it."

The portmanteau uttered a sharp exclamation. "And such," he said, "was the reason why Miss Dunham rejected my master when he came to London, refusing all explanation, and why she subsequently cut him dead at Waterloo station?"

"Such was the reason," tartly answered the Saratoga, "and a very sound reason, too, so far as I can see."

The portmanteau burst into a fit of laughter, much to his companion's disgust. Long and vigorously he laughed, ceasing at last only from sheer exhaustion.

"And now," said the trunk, "perhaps, monsieur, you would be good enough to explain the cause of your—your cachinnatory hysteria."

"What a clever trunk you must be, mademoiselle, to use such long words! Anyone can see that you came from Boston. The cause of my merriment, eh? Well, I was laughing over the very ridiculous mistake made by your mistress and her donkey of a brother-in-law."

"Mistake, monsieur?"

"Certainly. The superb tiara which my master gave to poor little Fanny Patte-en-haut did not belong to him at all. He was merely an instrument in the presentation. The tiara was a gift from the rajah of Bundleapore, who had seen Fanny the previous summer in Paris. He sent the diamonds to her from India in the care of his friend, Captain Assheton. I ought to know, because they were stowed away inside me all the way from Madras. The whole story was in the Parisian papers at the time; and if your mistress' brother-in-law had taken the trouble to read them—"

"He does not speak or read French, poor fellow."

"Ah! that explains it. And so, because of his ignorance two young hearts are to be severed and two happy lives blighted in their prime!"

"It is very sad!" sighed the Saratoga, sympathetically.

"Sa? By Jove, Mademoiselle, it is criminal. But let us consider. Is there no way by which things may be set right? Here we are about to enter the United States together. I am labeled for Newport."

"And so am I. Dear me, Monsieur Portmanteau, I never wished that I had the power of human speech so fervently as I do now! I should lose no time in apprising my dear mistress of that hideous mistake about Fanny Patte-en-haut."

"Human speech is out of the question," said the portmanteau. "We must hit upon some other scheme. Ah, I have it!"

"Monsieur, you are a genius."

"You flatter me, mademoiselle. And yet the plan it not unclever. This morning as Banks was packing me he wrapped some novels in an old newspaper and placed them right under my lid, on top of everything else. I can feel them there now. What, think you, was the newspaper used?"

"Indeed, I cannot guess," said the Saratoga.

"It was a copy of the Gaulois containing a full account of the presentation of Fanny Patte-en-haut on behalf of the rajah of Bundleapore. I am sure, because Banks read it over with a reminiscent chuckle before he wrapped it round the novels."

"But how about your plan?"

"Is it possible that you have not surmised my plan? In a few minutes the customs house people will come along. I shall simply slip when they open me, and cause those novels and the Gaulois in which they are wrapped to fall in your direction. You can roll over slightly and possess yourself of the newspaper. When your mistress or that pesky French maid of hers comes along take care that she notices the Gaulois, and leave the rest to fortune."

"A good plan, monsieur; but too much is left to fortune, I fear. and here come the custom house officials, with Mr. Banks to open you. Now for it!"

The portmanteau strained himself with excitement, until his straps creaked again.

II.

The customs house inspection was in progress. Miss Dunham and Captain Richard Assheton stood near their respective heaps of luggage; while the latter's valet and the former's maid attended more directly to the matters in hand.

As Clarisse, the maid in question, was about to unlock the Saratoga trunk, her quick eyes caught sight of a newspaper lying on the dock floor.

"Ah!" she exclaimed, "Le Gaulois! It is a good omen, this message from la patrie."

She raised the paper and, glancing at the year-old headings, was about to throw it away again, when an article in the center column arrested her attention. She read it carefully to the end with astonished little "Mon dieus!" and "Ma fois!" at every sentence. Finally, forgetting all about the customs officers, she tripped toward her mistress, newspaper in hand.

"Oh, Mademoiselle! What an occurrence! What a providence!" she exclaimed, pointing to the article in the Gaulois. It was a long article, and it described in truly Gallic fashion the presentation to Mlle. Patte-en-haut from H. S. H. the rajah of Bundleapore, through the medium of the rajah's obliging friend, Captain Richard Assheton.

Miss Dunham gasped when she read this revelation. Then her fine eyes filled with tears and she turned sadly to her maid.

"Oh, Clarisse!" she whispered. "And I refused him for that, and cut him so cruelly at Waterloo last year, and—and traveled all the way over in the same ship without speaking to him once. And all the time I have loved him. What shall I do, Clarisse?"

Here Miss Dunham sank back upon the dock railing.

"Clarisse's eyes brightened. "Mon Dieu!" she cried, "I have a scheme. If mademoiselle will only consent to a little innocent deception—a little private theatricals, as it were, all will be well."

"I will do anything in reason," sobbed Miss Dunham.

"Eh bien! Does mademoiselle observe her Saratoga trunk yonder. Good! Mademoisselle must pretend to faint and fall back upon the trunk. It will not hurt, as I can catch mademoiselle as she falls. Naturally M. le Capitane will see, and, being a gallant gentleman he will come to the rescue. Leave the rest to me."

Miss Dunham bit her lip. She did not like the scehme.

"It is the only way," whispered Clarisse, the tempter. "Otherwise the last chance in gone."

Miss Dunham yielded, and a few minutes later the bustle of that section of the dock was interrupted by the fainting of a young and beautiful lady.

As fast as his legs could carry him, Captain Assheton reached the Saratoga trunk and its precious burden. Clarisse gazed at him tearfully.

"Ah, M. le Capitaine!" she murmured, "It is all about you."

"About me!" said Assheton gruffly. "Can't see why my presence should make her faint, considering we came over together without exchanging a word."

Clarisse held out the newspaper. "Voila!" she exclaimed. "It is only this minute that madamoiselle learned the true story of that affair at the Folies Pergeres."

Then while eagerly chafing her mistress' face and hands, she poured into Assheton's ears the whole story of the mistaken brother-in-law and the natural error of Miss Dunham.

Just as the narative ended, Miss Dunham opened her eyes. They met those of Captain Assheton.

"Carrie!" said the captain. "Is this true? —this about the mistake?"

"Oh, Dick!" cried Miss Dunham. "It is quite true. How can you ever forgive me?"

It was at this point that Captain Richard Assheton relieved Mlle. Clarisse, and assisted Miss Dunham to a cab.

* * * * *

"Well?" said the portmanteau to the Saratoga trunk, as they were being hoisted into the same wagon, "how did my little plan come off?"

"Ah, mon cher!" cried the trunk, ecstatically. "It was admirable. There will be a wedding before advent."

"And then we shall always travel together, you and I?"

But the Saratoga trunk was coy, and answered not.

Her Interrupted Bath.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

One of the summer girls who returned from the country last week tells an amusing story of a predicament she was placed in during the latter part of August.

"I was riding on my wheel one day," she said, "when I came to a pretty little stream. I wore bloomers, of course, and a shirt waist and a cap, and was hot from my long ride. No one seemed to be about, and the water looked awfully inviting. I pushed my wheel up the bank to where the stream was hidden from the road, and it was not long before I was—well, enjoying myself. I had not been in the water long before I saw an old man, a farmer, about fifty years old, I guess. He was examining my bloomers and stockings and looking at my wheel all at the same time. It happened that I was behind a big stone at the time and he did not see me. I heard him say something about 'gol darned fellers' who wouldn't stay out of his 'crick' and then he gathered up my garments. I saw he intended to carry them off and I lifted my head above the rock and screamed. My! but he dropped the clothes, and such running I never saw before. I got out of there in a hurry, I tell you, and lost no time in getting away from that place. I don't see why a woman can't take a bath without being interrupted."

SUITABLE FOR PROMENADE.

Capturing A Railroad

Exciting Scenes in the Rio Grande and Santa Fe Railway War in 1878-79—Contest for the Possession of the Grand Canyon. A Race of Forty Miles Between Horse and Engine.

BY CY WARMAN.

Because the same conditions can never exist again, there will probably never be another railroad war in this country to compare with the battle between the Denver and Rio Grande railroad and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe company for the possession of the Grand canyon of the Arkansas—the Royal gorge.

The builders of railways in Colorado saw in the grand canyon the only available gateway to the mountains and to the far west. The real contest for the possession of the canyon began April 19, 1878. By deciphering the Santa Fe company's messages the Rio Grande learned that their rival was preparing to capture the pass and the latter at once set about to get the desirable "nine points in law" on their side. President Strong, of the Santa Fe, was at the little town of El Moro, in southern Colorado, when he heard of the Rio Grande's intention and immedately applied for a special train to carry him to the front. This request the Colorado road refused to grant. Mr. Strong then wired one of his locating engineers, W. R. Morley, who was at La Junta, to take a special and go to Pueblo with all possible speed and to reach Canyon City, which was at the mouth of the coveted canyon, at the earliest possible moment. Morley arrived at Pueblo, the western terminus of the Santa Fe, at 3 o'clock in the morning, and at once ordered a narrow gauge Rio Grande engine to take him to the canyon, but no attention was paid to his order.

Morley was able to make out that President Palmer, of the Rio Grande, was preparing to send a force of 100 men to Canyon City on the morning of that day. If he could reach Canyon, where the people were in sympathy with the Santa Fe, as they were at Trinidad and other small places, where the Rio Grande had ignored the existing towns and established new ones; he could raise a force sufficient to hold the canyon against Palmer's men. But Canyon was forty miles away and the Rio Grande was the only line that reached there. It was striking 4 o'clock in the dance hall. There was a livery stable close by. If he could secure a good Colorado broncho he might by the time Palmer's soldiers sallied forth for their first drink be far up the river with Canyon only twenty miles away.

Fifteen minutes later Morley was leaning forward in his saddle over a swift and sure-footed horse. Out through the gray twilight the broncho went leaping like a fleet fox, while the lone rider began to calculate on the time it would take to reach the battle ground. Palmer's men would probably get off by 7, perhaps 8 o'clock. Not knowing that he was ahead of them they would probably use an hour in making the run. There was a chance, a slim one, to be sure, but still a chance for him to win, and the opportunity must be improved. He urged his horse. If the river appeared to indulge in unnecessary curves he cut them and plunged into the stream. Occasionally a coyotte or a mountain lion would hurry from the trail as the reckless rider dashed along. When the day dawned his horse was white with foam, but still he urged him on. When the sun rose up above Pike's Peak and spattered its glory against the Greenhorn range the plucky rider was still pushing for the front.

It was 8 o'clock. Behind him he was reasonably sure that a hardier horse was upon his trail. He almost felt that he could hear the shrill whistle, off-snakes, as the dreaded train left the Pueblo yards, and he urged his tired horse still faster. For the first time it seemed to him that his horse began to lag. His feet were heavy. He stumbled, but with a sharp application of the spur, still unused, the faithful steed bounded forward with a renewed vigor. This new force, however, was short lived, like the effect of champagne, and again the broncho showed unmistakable signs of fatigue. Even the spurs failed to affect him, and the rider, weary enough himself, felt alarmed. Cruelly he applied the whip and spur, but it was of no use. Of a sudden the horse went down, throwing the rider over his head. Stopping only long enough to assure himself that the horse was dead, Morley turned and ran on with all his might in the direction of the canon. There were the adobe houses of Canyon City. They seemed in the clear morning atmosphere within a stone's throw, but they were three long miles away. Glancing over his shoulder now and then to look for the smoke of the iron horse, Morley ran on and on until he reached the town. In a little while he had a force of 150 men armed with whatever they could get in gun stores and hardware stores, and away they went on a dead run for the mouth of the canyon, still two miles above the town.

Even as they ran they could hear the sharp scream of the little locomotive, rounding the countless curves, following the out like a squealing pig following the worm of a rail fence. At last the lawless little army reached the mouth of the canyon, and when Palmer's men arrived they found that they were just twenty minutes late, for the others were already guarding the gateway.

To be sure, neither General Palmer nor Mr. Strong believed for a moment that this great controversy could ever be permanently settled by violent means, and after the first brush, in which the Rio Grande got the worst of it, they turned to the courts, and although the arming and marching of a body of men across the country was in open violation of the laws of the state, nobody paid any attention to that matter. They were simply playing for position. None of the men engaged in the warlike demonstrations were connected with the railway officers. On the contrary, they were employed and, in some cases, rewarded for their loyalty. Mr. Strong gave Morley a splendid gold mounted winchester as a token of his appreciation of that gentleman's pluck and endurance in making his famous morning ride and foot race from Pueblo to the canyon.

The many legal battles fought out in the courts were as interesting, if not as exciting, as the unlawful contests that were carried on in the canyon.

The millions of money involved, the splendid array of legal talent and the fevered excitement of the people made it the greatest cause ever heard in the courts of Colorado.

Now a great misfortune overtook the Rio Grande, one that has caused the failure of many a deserving enterprise and many a worthy man. They were without money, and they were forced, through poverty, to compromise.

In the last hour, if not the last minute, of the 13th day of December 1878, General Palmer, as the executive officer of the Denver and Rio Grande, leased and transferred to the Santa Fe company the 300 or 400 miles of narrow gauge road then owned and operated by the Denver and Rio Grande.

The Santa Fe was regarded as a Kansas road, while the Rio Grande was purely a Colorado road. The former, having Kansas City as its starting point, was interested in building up the wholesale and jobbing trade, and in making Kansas City the base of supplies and general distributing point for the growing west.

The owners of the Denver and Rio Grande, as well as the people of northern Colorado, were not long in discovering the plans of the Santa Fe and at once set about to scheme for breaking the lease.

[illegible] the main line of the Rio Grande had then been completed to Canyon City, [illegible] miles [illegible] by the [illegible] work of paralleling the Rio Grande by the side of the river, and this old grade can still be seen from the car windows all the way from the mouth of the canyon to the Royal gorge.

In March, 1879, the Santa Fe reopened the fight by demanding that they be allowed to examine the books kept in Palmer's office, which the latter refused. With the coming of spring the rival companies resumed their arms, and after the fashion of hostile Indians went on the war path again. Armed forces occupied the canyon and built forts, like cliff dwellers, at the top of the walls. The Rio Grande people were exasperated—almost desperate. The fact that Rio Grande bonds had gone up since the lease from 45 to 90 cents, and stock that was worthless was now selling for 16 cents, did not appease the Palmerites. The Santa Fe had shut them out at the south, crossed Raton pass and gone on to the Pacific.

They were preparing systematically to ruin the Rio Grande by building into all her territory, even to Colorado Springs, Leadville and Denver. General Manager Dodge declared that the terms of the lease had been broken by the Santa Fe before the ink was dry upon the paper. General Palmer openly asserted that the Santa Fe had mismanaged the road, diverted traffic and was endeavoring to wreck the property. On the other hand Mr. Strong claimed that the books of the Rio Grande had been spirited away by the treasurer and that he had a right to see them.

On the 21st of April the supreme court rendered a decision giving the Rio Grande the prior right of way through the canyon, but not the exclusive right. It was finally determined upon this occasion that no company of railway builders could pre-empt, occupy and hold against all comers the narrow passes or gorges in the mountains.

The Rio Grande was at last victorious, but the road was still in the hands of the enemy, and would, unless the courts set aside the lease, remain there for thirty years.

Before the courts now came the matter of canceling the lease. This was urged by the Rio Grande, backed by the best legal talent that money could secure. Meanwhile the two armies in the mountains were being increased and the forts enlarged.

In the midst of all this excitement Attorney General Wright added to the confusion by entering suit to enjoin the Santa Fe company from operating railroads in Colorado. The hearing was heard before Judge Bowen, afterwards senator from Colorado, over behind the Sangre de Christo, in the little town of Alamosa. Willard Teller, for the Santa Fe, promptly applied for a change of venue, alleging in language that could not be misunderstood that Judge Bowen was prejudiced against his clients and that he could not hope to get justice in such a court. It was not to be supposed that a man who played poker, as Judge Bowen did, would lay down at Mr. Teller's first fire. The judge led off with a spirited rejoinder to the attorney's attack, and ended by issuing a writ enjoining the Santa Fe and all its officers, agents and employes from operating the Rio Grande, or any part thereof, and from exercising in any manner corporate rights in the state of Colorado. In short, he turned the roads over to the owners.

Mr. Teller commanded the conductor of one of the trains then lying at the terminus of the track to "hitch up" and take him to Denver with all possible speed. The employes had, of course, watched all the lawful and unlawful contests as closely as the higher officers and were ready to take sides with their former employers; and so the conductor, who had heard Judge Bowen's decision, refused to leave before schedule time. This conductor, whose name I am unable to learn, secured a copy of the writ and, fearing a hold-up en route, placed it in his boot and pulled out for Denver.

At Palmer lake, when within fifty-two miles of Denver, this enterprising conductor gave additional evidence of his loyalty to Dodge and Palmer by slipping out and disabling the locomotive. He removed one of the main rods (they were not so heavy then as they are now), and threw it into the lake. He must have done more, for that, unless he had "seen" the engineer, would not prevent the engine, still having one side connected, from taking the train in. After crippling the engine the conductor boarded a push car (handcar without handles), stood up, spread out his rain coat to make a sail, and the west wind pushed him down the long slope and into Denver, while Attorney Teller in the delayed train sat at the summit and swore.

It would seem that with all the advantage it held in the courts the Rio Grande was not content, but was still increasing its force in the Grande canyon, where J. R. Remer, one of the engineers, with a force of fifty men, blocked the trail.

"By what authority," demanded the Santa Fe men, looking into the fifty rifles, "do you hold this pass?"

"By the authority of the supreme court and the fifty men behind me," was Remer's reply.

The action of the regular officers and employes of the two roads was prompted by a sense of loyalty to their respective employers, but the common herd which took service did so simply for the pay of $5 a day and had no higher interest in the contest.

Sometimes the camps of the opposing armies were close together. Sometimes the officers and men met, mingled and mixed toddy under the same cedar.

If President Strong, of the Santa Fe, had realized the seriousness of the situation, or, if he had been less considerate and humane—it were better to say—he might, by weeding out the old Rio Grande agents and employes and replacing them with men in sympathy with his company, have put himself in a stronger position for what was to follow; but, to his credit, he allowed the old men, whose only offense to the new regime was their loyalty to the old, to remain.

Although the Santa Fe people appear to have paid no heed to the attitude of the employes along the leased line, the Denver and Rio Grande people did, and upon the loyalty of their old men they risked everything.

The Santa Fe managers, however, were not idle. They had, located upon their main line, a camp called Dodge City, as tough a community as ever flourished under any flag. From these rich recruiting grounds they imported into Colorado a string of slaughterers headed by "Bat" Masterson, whose hands were red with the blood of no less than a score of his fellow men. In justice to Masterson the explanation should be made here that he did most of this work in daylight, with the badge of "city marshal" upon his unprotected breast; that a good majority of these men deserved killing, but had been neglected by more timid officers of the law, wholly on account of their extreme toughness, their familiarity with firearms and an over-weening fondness for the taking off of city marshals. Further than this we may not excuse him; the rest remains with him and his God.

There was not a man on either side who would not argue that his company was wholly in the right, "and," he would add, resting his rifle in the hollow of his left arm, "proceeding within the law." For example, a big Irishman in a red shirt was heard to say: "I'm a law-abiding man, an' I believe in lettin' th' law have its course at all times—only in this case I know the Rio Grande's right an', begorry, I'll fight for 'em."

Judge Bowen's decision caused the greatest confusion. By it he directed the sheriffs of the several counties to take possession of the Rio Grande property, and they began to serve writs upon the officers and agents along the line.

On the night of June 10, 1879, President Palmer tapped the wires on each side of the station at Colorado Springs, made a loop through his residence and sat all night listening to the messages sent over the line by the Santa Fe. Colonel Dodge, Palmer's general manager, had established a line of mounted couriers, with stations every twenty miles over the entire road, for they must not attempt to use the telegraph. By these couriers they hoped to be able to run trains until such time as they could get possession of the telegraph offices.

"THE GEN'L'MAN 'AS SEEN 'IM—SEE?"

They were reasonably sure that Judge Hallett would reverse Judge Bowen on the 11th, and so the order went forth to Palmer's people and to the sheriffs along the line to swoop down upon the enemy at 6 a. m. and capture the road. Accordingly, on the morning of the 11th, a posse under a sheriff, armed with a Bowen injunction, marched upon the station at East Denver and captured it. At West Denver the station was found locked, but the door was forced and an operator installed at the key. To and fro along the line the mounted couriers were galloping with messages from General Palmer or Colonel Dodge. Up from the south came ex-Governor A. C. Hunt, another Rio Grande general, with a formidable army that swept everything before it as effectually as did the army of Sherman in its march to the sea. The Santa Fe people, as soon as they learned what was going on, concentrated their forces at Pueblo. That important point they had determined to hold. Bat Masterson, with his imported slayers, was in possession of the stone roundhouse, and all Rio Grande men walked a wide space away. The Santa Fe people had for forty-eight hours been urging Governor Pitkin to call out the state troops, but the governor said he could not until there was some demonstration of unlawful force, and even then the sheriffs must first exhaust all means in their power to preserve the peace before he could act. When the fight was once on it was found that the Rio Grande men were in need of restraint instead of encouragement. Santa Fe employes were pulled from their engines and thumped into a state of obedience to the commands of the Rio Grande officers. Sante Fe sympathizers fought as fiercely, only they appeared at all points to be in the minority. Under the direction of General Manager Dodge, a train was made up at Denver to start south. Manager Kramer, of the Adams Express Company, hung his messenger about with six shooters and locked him in the car. Colonel Dodge said the Rio Grande company would run the express business from now on, but, to avoid delay, allowed the Adams car to remain in the train. President Strong, with a team at a dead run, drove from his hotel to the station, where Colonel Dodge was making up the train, and all the people of the town who were awake ran after him, expecting that upon his arrival at the station the shooting would surely begin. Probably at no time in their lives, before nor since, have these two officers known such a trying moment, but they were too wise to begin themselves a battle which they knew they could not stop. Finding Dodge in possession of everything in sight, Mr. Strong made a rush for the court.

The greatest excitement prevailed among the employes along the line. Operators at small stations were so confused they knew not what course to take. At some of the stations the agents were with the Santa Fe and these made it impossible for the Rio Grande to use the wire for handling their trains.

We have seen by the character and voting place of the men employed by the Santa Fe that Mr. Strong was desperately in earnest. To show that General Palmer was making a great effort to avoid mistakes I will quote from a letter lately received from a prominent railway officer, who was in the fight:

"With the exception of about half a dozen employes the men were all in sympathy with General Palmer, and desired that he be successful in his efforts to regain possession of the road, and as each train passed Colorado Springs up to midnight June 10th, as the trainmen applied at the Rio Grande headquarters, which were then located at Colorado Springs, they were supplied with whatever they thought would be necessary to be used in defending their trains the next day, it having been previously arranged that possession would be taken at 6 o'clock on the following morning."

It is safe to assume that they asked for all they wanted and got all they asked for.

By the time the first train pulled out of Denver the whole state was swarming with armed men. But from a single county, Pueblo, came the cry of a sheriff who had been unable to serve the Bowen writ and dislodge the Santa Fe. There Masterson held, not only the roundhouse, but the station and the offices. The Rio Grande forces at Pueblo were under Chief Engineer McMurtrie and R. F. Weitbrec, treasurer of the company.

OCCASIONALLY A COYOTE PASSED.

Some of the Rio Grande men conceived the idea of stealing a cannon from the militia with which they might batter down the roundhouse and capture the killers therein, but found at the last moment that the gun had already been stolen by the gentlemen upon the other side. It was even asserted that the gun was within the roundhouse walls, and the Rio Grande people moved yet a little space away.

Mr. Weitbrec, it would appear, held the belief that a man who could be hired by an entire stranger to go out and slay people for a few dollars a day, could be seen, and so he went over to the roundhouse to see Masterson.

When they had spoken softly together for a spell, Bat called his captain, who went presently to the lieutenant, who was standing at the other end of the house where the men were massed, and said:

"Yous ducks will trow yer heavy guns down, keep your light ones, an' slide."

"What?" said the lieutenant.

"Yous fellers are to lay down—'is nibs 'as seen Bat."

"Well," said the lieutenant, "'spose he have seen Bat, where do we come in? What's in the pot? Ye kin tell Mr. Bat we'll not quit till we see some dough."

The captain reported to Bat and returning to the lieutenant who stood surrounded by his faithful soldiers, said:

"Bat says the gentlemen 'as seen 'im, an' if you'se guyes don't come off at once, he'll have to come over personally. The gen'l'man 'as seen im—see?" and with that the captain spread out his broad hand on a level with his pistol pocket, pushed the atmosphere down and strode away.

The army laid down their arms, for Mr. Weithrec had seen Bat. We are unable to give the exact figures, but we know that Bat had been "seen."

The surrounding of the roundhouse, however, did not mean the giving over of the whole town, and the Santa Fe men still held the dispatcher's office.

In the meantime Colonel Dodge's train was coming down from the north and Governor Hunt was coming up from the south. The excitement was hourly increasing. Wherever the Santa Fe men refused to open up, the doors were smashed and the Rio Grande men, usually headed by a sheriff, took possession.

When the train reached Pueblo the express car was broken into, the Adams express matter was dumped upon the platform and Mr. Kramer's messenger, loaded down like a Christmas tree in a mining camp, where the favorite gift is a six-shooter, was dumped out on top of his freight.

The excitement throughout the state was unparalleled. Telegrams poured over the wires to the governor's office. One from the sheriff of Pueblo county was to the effect that an armed mob had seized the Denver and Rio Grande property there and resisted his efforts to dislodge them. He had exhausted all peaceable means to that end and felt that he must resort to force, but asked for instructions. The governor responded that he must act within the strict commands of the court. It was not for him (Pitkin) to construe the legal effect of the writs in the hands of sheriffs; they must act upon their own responsibility. Thrown upon his own resources, later in the day, the sheriff with a large posse forced the door of the train dispatcher's office. A number of shots were fired, but no one injured. About dark the same evening ex-Governor Hunt, that whirlwind of energy and indiscretion, arrived on the scene from the south with a force of 200 men. They had captured all the small stations along the line, bringing the agents away with them on a captured train. It was stated that two of the Santa Fe men had been killed and a like number wounded. At Pueblo all was excitement and confusion where Hunt swept everything before him.

Having placed the property of the company in the hands of Rio Grande men Mr. Hunt went up the river to Canyon City, and when he had finished there the Denver and Rio Grande railway was in the hands of its owners.

We often hear of railway trains being help up—sometimes by a single man—but this is probably the only instance where an entire railway system has been captured in a single day by an armed force.

When the sun came up on June 12th it shone upon General Palmer in all his glory, running every department of the road, but the end was not yet. Judge Hallett promptly declared Judge Bowen's decision null and void. Judge Bowen rallied, and two days later landed once more with a decree placing the Rio Grande in the hands of a receiver. Again the Santa Fe went to the federal court, and in the meantime rumors of riot and bloodshed came up from all along the line. At Pueblo the Rio Grande men had erected heavy timber forts about the station. Up in the canyon De Remer had his army well supplied and saw that no work was done by the opposing company.

Judge Hallett, Judge Miller concurring, then ordered all property unlawfully taken to be restored to the Santa Fe, after which the Rio Grande might institute proceedings for the cancellation of the lease. Three days were given for the complete restoration of the property to the lessees.

The Sante Fe asked that the receiver be discharged, which, after elaborate arguments, was done. The Rio Grande promptly restored the road to the lessees, and asked for an order restraining the Santa Fe from operating it. This order was issued, a new receiver was appointed and the road restored to its owners. Jay Gould came to the front with money, bought 50 per cent of the stock and the fight was declared off.

Looking back over the seventeen summers which, since this excitement, have slipped away, as the receding miles slip out from under a sleeper, one is apt to conclude that the end of it all was a good ending. Most of the men, including the great lawyers, who took part in the unpleasantness are still here to criticise this tame picture of those stirring scenes. Judge Hallett's equity mill is still grinding out justice at Denver. President Palmer and General Manager Dodge fill the same positions today on the Rio Grande-Western that they held then on the Denver and Rio Grande. Governor Hunt has gone away. Mr. Strong, I believe, is at the head of one of the great Mexican railways. While removing his gold mounted winchester from an ambulance at Guyamas, Old Mexico, Mr. Morley, the hero of the morning ride, was accidentally shot and killed. Mr. Masterson has retired. He is now a resident of Denver and divides his time between lecturing the clergy of that city and umpiring prize fights.

SURROUNDED BY SNAKES.

A California Hunter Who Finds Himself in Bad Company.

The most thrilling snake story that has come from Mendocino county in a long time was the adventure of E. Herzinger, of Ukiah, says the San Francisco Call. It befell him about two weeks ago, and even now a feeling of horror comes over him every time he thinks about it.

It seems that Ed was out deer hunting in the range of mountains about fifteen miles east of the town. He had camped all night and got up bright and early in the hope of finding one of the fleet-footed creatures to shoot at. But it was disappointment after disappointment, and he kept following his dogs until nearly noon, at which time he was in one of the wildest parts of California and in a spot entirely unknown to himself.

He made up his mind to go back to camp, but was so tired from the long, hard trip that he decided to rest a while. He lay down in the coolest looking spot he could find in that torrid country, and was on the point of going to sleep when he had his attention attracted to something moving on the top of a low cliff, about 500 feet away. He looked closely—it was a magnificent buck.

Ed could have killed the animal from where he lay, but he wanted to be sure, so bidding the dogs be quiet, he crawled up a small ravine until it was a dead shot. At the crack of the rifle the buck jumped into the air and fell to the ground, but instead of remaining on top of the cliff it rolled off to the bottom.

The dead deer dropped into a shallow hole that was evidently formed by a waterfall in the rainy season, and lay hardly 100 feet from where Ed stood when he killed it.

It was only the work of an instant for Ed to jump into the hole after his game, but he had hardly done so when he was startled by that terrible rattle feared by all sportsmen. Of course the deer was forgotten, while a bullet was put through a big snake lying on the rock. This was no sooner done than there was another and then another, and rattlesnakes were heard on all sides.

In a few seconds the air was filled with a sickening odor, and on all sides the terrible sounds could be heard. He was in a serpent's den. Ed shot as many rattlers as he could see, and was then surprised to see snakes of several other kinds coming at him from all sides. They snapped at him and stuck out their horrid tongues, and their fiery eyes flashed with wickedness.

Shooting was out of the question, so grabbing his rifle by the barrel Ed used it as a club and began to battle for his life. Several snakes struck his boots, but he crushed them under foot, at the same time swinging his rifle right and left and destroying every venemous reptile he touched.

It seemed to Ed as if the battle would never end, for as fast as he killed one snake there was another in its place. It was only a few seconds, of course, but it seemed years to him before he began to feel that he was master of the situation. He was almost exhausted and bathed in perspiration, but when he saw the snakes thinning out it gave him new life to strike vigorous blows.

There was one bull snake that had managed to keep on the outside of the circle of fighters, who, when he saw his comrades all killed, tried to escape. He was not very harmful, but Ed went after him and chased him several feet before ending his career.

Silence hovered over the hole where the deer still lay, so Ed jumped in and found that none of the dead snakes had fallen within several feet of it. It was not injured in any way, so he got his prize after all.

It was hard work getting it out of the hole, but Ed managed it, after which he went back to see how many snakes he had killed. He found fifteen altogether, five of them being rattlers. There may have been several more, but Ed did not care to hunt for them.

He was pretty well played out, and the task of getting the deer back to camp took him until sundown. The canyon that led down to camp was wild and rugged in the extreme, with waterfalls every few hundred feet. Down he went tumbling over bowlders and splashing through pools, the deer getting heavier every step, and continually being scratched by thorny underbrush. But Ed didn't mind that, and when he reached camp got his reward, for the deer was as fine venison as any man ever ate.

OVER 7,000 MILES.

An Englishman Who Has Tramped Across the Continent.

From The Portland Oregonian.

T. W. Talbot, an Englishman, who has walked 7,000 miles throughout the United States, starting from New York city, arrived in Portland yesterday afternoon. He is a pleasant-faced man, hearty in appearance, about fifty years old, and says that his purpose in walking across the continent was to obtain information for a book which he is engaged in writing, as well as for pleasure and for the enjoyment he finds in viewing the scenery of the various states. He is possessed of sufficient means to provide for himself comfortably, and from Portland he will proceed to Seattle and Victoria, walking on as far as he can.

Mr. Talbot left New York about two and one-half years ago, and has taken his time on the trip and has not yet traveled directly across the country, but has visited places as he felt inclined to, and has made the most of having a good time.

He claims to have quite a record as a pedestrian, and states that he walked fifty-one miles in seven and one-half hours.

He says he is a very rapid walker, and thinks he can walk 121 miles without stopping; eating and drinking while walking, and he may attempt this feat while in this city.

The record for a feat of this kind stands at 120 miles, and a continuous walk of 121 miles would break the record. Mr. Talbot says he is in perfect condition, and could begin at once.

He was born in Surrey, England, and says he is a miner, but has done a considerable amount of speculating in the purchase and sale of dry goods establishments. During twelve years that he passed in Melbourne and Sydney, Australia, he had seven such concerns.

Referring to his present jaunt across the continent of America, he said:

"It is perfectly safe to walk across the United States. No one molests you, and you are just as secure as in walking through any town or village.

How Snakes Catch Birds.

The Snake Man Discredits the General Belief That Snakes Charm or Hypnotize Their Feathered Prey.

BY G. R. O'REILLY.

When I was about six years old a wag-tail more than usually tame used to frequent our kitchen door. I yearned to catch it and put it in a cage. But how was I to get it? I chased it from one spot to another, tiring myself without exhausting the wag-tail. With bread crumbs I tried craftily to entice it within the house, but all to no purpose. One day, as I was earnestly endeavoring to throw my hat over it, every time it would alight, a burly beggarman coming into the yard noticed my failures. Smiling blandly, he came over to me and in a suave and sympathetic voice, proffered his advice. "If you run in for a handful of salt," said he, "and just put a little pinch on his tail, the wag-tail will let you catch him without the slightest trouble in the world."

In 1875, shortly after my arrival in south Africa, a cape farmer told me that snakes catch birds while flying, and that he himself had witnessed them doing it.

"And where do they get the salt?" I asked, for I wouldn't believe that reptiles apparently so unintelligent could really catch birds on the wing. "They hypnotize them," said he. The idea of hypnotism, of course, I scouted from the first. When, soon afterwards, I read that some snakes feed on birds, and when the curators of the South African museum, at Grahamstown, told me that he had found birds inside of snakes, I concluded—the ways of snakes being then new to me—that they had probably caught young birds as yet unable to fly, or perhaps taken a mother while sitting on the nest.

EACH MOMENT THE BIRDS CAME NEARER.

As I continued to wander out constantly about bush and veit, observing the habits of snakes, I soon learned more precisely about the matter than any books could tell me.

While rambling one day in that arid tract of country which lies to the north between Grahamstown and the Great Fish river, I sat down tired and thirsty about noon time on the rocky hillside in the meager shade of a tsengu tree.

After a time I heard the voices of birds at some distance, and listened attentively to locate the place where they were. There were many of them, and they made a considerable and continuous noise, as if something delighted or alarmed them. "Aha," thought I, "some comedy or tragedy of the wilderness is going on." As the disturbance continued, I concluded that they were rather frightened than pleased, particularly as I believed I could recognize notes of distress among the discord of many voices. Cautiously dropping down on the grass. I slowly crept off toward the place where they were. My course lay up the incline, toward a ledge of rocks running transversely. When I got among the rocks I lay cautiously down flat to observe, for the noise came from the branches of a spek-boom growing a little beyond at the other side of an open space. The place where it grew was a depression, and the rocks were some feet above it, so that I looked more or less down on the spek-boom, which was lower and greener than the trees about it. The spek-boom was not forty yards off, and the birds were fluttering wildly around one of its leafiest branches.

Look as I might among these small grayish green leaves, I could see nothing whatever, and could not imagine what the birds were after. An old stump of a rotten branch stuck out from the midst of the thick foliage at the point where the birds were swarming. I had seen it plainly from the first. It was not a snake and didn't look a bit like one; nor did I indeed at that moment think that a snake was the cause of the commotion among the birds. I rather imagined it was an owl or a hawk, perched on some of the inner limbs. But the excited flock flew so persistently and so noisily around the top of the branch whence the old stump protruded that I was forced to look there again still more attentively than before. To my suprise now the old dead stump seemed to jut further out than it had previously. I examined it therefore, most carefully through the glass—and what did I discover?—the head and neck of a snake lying along on top of it, with his snout projecting out beyond the end of it. With trembling tongue and large, glistening eyes, the reptile—a boomslang or tree snake, was watching the birds which menaced him. For some seconds he never moved, so that I noted him well. The fore part of his body was stretched longitudinally along the withered stump, and so much like the grayish green leaves and purplish twigs of the spek-boom was he in color that even with the glass I had much difficulty in seeing him clearly unless when he moved. Altogether he was probably about six feet long. But the greater part of his length was hidden in the fat little leaves so like his scales. Had the birds not been there to betray his presence I should probably not even with the glass have ever noticed him.

The birds, now flocking around the boomslang showed this trait of cumulative impudence most clearly. The snake's inaction and a growing confidence in their own numbers brought up to the fighting point the individual courage of every bird in the flock. They actually began, while I looked on, to attack the snake. One of them, with claws and beak, flew viciously at his nose, whereupon he abruptly drew back beneath the leaves. But he soon again poked out his head and neck—evidently this time with determination to catch one—I could see his intention by the gathering curves in his neck. As soon as he appeared again the birds drew off a little, as if repelled by his threatening appearance. Now he would look sharply to the left, and now to the right, as if uncertain which side he ought to attend to most. The birds perceiving that even now he didn't injure them, or even do anything alarming, gradually flew by in closer proximity to his snout, making if possible still more noise than before. As he drew out his body upon the withered stump, the curves in his neck grew more numerous and defined. The birds probably suspected that he meant to attack them, for they now hovered about his back and not out before his nose. I noticed that his tail was coiling more and more about the dead limb on which he lay—he was clearly steadying himself for a spring. At each moment the excited birds came nearer and nearer to him, as if they meant to again attack him. They even swooped within a foot of him. Suddenly he turned his head around sideways, as if looking backward, and then shot upward fully two feet of his length, seizing a bird that had ventured within his reach. The quickness of his success surprised me. He had grabbed her from beneath by the body so that her wings were left free. She fluttered wildly and squeaked loud and pitifully, so as to be heard above the noise of her companions, who instantly scattered in terror to the tops of the neighboring trees, leaving the triumphant boom-slang to enjoy his dinner in peace.

Although snatching a bird thus, from a threatening flock, is not by any means the only way in which snakes secure feathered prey, still it is perhaps the most often to be seen, and is most spoken of and misunderstook. Consequently, it merits to be examined in analysis, so that we may see exactly how far astray is the popular superstition that the snake gets his prey by the hypnotic power of his stony and unblinking stare.

Reasoning from adventures of snakes with birds, which I have seen since in south Africa, South America, the West Indies, and in the woods about New York, the explanation of the episode of the boom-slang and the birds is as follows:

The large-eyed tree snake gliding slowly about the bush since early morning, saw no doubt from time to time many birds, and many birds saw him, without calling together a flock to attack him. On the contrary all these flew away at his approach to peck at their berries in another tree, or search a little further off for their insects; always keeping one eye on their enemy of course, as long as they were both in proximity. Why should they be unduly alarmed at mere sight of a snake? Snakes were not at all uncommon, and were seen so often that if birds were to gather in excited flocks every time one was noticed by them gliding about in the sun, the poor birds would find very little time to eat or attend to their nests. Why should the birds, which saw the boom-slang in other places that morning be unduly alarmed; they could easily, and did easily, avoid him. There was plenty of room in the world for him and for them. But when he went into the branches of that spek-boom the case changed entirely; every bird that heard of his trespass there had just cause for complaint, and even for serious alarm, because two of them had made a nest in the vicinity. Now just previous to my first hearing their cries he had either newly arrived on that branch or at least had been then first noticed by the owners of that nest.

Now the cry of alarmed or distressed motherhood is a cry so distinctly appealing above all other cries that it stirs up the very inmost soul of nature, and rouses to desperate deeds, not only man himself, savage or civilized, but even animals with which otherwise we seem to have very little in common. Gregarious beings, especially, are quick to sympathize with the heart-rending cry of maternity. Every one is aware how a flock of sheep, ordinarily so timid, will in lambing time, when a strange dog approaches, gather and try to drive him from the neighborhood. So it was with the birds. When the snake on the withered stump sticking out from the spek-boom branch was seen by the parents of a nearby nest, they were instantly stricken with fear for their young, and at once made the woodland resound with cries of terror and distress. That cry of the mother struck a chord in the little heart of every bird within hearing and with one common and most natural impulse they flew to console or assist her, and to find out the cause of the trouble; just as yesterday in the street the women ran out from the houses when a wagon knocked down a poor child. Together they scolded the driver. Together they wept with the mother. Together they moaned for the hurt one, and each one wept for her own when she answered the grief of the others. Who could attend to her household with such things convulsing her neighbors?

It is very easy to understand how birds, moved by such a cause, will venture into danger which they would at other times carefully avoid. And that they do at ordinary times avoid snakes I have on very many occasions observed. Birds see snakes every day without manifesting any unusual excitement. There must then be some grave cause when they gather in flocks about one. Every boy who rambles in the woods knows that birds and other animals fly at his approach. They fear his bean-shooter or his gun. But when he draws near to the tree where the nest is, do they not begin to cry out from the tops of neighboring trees; and when he commences to climb it, do they not flap their wings angrily about his head, oftentimes so far braving danger as to strike his hat, flutter their wings in his face, and threaten his very eyes; so that if he chose he might catch one by a quick snatch of his hand? The other birds gather on hearing their cries and add to the noise, until the whole neighborhood is in a turmoil of feathered excitement.

These manifestations of terror among birds are just as extraordinary when it is a snake that threatens the nest; and their feelings and motive in venturing into fatal proximity to the would-be marauder, are just as easy to comprehend, so that in truth no pinch of hypnotic salt is at all needed to account for a tragedy so completely reasonable and so thoroughly natural.

UNDERNEATH A LAKE.

The Cool Retreat of an Englishman During the Hot Weather.

From London Truth.

An Englishman, who has a lake upon his estate, recently caused it to be drained, and in the deepest part he had a house built, which contains smoking, dining and servants' rooms. The frame work of the house is iron. The floor is of stone, resting upon a foundation of concrete. The sides and roof are composed of thick plate glass. There is a passage under the water from the boathouse to the glass house, and air is obtained through large clumps of artificial water lilies, which rest upon the surface of the lake.

It is indescribably pleasant to sit in one of the rooms upon a warm day. The air is cool; there is no sound to be heard, and it is interesting to watch the fish swimming around, attracted by the glare of the electric lights.

The house cost comparatively little to build. The owner contemplates a more ambitious scheme. He has two square miles of forest, which he intends to inclose by a wide, deep trench, a strong iron railing and high stone wall. He will then turn loose into the inclosure every sort of wild animal that he can procure—lions, tigers, elephants, etc., in order to ascertain if they can live at large in this climate and without unduly interfering with each other. There is to be a network of underground passages leading to numerous stone towers in different places in the forest, and from these he intends to watch the animals and study their habits when in a comparatively wild state.

Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, overcomes that tired feeling, creates an appetite and gives refreshing sleep.

THE GREAT METROPOLITAN CONCERTS!

GRAND OPERA HOUSE--SEASON 1896-7.

THE first Concert will be given week November 23, by LILLIAN NORDICA, ROSA LINDE and other artists, to be followed in December by MORITZ ROSENTHAL, the world's greatest pianist, and other artists. Five Concerts in all will be given, one each month, and the character of the Concerts will commend itself to a cultured and refined public. The following artists have been engaged and will positively appear: . . . .

NOVEMBER

MME. LILLIAN NORDICA

First Soprano of the Metropolitan Opera House, and the greatest Wagner singer of the present time.

MME. ROSA LINDE,

First Dramatic Contralto of America. Has the most phenomenal and perfect voice heard since the great Albani. Its range is three full octaves, every tone pure, clear and beautiful.

MR. WM. H. RIEGER, Tenor.

MR. JNO. C. DEMPSEY, Basso.

SIG. CLEMENTINO DE MACCHI, Pianist and Conductor.

DECEMBER

HERR MORITZ ROSENTHAL.

"Rosenthal is the greatest pianist in the world from a purely technical point of view. All critics concede that he is greater than Paderewski."—Music World.

MISS MARTHA GARRISON MINER, Soprano.

SIG. GIACOMO QUINTANO, Violinist.

MISS JULIE LEVY, Accompanist.

JANUARY

MME. CAMILLA URSO.

H. E. Krehbiel, Esq., in New York Tribune:

"As a violinist she stands today a model for many of the virtuosi who have caught the popular ear. Her tone is firm, her taste faultless, her style chaste as Diana. Her playing is innocent of every vice; it is rich in every merit."

MISS CHARLOTTA DEVIGNES, Contralto.

MR. EDWIN DOUGLASS, Tenor.

MR. CONRAD BEHRENS, Basso.

MR. F. SONNEKAL, Piano.

FEBRUARY

MR. RAFAEL JOSEFFY.

To compare Joseffy with any present virtuosos would do him injustice. He is phenomenal; and while his brilliant talent in former years showed a marvelous force and impetuosity, he now captivates by his delicacy and expression.

MISS MARGUERITE LEMON, Soprano.

MR. HANS KRONOLD, Cellist.

MISS JULIE LEVY, Accompanist.

MARCH

MISS MAUDE POWELL.

Miss Powell stands unexcelled among women violinists, and the peer of any living man who draws the bow. Gentle, gracious and unassuming, she carries herself with an unconscious dignity that is charming beyond description in one of her years.

MISS FRANCES MILLER, Dramatic Soprano.

MRS. TIRZA HAMLIN, Contralto.

MR. WM. R. WILLIAMS, Tenor.

SIG. CLEMENTE GENOVA, Basso.

MR. JACQUES FRIEDBERGER, Pianist.

SEASON TICKETS to this Series of Great Concerts will be placed on sale OCTOBER 12th, at the Grand Box Office, the number being limited in order to keep them out of the hands of speculators. Cox College, at Manchester, has already placed an order for not less than 150 season tickets, and other schools and colleges will take a large number. Orders can be placed with Mr. E. M. Horine, Treasurer, Grand box office, and will be filled in the order of their receipt.

SCALE OF PRICES FOR SEASON TICKETS.

Entire Lower Floor, $5.00. First three rows, balcony, $5.00. Back of first three rows, balcony, $3.50. Gallery $2.50.

SINGLE ADMISSION TO EACH CONCERT.

Entire Lower Floor, $2.00. First three rows, balcony, $2.00. Back of first three rows, balcony, $1.50. Gallery $1.00.

Payments can be made on Season Tickets as follows: Best seats $5.00. One dollar deposited with Mr. L. DeGive when ticket is purchased; then $1.00 when seat is reserved for first concert; $1.00 for second concert; 75 cents for third concert; 75 cents for fourth concert, and 50 cents for fifth concert.

For Balcony, back of first three rows, Season Tickets, $3.50. One dollar when ticket is secured; 50 cents when seat is reserved for first concert; 75 cents for second concert; 50 cents for third concert; 50 cents for fourth concert, and 25 cents for fifth concert.

For Gallery, Season Tickets, $2.50; 50 cents when ticket is secured; 50 cents when seat is reserved; 50 cents for second concert; 50 cents for third concert; 25 cents for fourth concert, and 25 cents for fifth concert.

The money paid for the tickets is placed in the hands of Mr. L. DeGive, and should the Concerts not be given as advertised, the money will be refunded by him. Those wishing to reserve the same seats for the entire series, can do so by paying the full amount for the tickets, which money is also placed in Mr. DeGive's hands, to be paid by him into the box office as the concerts are given.

THE GREATEST ARTISTS IN THE MUSICAL WORLD.

The Theaters.

La Loie will be with us this week.

This seems to have been a surprise which Manager DeGive had up his sleeve, for not until late Friday night was there any mention that this woman, who is the most famous dancer in her line in the world, would visit Atlanta. She comes to the Grand at the same time as Eliason, the magician, and the combination undoubtedly makes a very strong bill.

"We found that La Loie could be reached as she was on her way to New Orleans under a special engagement and we immediately decided to avail ourselves of the opportunity to secure her for Atlanta," explained Manager DeGive. "We had counted on getting her later in the season, but a change in her plans enabled us to get her here at the dates announced, and so we lost no time whatever in making arrangements with Mr. Tilletson, the manager of the magician, so that we could give her as an extra attraction."

Of course it is not necessary to say anything abcut who La Loie is. Everybody knows of her fame. She is an American girl, who set first Paris, then London, then New York wild with her wonderful and light effects.

At the Lyceum this week we have one of the most popular of recent comic operas, and one which is new to Atlanta. This is "Rob Roy," the opera by Reginald DeKoven and Harry Smith, which is undoubtedly one of the best comic operas this country has ever seen. The company which comes to us is brought by Mr. Fred Whitney, the original producer, and that is sufficient gurantee of its excellence. Among those in the cast are the following well-known people:

Arthur Donaidson, Florence Wolcott, Albert Arling, Mittie Atherson, Edwin H. Carroll, Frank Glenn, Frances Rousseau, Harry Parker, George F. Knowles, Nellie Wooeley, Maud MacDonald, Hettie Royal, Ailine Arling, Louise Jeffreys, Ethel Thornton,. Loraine Armour, Charles Trowbridge, William Bradley, Charles Baugley, Hubert Humphreys, H. C. Pierce and D. Campbell.

Miss Atherton is pleasantly remembered as having been here with "Wang," and the other members of the company are vouched for as excellent.

"Rob Roy" comes on Monday for three performances. It is the first characteristic Scotch opera, as "Lucia" and "La Dame Blanche," and one or two less known works, although Scotch in subject. It has not been treated musically from a really Scotch standpoint. In other words, the strongly marked characteristics of the Scottish music have not been made use of by the composers. The older Scotch music has a particular character of its own. In that it was written in the so-called peutatonic scale, the intervals of the fourth and seventh being omitted.

The effect of this scale may be obtained by playing the black keys on the piano, and the more modern music retains to a great extent this character. The general use of the so-called Scotch "Katch" or syncopated accent and the plagalar subdominant cadence, gives it a very readily recognizable flavor. Reginald DeKoven, who is responsible for the music, studied Scotch forms in the luminous collection of Scotch ballads and dances, just as he did eastern music in the "Algerian," and tried without reproducing any actual melodies, so as to give his work a genuine Scotch atmosphere. The book is excellent and the opera has been a big success.

Eliason, the Mormon wizard, is announced for Friday and Saturday at the Grand. Eliason must be wonderfully clever in his work judging from the following criticism from a New Orleans paper:

"Eliason is a wonder; he is 'the whole thing' in the art of magic. In him the great Hermann, Keller and Bancroft have a rival comparable in a very great degree.

"Last night the audience which assembled in the Montgomery theater experienced a series of emotions or sensations acute in the extreme. Surprise, delight, amusement and mystification followed each other in rapid succession, and when the entertainment was over every one left the playhouse to think about and talk about this man Eliason.

"From the moment of his graceful entrance when he doffed his inverness top coat and it mysteriously disappeared until the fall of the curtain on the final bicycle illusion, the attention and interest of the audience was manifest by that intense silence, broken only by applause and murmurings of astonishment after each of the many tricks.

"His slight of hand work was quite equal to Hermann's and most of his tricks had never been seen here before; in the great majority of instances the cleverest, most ingenious members of the audience could not suggest a theory as to how they were done—they were done, that's all. Especial wonder was excited by Eliason when he placed his brother in what was supposed to have been a 'hypnotic sleep,' put him on a platform closed in by a sliding curtain, and made 'the spirits do all sorts of queer things.' A committee composed of representative citizens were on the stage, and they, like the audience, were mystified.

"Eliason's illusion acts were particularly effective; not only startling, but beautiful. In Mme. Sans Gene he caused his wife to disappear from a raised platform while never at any time was all of her figure out of view. In 'the beggar's dream' Eliason appears as Mephisto and magically transforms Mlle. Edmunda into a handsomely gowned woman of fashion, covers her with a canopy, sticks a piece of lighted paper under it and she is apparently burned up. When the canopy is raised a volume of smoke rolls out but the woman is not there.

"The bicycle illusion where Mlle Edmunda wheels in space, making complete revolutions, apparently in midair, is a striking picture."

News comes from Italy of the serious illness of Salvini the younger. He has been ill for some time, but it was believed that he was recovering. I have a letter, however from Manager Wilkinson, his partner and intimate friend, who has been telegraphed by the elder Salvini, that the chances for his son's recovery are very slim. This is indeed sad news. Salvini is a magnificent fellow, who is just entering upon the most promising period of his career. He has hosts of friends in America who will join in the sincere hope for his early and complete recovery.

The five little Barrison sisters, who have shocked the capitals of Europe by the variegated wickedness which they combine with almost infantile youthfulness, and who are said, in the language of a gifted writer, "have left behind them in Europe a shocking trail of death, ruin and scandal," have reached New York.

They were expelled from Germany because of the tendency of the gilded youth to permit themselves to be demoralized in their presence, and the astonishing suggestion comes that they were too tough for London. There must be some mistake about this, however. At any rate their sole claim to fame is based upon their toughness and their success in New York is already assured.

I see Lillian Nordica, the great Wagnerian singer, will be heard at the Grand in November. Nordica has been having a time of it with the impresarios since the completion of her engagement with the Metropolitan Company last season. She has made a greater success in a financial way, and by many, thought to have made a greater in an artistic way, than Calve or Melba, but even this would not induce the managers to consider her demand that she receive the coming season the same honorarium, said to be $1,000 a night. So Nordica refused to sing, and made her arrangements to sing in concerts, and signed a contract in the course arranged for Atlanta. But the lamented death of Klafsky changed the situation as regards the presentation of Wagner opera in New York. Nordica was the only singer who could fill the vacancy caused by Klafsky's death, and her terms were immediately doubled—she now demands, and is receiving, $2,000 per night, which makes her the highest priced soprano in the world with the single exception of Patti.

In the company to appear at the Grand with Nordica will be Rosa Linde, the great contralto; William H. Rieger, tenor, and John C. Dempsey, basso. What a quartet these singers will make! And then with them is De Macchi, pianist. Surely musical Atlanta will be entertained this season, for Rosenthal follows in December, Camilla Urso in January, Joseffy in February and Maud Powell in March, each with a company of artists.

Here a story The Prompter tells about a dainty little Atlanta girl:

"Pert little Lucile Sturges, whose legs are lively as a cricket's, has won an inconvenient popularity through her generosity to the beggars who haunt Olympia's stage door.

"'I wuz knocked down by two tramps an' me skull factured,' whined one miserable fellow the other night, contorting himself into an inconceivable knot as he bent down to her level, for a guilty conscience told him that some desperate plea was necessary in his case.

"'No, no—go 'way! That story won't wash,' said the dancer, trying to hurry by.

"'Well, mum, neither will I; so wot t'—.'

"He got a dime."

The romantic wave seems to have come to stay. "Phroso" is being dramatized and the succeessful novels of romantic writers are being snatched up by the dramatists before the ink is dry on them—the novels, not the dramatists. Otis Skinner, the prince of American romantic actors, has just produced in Chicago a new play which has the stamp of popular approval. It has the attractive title, "A Soldier of Fortune." This is said to be a very strong play, telling an interesting story, which offers Mr. Skinner an excellent opportunity for the display of his talents as a romantic actor. At the time of the French occupation of Italy, early in the sixteenth century, a young soldier, Fabian Torrelli by name, being falsely accused of theft, is drummed out of the army. His life is saved—for stealing was a hanging offense in those days—at the intercession of the Cardinal Machiavelli. Leaving the camp, Torelli goes to Florence, where he receives employment from the cardinal, and after passing through a series of exciting adventures, succeeds in his mission so well that he wins back his lost honor, and with it the beautiful ward of the cardinal. The first act shows the French camp near Florence; the second a street in the city; the third a wayside inn, and afterwards the gardens of the vatican as they were during the reign of the Borgias, and the last act the interior of one of Caesar Borgia's castles.

A legal tribunal in Paris has declared the claque to be contrary to elementary reason. Bought applause is derogatory both to the artists and the audience. What can the actor care for the plaudits of the claque, and how can the audience express their pleasure when they are liable to be confused with the gentlemen who are hired to be pleased? These very original conclusions have at least been reached by the legal mind in Paris, and it remains to be seen whether they will have the effect of extinguishing a particularly ignominious traffic. The profession in Paris has long ago protested against the claqueur In this country we have never been afflicted with it to the extent with which this business flourishes in France, though it has taken the shape of newspaper puffing, which is said to be particularly obnoxious in Cincinnati, where it is absolutely purchasable or non-purchasable.

The part of the female detective, which Isadore Rush has in Roland Reed's new play, is said to be one of the most unique parts in modern comedies. This play is, by the way, a big success. There is no question of it.

The New York Dramatic News, which Leander Richardson has made bright and readable at all times, has gone to the wall. Too much hard times and too little opportunity given actors to pay their debts. Another case of gold standard.

It is a pretty tough thing to be said of a comedian that he "successfully introduced comic business quite in keeping with the time of action—the eighteenth century."

"LA DOIE" FULLER.

That is what they say of Jimmy Powers in the new Hammerstein opera.

Henry Dixey is to play the part of the lone fisherman in the revival of "Evangeline." Dixey seems to be rapidly getting back to the place where he won fame, the hind legs of the heifer.

Bessie Bellwood is dead. She was a genuine artist in her way, a born comedienne and a great favorite in the music halls of London. Her most recent fame was gathered through her supporting certain scions of the nobility who were dependent on her.

Della Fox and her comic opera company will be here at the Grand in the near future and present her great success, "The Little Trooper." Miss Fox will also appear in a new comic opera entitled "Fleu de Lis."

Annie Russell has won every critic in New York this week by her beautiful acting as Sue in Bret Harte's play of the same name. The play is new and has been both harshly criticised and warmly praised, but there is only one opinion about the exquisite art of the dainty Russell.

Ward and Vokes, the funniest of funny farce-comedy comedians, will be seen in the near future at the Grand.

A new picture of Mrs. James Brown Potter appears simultaneously with the announcement that she has procured a new play, and further that she has produced "Chalotte Corday" in London with a fair degree of success. Australian critics said that Bellew's "Marat" was not a perfect performance. It was highly interesting, however, as everybody who saw it will agree, and a good piece of acting.

Marie St. John is one of the new women to take New York. She is a statuesque beauty whom Mr. Daly has used in "The Geisha."

The handsomest woman in Paris is Mlle Bonheur, of the Folies Bergeres. It is just announced that she is to come to America.

THE MAN IN FRONT.

GLEN MACDONOUGH AND HIS BRIDE, MISS JEFFERSON.

It is something of an event in the lives of two young people when the president of the United States attends their wedding. It is more than ordinarily so when the bridegroom is a struggling young playwright, while the bride belongs herself to a stage family—no matter how prominent. This was what occurred, however, to Glen MacDonough, who last week married Miss Margaret Jefferson, the daughter of Charles B. Jefferson and the granddaughter of America's foremost comedian. The marriage occurred at the Jefferson home, at Buzzard's bay. Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland were among the guests. Glen MacDonough is the son of Tom MacDonough, and his mother was Laura Don, probably the most talented woman who has ever been connected with the American stage. Glen himself has written "Delmonico's at Six," a successful comedy; "Miss Dynamite," which was even funnier, but did not go so well; the libretto of "The Algerian," which was not a success, and "The Gold Bug," which is now on at the Casino. It is understood that one of his plays will soon be produced at the Lyceum theater.

Do not suffer from sick headache a moment longer. It is not necessary. Carter's Little Liver Pills will cure you. Dose, one little pill. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.

Extension of Sleeping Car Lines Via Southern Railway.

In order to accommodate the increased passenger business, the Southern railway has extended the sleeping car line formerly operated between Birmingham and Charlotte, to run between Birmingham and Jersey City. This car leaves Atlanta at 11:40 p. m. daily, reaching New York at 6:20 a. m.

Space in the sleeper is on sale at the Southern railway city ticket office, Kimball house corner, where reservations may be made in advance.

A. A. VERNOY, Pass. Agt.
C. E. SERGEANT, City Ticket and Passenger Agent.
W. D. ALLEN, District Passenger Agent.
oct 3 1w

CHEAP EXCURISON

To City of Mexico Via Southern Pacific Company.

On November 7th and 10th the Southern Pacific Company Sunset Route will sell tickets to the City of Mexico and return at one fare for the round trip—$58.10. Good for return until December 31, 1896. For further information address, W. R. FAGAN, Traveling Passenger Agent, 18 Wall street, Atlanta, Ga. sept25-13t-nov

Dr. Floyd Wilcox McRae has removed his office from 68½ Whitehall street to 67½ Whitehall street. sept13-2t-sunwed

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THE WORLD OF BOOKS.

Three volumes of 'Gene Fields best work in prose and verse have just come from the press of the Scribners and a more notable or more welcome contribution has not been made to the literature of the present year.

Into one neat volume is an attractive assemblage of his happiest songs in verse, giving us glimpses of the versatile genius in many moods, and the two remaining volumes are filled with the pretty stories of the popular dead author. To those who loved the author for the genial personality shining in each line and page these books of the author's choicest creations, written in the flush of his prime, will come as gracious visitants from the world of fancy and sentiment in which the departed writer dwelt. In the hard light of a material age these charming children of fancy and imagination get a reception that a practical-minded world accords to but few of the multitude of creations that come out of the realms of fancy. It is a high tribute to the universality of his genius that 'Gene Field was able to play upon the heartstrings of all alike; upon the calculating business man as upon the sentiment loving and romantic minded; upon the man of affairs as well as upon those turned to poesy and dreaming. He was the interpreter of humanity and the message that he brought had a meaning that lay close to the heart of life. Little children understood him. He got readily in touch with all, and the leather-skinned, rock-bound, iron-featured, steel-nerved man of business and of the world melted beneath the magic spell he weaved.

The affinity between commerce and literature and between the men who carry on those two branches of activity is in the nature of things small, and mutual feeling and understanding is not to be expected. In action as in aspiration they are diametrically opposed. But now and then some broad and universal spirit, through the magic of his genius, brings the busy working world into actual and sympathetic relation with the men of fancy and of dreams and the world is tenderer and softer. 'Gene Field was such a spirit as this. The world readily understood him and readily caught at his message. He colored life with sentiment and invested its prosaic commonplaces with fresh and tender values. Always fanciful, always tender, always gentle, always reading beauty in children's eyes and children's smiles; in the flowers of the wood and in the blue of the sky; in the ministrations of the home and the progress of love's young dream, he saw worlds of brightness that the more material minded among men never saw and never will, save through the eyes he gave us. The world loved him; loved him for the beauty that he revealed, and felt a genuine pang of sorrow when he went away. They would say to him as he said to Emma Abbott when she lay dead:

There—let thy hands be folded
Awhile in sweet repose;
The patient hands that wearied not,
But earnestly and nobly wrought
In charity and in faith;
And let thy dear eyes close—
The eyes that looked away to God,
Nor quailed beneath the chastening rod
of sorrow;
Fold thou thy hands and eyes
For just a little while
And with a smile
Dream of the morrow.

The titles of 'Gene Field's three new books are: "Songs and Other Verses," "Second Book of Tales," "The Holy Cross and Other Tales," all for sale at J. F. Lester's.

A waiting world eagerly read last week the first installment of "Trilby's" younger brother and successor, "The Martian." After two years of suspense we can enjoy the first course of a feast which we were hungry for the day after we finished "Trilby." All the world wanted another book from Du Maurier. In the want of this new book and its failure to come forth immediately, many persons repaired a serious omision by hunting up "Peter Ibbetson" and reading it. And thus the wait was continued. Mr. duMaurier has extended it, dramatically. But October Harper's gives us the beginning of "The Martian." Of course, everybody is reading it; nobody could afford to admit that he or she was not reading the new work by the author of "Trilby," and I suppose that part of the public that praises everything that comes from a high source is in extacies and that part which is disposed to severely criticise everything that is put forth with a flourish of trumpets is adverse, as usual.

To begin with, the worst thing about the story are DuMaurier's pictures. Why he should illustrate his stories while there are so many clever artists out of employment is a prize mystery. He can't recover from himself in his pictures. He hasn't got over Trilby. Barty Josselyn, the girlish looking hero, is wonderfully like Little Billie must have been when the latter was younger. Now people may affect to enjoy DuMaurier's pictures and even rave over them, but for my part I have found the work of many far humbler artists vastly more satisfactory. I prefer other artists and I trust that next time Mr. duMaurier writes a book he will hire an artist. And I hope he will write another book soon—many of them. No writer living has given us the flavor and quality which we find in Trilby and which, I doubt not, we will find in equal measure in "The Martian." The opening chapters promise as much. The style is delightful, fascinating. But why does not Mr. duMaurier give us some other hero than a shallow, milk-and-water fellow such as Barty Josselin? Barty reminds one, in a way, of Little Billie. He had the same girlish beauty and he was an idol as Little Billie was. He had many foppish traits, however, which, despite the adoration of Mr. duMaurier, I cannot admire. But he was not meant to be perfect, and considered from the standpoint of art, he is without many flaws.

The fault finders may say what they will about The Chap Book and its publishers and the sort of literature that comes from The Chap Book establishment, but I want to make record here of my hearty appreciation of the artistic contributions which they have made to typographical art, to say nothing of the entertaining literature which they have given to the public. It is not as the creators of The Chap Book that the young men back of this firm deserve credit, but it is as publishers. Some of the handsomest volumes that have come from the press in years have been turned out by them and, what is more important, the books upon which this excellent work has been done have been worthy examples of literary art. It adds vastly to the pleasure of reading a story when it is neatly and artistically printed and in this part of the work the Herbert S. Stone Company excels.

It is not too late, I trust, to give here the effort of England's much-criticised poet laureate on the death of Sir John Millais, the great English painter. Here it is:

I.

Now let no passing bell be tolled,
Wail now no dirge of gloom,
Nor around purple pall unfold
The trappings of the tomb!
Dead? No; the artist doth not die;
Enduring as the air, the sky,
He lets the mortal years roll by,
Indifferent to their doom.

II.

With the abiding he abides,
Eternally the same;
From shore to shore time's sounding tides
Roll and repeat his name.
Death, the kind pilot, from his home
But speeds him unto widening foam,
Then leaves him, sunk from sight, to roam
The ocean of his fame.

III.

Nor thus himself alone he lives,
But, by the magic krown
To his "so potent art," * he gives
Life lasting as his own.
See, on the canvas, foiling fate
With kindling gaze and flashing gait,
Dead statesmen still defend the state,
And vindicate the throne.

IV.

Stayed by his hand, the loved, the lost,
Still keep their wonted place;
And, fondly fooled, our hearts accost
The vanished form and face.
Beauty, most frail of earthly shows,
That fades as fleetly as it blows,
By him arrested, gleams and glows
With never-waning grace.

V.

His, too, the wizard power to bring,
When city pent we be
Slow-mellowing autumn, maiden spring,
Bracken and birchen tree.
Look! twixt gray boulders fringed with
fern,
The tawny torrents chafe and churn,
And, lined with light, the amber burn
Goes bounding to the sea.

VI.

Toll then for him no funeral knell,
Nor around aisle and grave
Let sorrow's farewell anthem swell,
Nor solemn symbols wave.
Your very brightest banners bring,
Your gayest flowers! Sing! Voices sing!
And let fame's lofty joybells ring!
Their greeting at his grave!

* "The Tempest," Act 5, Scene 1.

'GENE FIELD.

Literary Notes.

"The Fatal Gift of Beauty" is the name of a volume of short stories by C. E. Raimond, which is to be brought out in October by Herbert S. Stone & Co., of Chicago. This author is already known for two books, "George Mandeville's Husband" and "The New Moon." This new volume is light and clever in tone, and full of humor.

The Chap Book's next poster has been made for it in Paris. It is probably the first time an American magazine has had a poster both designed and printed abroad. Toulouse-Lautrec is the artist, and the printer is Chaix, celebrated as having made all of Cheret's Affiches.

Mr. T. C. DeLeon, the versatile and gifted literary man of Mobile, Ala., has written what is perhaps the best campaign book of the year. It will not come from the press until Tuesday, but advance proofs show that in the matter of direct style and striking point it is one of the best that he has ever written. As Mr. DeLeon himself says, the book is not very polite to Mr. Watson and Mr. Hanna, but he proves his statements concerning them. The title of the books is "East, West and South," and it considers the mutual dependence of these sections. Its point is that there is no political alliance between any of them. He says pointedly:

"The real issue is of idle capital against labor; its idle holders seeking to tighten their grip upon the throat of industry, that their practiced fingers may quite empty its already depleted pockets.

"For its own interest, labor stands allied with the agricultural masses, south, west and east, to add to the productive and distributing results of capital invested for honest purpose. This is the much sung 'anarchism'—the pretended dreaded 'communnism'—of which hired demagogues prate in press and stump.

"Skilled agricultural and mining labor are allied with modest, honest and productive capital. One and singular they oppose—each of his own motion—for very existence—without aught of pact or combine, and without remote need for either—vampire capital. That is the idle, hoarded, ever-growing capital that is used only to suck the yellow blood of the sleeping American treasury and send it into bloated foreign arteries.

"That is the real issue; the issue of American labor and American product for American producers; not for foreign gain. Minor issues there be in this campaign, which in any other would tower in significance. Beside the real issue of national life, or death by starvation, they sink into nothingness. That is made up and thrust upon the people. It is fixed and unalterable—beyond the power of change—until the sun of that November day goes down upon its Austerlitz of the ballot.

"Or, will it prove its Waterloo?

"Until that hour the real issue—the one issue—is the God-given right of the people of this union to use their own that they toil for against the right of a privliged class to use it for aliens.

"Condensed into a nutshell the issue is:

"Shall our country be governed by a government, or ruled by a syndicate?"

The volume will be issued by the Gossip Publishing Company, of Mobile.

Several new novels are on The Century Company's list to be published in October. They include "The Metropolitans," a satire of New York society, by Jeanie Drake, author of "In Old St. Stephen's;" "The Wonderful Wheel," a romance of Louisiana, by Mary Tracy Earle; and a Dutch-India novel, "Gold," by a new writer, Annie Linden.

Marion Crawford has written a new story specially for The Century. It is called "A Rose of Yesterday," and it will begin in the November number and run for six months. The story opens in Lucerne, and while it is entirely separate in interest, some of the personages that appear in it will be familiar to readers of "Don Orsino." It is wholly romantic in character.

Paul Dresser, the well-known song-writer and author of "Just Tell Them That You Saw Me," has just completed a song entitled "Don't Tell Her That You Love Her," which is, no doubt, his masterpiece. It is original in theme and treatment and the melody is better than that found in the average popular song. The piano copy presents a very creditable appearance, and the title page has a very excellent picture of the author. It will be published in an early edition of Ev'ry Month.

In order that Mr. Arthur Morrison's new book, "A Child of the Jago," may be issued this autumn a new plan for its serial publication has been adopted. The first thirteen chapters will appear in The New Review. The remainder of the book will be given to the public for the first time when the story appears in book form.

Mr. Morrison is known as the author of "Tales of Mean Streets," which critics everywhere acknowledged as the most powerful stories of slum life written in recent years. The new novel is in character like his former success, but is the result of more careful work. The author thinks it the best writing he has ever done. The American publishers are Herbert S. Stone & Co., Chicago.

Mr. Ade's book, "Artie, A Story of the Streets and Town," has been issued. This is the book which The Book Buyer said was to be "a Chicago classic," and which someone else called "a complete guide to modern slang." The stories, which had such tremendous vogue in the columns of a Chicago daily newspaper, have been changed and improved, and are accompanied by exceedingly clever character drawings by John McCutcheon. It is to be understood that "Artie" is not a "tough" story, although there is so much street slang. Herbert S. Stone & Co., of Chicago, are the publishers.

GOETHE'S PREDICTIONS.

The Great Poet Had a Strong Political Imagination.

From The Literary Digest.

It is not generally known that Geothe foresaw not only the construction of the Suez canal, but of the Nicaragua canal as well, and foresaw also that the former would have to become the possession of England and the latter the possession of the United States. A writer in the London Spectator translates from Eckermann the following report of Goethe's conversation at a dinner in his house:

" 'Humboldt,' said Goethe, 'has indicated, with great local knowledge, several points where, by making use of some rivers flowing into the gulf of Mexico, one might, perhaps, attain the object in view, even more advantageously than at Panama. The decision of all this is reserved to the future, and to a grand spirit of enterprise. So much is certain, that if a cutting be possible of such a character as would allow ships with any kind of cargo and of every, even the greatest, size to pass through such a canal from the gulf of Mexico to the Pacific ocean there would result for the whole of the civilized world, also for the not civilized part of mankind, the most incalculable advantages. I should, however, be astonished if the United States were to let slip the opportunity of getting such a work into their own hands. One may foresee that that youthful country, with its pronounced tendency toward the west, will have seized upon and peopled, within thirty or forty years, even the wide stretches of land beyond the Rocky mountains. One may also foresee that along all this coast of the Pacific, where nature has already created the most spacious and most secure harbors, there will gradually arise very important commercial towns, which will become the intermediaries of a great intercourse between China and the East Indies on the one side and the United States on the other. But in that case it will be not only desirable, but almost a matter of necessity, that merchant vessels as well as men-of-war shall maintain a more rapid communication than has so far been possible by the wearisome, disagreeable and costly navigation around Cape Horn. I repeat, then, that it is absolutely imperative for the United States to effect a cutting from the gulf of Mexico to the Pacific ocean. And I am certain that they will achieve that aim. I should like to live to see it. But that is not possible in my case. Secondly, I should like to live to see effected a joining of the Rhine with the Danube. But that were another gigantic undertaking, and I doubt its being carried out, more especially when I contemplate the (smallness of the) means that Germany can dispose of. And, thirdly, I should like the English to be in possession of a canal of Suez. These three things I should like to live to see, and it would be really worth while to hold out here, for their sake, another fifty years.' "

SOME STATISTICS OF THE SEA.

Over 1,200 Vessels Destroyed Last Year.

The statistical summary of vessels totally lost, condemned, etc., now published by Lloyd's Register, shows that during 1895 the gross reduction in the effective mercantile marine of the world amounted to 1,237 vessels, of 806,278 tons, excluding all vessels of less than 100 tons. Of this total, 310 vessels, of 372,463 tons, were steamers, and 927, of 433,815 tons, were sailing vessels. These figures exceed the average of the preceding four years by sixty-two steamers, of 81,519 tons, and by fifty-five sailing vessels, of 42,940 tons, according to The London Times.

As regards steamers owned in the United Kingdom, the return is also above the average, while as regards sailing vessels it is somewhat below. The increase in the case of the former is due, not to actual wrecks, but to the large tonnage broken up, condemned, etc. Apart from such cases, the United Kingdom steam tonnage lost during 1895 is only equal to the average of the last four years, notwithstanding since 1891 the tonnage owned has increased by 1,500,-000 tons.

The summary exhibits interesting data as to the relative frequency of the different kinds of casualty, etc., which conclude the existence of vessels. Strandings and kindred casualties, which are comprised under the term "wrecked," are much the most prolific cause of disaster. To such casualties are attributable about 40 per cent of the losses of both steamers and sailing vessels. The next most frequent termination of a vessel's career is by condemnation, dismantling, etc.; 20 per cent of the vessels removed from the merchant fleets of the world are accounted for in this manner.

Of the remaining causes of loss, collision is the most general for steamers (16 per cent), and abandonment at sea for sailing vessels (15 per cent). Cases of abandoned, foundered and missing vessels may, perhaps, be regarded as frequently more or less similar in the circumstances of loss. If these be taken collectively, they comprehend 18 per cent of the losses of steamers, and nearly 30 per cent of the losses of sailing vessels. The percentages here given are based on the present return alone, but the order of frequency of the several classes of casualty appears to be normal.

The return has been compiled in such a manner as to enable a comparison to be made between the percentages of loss suffered by each of the principal merchant navies of the world. Great as the absolute annual loss of vessels belonging to the United Kinkdom appears to be, it is seen to form a very moderate percentage of the mercantile marine of the country and to compare favorably with the losses sustained by other leading maritime countries. The merchant navies which exceed a total of 1,000,000 tons are those of the United Kingdom, the British colonies, the United States of America, France, Germany and Norway. Of these countries, the United Kingdom shows the smallest percentage of loss, viz: 3 per cent of the vessels and 2.4 per cent of the tonnage owned; the British colonies follow, with 3.4 per cent of vessels and 3.7 per cent of tonnage, and Norway is the highest, with 7.4 per cent of vessels and 6.5 per cent of tonnage. As regards steamers, the percentage of loss for the six countries is 2.5, while the percentage of the United Kingdom stands at 2.33. For sailing vessels the six countries give a percentage of 6.3, as compared with 4.5 per cent for the United Kingdom.

SIXTY YEARS AGO.

How a Trip Was Made to Washington City.

The New York Sun publishes the following letter which shows the length of time consumed in a trip from New Orleans to Washington in 1835:

"Sir—In December, 1835, Major General E. W. Ripley, member of congress from the district now known as the sixth congressional district of Louisiana, and represented by Hon. Samuel Robertson of East Baton Rouge, accompanied by his wife, left their plantation home, Wheelock, about three miles from Clinton, East Felinciana, for the capitol at Washington. They traveled by carriages to the nearest river port, which was only a small landing, but which became famous in the late war as the fortress and stronghold of the Mississippi river—Port Hudson. Here they boarded a small steamboat for New Orleans, it taking them a week to make the trip.

"Arriving there, they remained several days before preceding on their trip, trying to induce their son, Henry Dearborn Ripley, who was with them, to give up the idea of going to Texas and taking part in the war that was raging for independence, but to his stepmother's earnest entreaties he said: 'No, ma, I must go, and will never return until I come with victory on my brow.' He bade them farewell, and proceeded to Texas, never more to see them. This brave boy joined Colonel Fanning's command, and was one of those young men shot by order of Santa Anna whom he promised to release. He wrote his father, the night before their capture: 'Father, I disobeyed your advice, but could not help it. I had to join Colonel Fanning's command, and now we are surrounded and will have to surrender tomorrow.' This was the last heard from him. Mrs. Mollie Moore Davis, of Texas, has written a beautiful allegory on him, in which she tells, that after being shot in his left arm and leg, he begged to be propped up in a cart and continued to fire until shot in the other arm; and thus passed from life one of the bravest heroes of the Texas war, the only son of a brave sire.

"After their son parted from them they continued their journey, taking the Pointchartrain railroad to the lake of that name. Here they boarded a small steamboat and after two days' seasickness they reached the city of Mobile. From Mobile they proceeded up the Alabama river by steamboat to Montgomery, where they took a stage coach and were three weeks making the trip through the forests of Georgia to Charleston, meeting with many adventures in coming in contact with such varied characters; but the most uncomfortable part was their inability to get a good cup of coffee, which the general and his wife were fond of.

"At Charleston they took steamer for Baltimore. On board were the great John C. Calhoun and family. After a tempestuous voyage, in which they came near being lost off Cape Hatteras, they reached their destination and proceeded down the beautiful Potomac to Washington, reaching there a month after leaving home. Colonel Robertson makes the same trip now in twenty-four hours. This shows the progress of mechanism in the last sixty years. MR. A. W. ROBERTS.

"New Orleans, September 21."

Hand Book for Women Free.

Dr. Hartman is the author of a little book treating on all the diseases peculiar to women, which are known, collectively, as female diseases. The book describes these diseases, with their symptoms, and prescribes for them medicines which rarely fail to give immediate relief. It will be sent free, on application, by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, O. An attractive little book on malaria, by the same author will also be sent free.

THE SPINNING WHEELS

A meeting of the executive committee of the Good Roads Club will be called for next Tuesday, and at this meeting every member of the committee will be present.

Though the executive committee of the club has held no meetings during the summer, the members of it have by no means been idle. They have talked about the good roads question with wheelmen and have succeeded in getting almost every wheelman in the city thoroughly in favor of the action the club will take when it is reorganized.

The members of the committee have looked over the city during the summer and have seen just what streets and what parts of them are in need of repairs. After they have reorganized the club these matters will be brought before the city fathers and wheelmen may expect to see no few changes for the better in the condition of the streets of Atlanta.

Every member of the executive committee of the club is thoroughly interested in the work the committee has before it, and will take an active part in all the meetings the club will hold this year.

Several members of the committee have talked with members of the city council and aldermanic board and have the assurance of certain members of both these bodies that they will pay some attention to the wants of the Good Roads Club.

The chairman of the executive committee states that he expects the Good Roads Club to do some grand work in the repairing of the streets of Atlanta this winter. The wheelmen, he says, are greatly interested in the work the club intends to do and will lend all their influence toward having the wants of the wheelmen recognized.

A prominent member of the executive committee and one of the leaders in the Good Roads Club said yesterday that one of the first works of the executive committee would be to try and have the railroad crossings of the city repaired. The Good Roads Club has been working on the repairing of these crossings all summer and it now seems that their labors will be rewarded.

The city of Memphis is to have a coliseum, and one that will be second to no other in the United States.

Work was commenced on this coliseum some time ago and it is to be one of the very best ever built. The riders of Memphis are greatly interested in racing matters and the coliseum will bring to their city some of the best racing men that the world has ever produced.

The coliseum will contain six lap tracks and those who are at the head of the matter say that it is to be the fastest track in the world without exception. When completed the coliseum will have a seating capacity of 14,000 persons and 25,000 persons can stand up in it at the same time.

It is in the center of this gigantic building that the fine track is to be built. The track will encircle a well-sodded field of 880 feet in circumference. The field will be used for base ball and foot ball.

The Memphis coliseum means more than a help to Memphis cyclists and to cycle races in Memphis, says The Memphis Scimitar. It will be one of a circuit of coliseums which has been formed, with Nashville, Memphis, Montgomery, Ala., and Atlanta, Ga. The Nashville coliseum is already built, and the coliseums in the three other cities are now in the course of construction. Circuit races will be begun next March and will continue for eight months. Big purses will be hung up and all the professionals of the United States will be here, for they can make more money than they could on any other circuit, and can do so under very pleasant circumstances. There will be two days of racing and a day of rest, then two days of racing in Montgomery and a day of rest, then two days of racing in Atlanta and a day of rest, then two days in Nashville and one day of rest. In this way the same interest that is aroused in a baseball team will be centered in the riders, and especially will this be so of those who go the circuit. Memphis will furnish several fast riders who will compete in the races during the entire eight months.

The new coliseum will be erected at the corner of McLean and Tucker avenues on the East End electric car line. The building will be completed by the 25th of next month, and on that day the amateur championship of the south will be settled. On the 6th and 7th of November the national circuit races will be held and then regular bicycle races during the entire winter until the four city circuit races begin.

Wheelmen as well as every one else in Atlanta, are glad to see that work has been commenced on Whitehall street.

This street, which has for years been the roughest street in the city, will be evened up and made one of the smoothest in the city. Work was begun on it last Thursday and is progressing rapidly.

After this street is made even wheelmen living in the western and southern parts of the city will be able to get in town without causing themselves much discomfort and almost jolting their machines to pieces.

This street will make part of one of the most delightful rides to be found around Atlanta. Wheelmen can ride out Whitehall street to the Central railroad and take the smooth path by these tracks and ride to distant Hapeville. This ride is already popular with wheelmen, but is not as popular as it will be after Whitehall street is evened up.

What's the matter with Miss Charlotte Smith. Wheelmen are beginning to get worried over her long silence. She was doing much good toward preventing women from riding wheels and now she has suddenly become silent.

When last heard from she was in New York to make a crusade against women riders in that city. For a time she filled all the papers with her arguments against wheel riding for women, but lately she has used her pen but little.

Has she given up the fight or is she thinking up some new plan of battle? Her crusade was not as successful as it might have been and she will probably work on a different line. Wheelmen are anxious to hear from her.

It seems to be almost an impossibility for the Atlanta wheelmen to learn the rules of the road. Here they are: In meeting a wheelmen or a vehicle pass to the right. In passing from behind turn to the left.

The bicycle has opened a wide field for inventors. Here are some of the things on which a small fortune can be made:

A bicycle saddle that will suit the shape of everybody.

A handle bar that will keep your arms and hands from becoming tired.

A high gear that will "push easy."

A speed indicator that will tell you when you are riding too fast for the city ordinance.

A sweater that will be comfortable to ride in and at the same time appropriate for you to wear while sitting on the front steps of your friend's house.

A suitable instrument of chastisement for using on the persons who say "bike" for bicycle.

A practical substitute for the bicycle chain.

A cycle club emblem that the ladies' auxiliary cannot copy.

A pair of spectacles that will enable Miss Charlotte Smith to see virtue in women a-wheel.

Or a machine that will measure and tell to a certainty just which bicycle is the best one made in the world.

If you can do all this, you will not need to work any more.

All Atlanta wheelmen are of the opinion that it wouldn't be a bad idea to repair the Whitehall street crossing and the Pryor street crossing while repair work is being done so near them.

These two crossings are undoubtedly the roughest places in the entire city. They are so situated that it is necessary for wheelmen to use them to a large extent, and they are so rough that every time a wheelman rides over the tracks he is in immediate danger of shaking his wheel to pieces.

The tracks at these crossings are everywhere from one to four inches higher than the roadbed, and this makes riding over them anything but comfortable. It would be an easy matter to raise the roadbed so it would be even with the tracks, and if this were done hundreds of wheelmen, carriage owners and pedestrians would be made happy.

It is true, wheelmen and carriage owners could use Broad and Forsyth street bridges, and thereby avoid crossing the rough tracks; but the crossings are at present on the two principal streets of the city, and to go over the bridges would cause no small amount of inconvenience.

The wheelmen have long prayed to have these crossings repaired, and the first work the Good Roads Club will do after it is thoroughly organized will be to try and have the crossings repaired. They will receive the hearty co-operation of every carriage owner in Atlanta.

The scorcher still holds sway over Peachtree street and as he rushes by unmolested the unlucky pedestrians feel happy if they are not run down and seriously injured.

The policemen are still on Peachtree and do what they can toward putting a stop to scorching, but being placed at such a great disadvantage they are unable to do much good. Where are the bicycle police, then, that were to patrol pretty Peachtree and subdue the scorcher?

It was at one time said that these mounted policemen would be placed on Peachtree for the especial purpose of putting a stop to the dangerous practice of scorching. None of these officers have been seen as yet, and the matter has been dropped. When the Good Roads Club arranges its plan of action for the coming year one of the most important changes it will strive to bring about will be to have several policemen, mounted on bicycles, placed on Peachtree street for the purpose of catching scorchers.

The 1897 wheels will soon be on the market in Atlanta. These wheels are almost exactly like the 1896 models, but they are very pretty. Their newness makes them look different, and it is only a few who can resist the temptation of investing in one.

The bicycle trade in Atlanta has been unusually good during the past week and all of the dealers are well satisfied with the season. More people have probably bought wheels in Atlanta this season than in any other city. While other cities were complaining of dull times in the bicycle trade, Atlanta dealers doing a fine business.

The street sprinkler was a blessing in disguise during the recent dry spell. Cyclists in other cities complain that water sprinklers are only fit to flood the streets so that it is impossible for wheelmen to ride through them. Atlanta wheelmen find our sprinkler to be just the opposite. It sprinkles just enough to settle the dust and not enough to muddy the streets.

"Bicycle riding has been introduced into the Michigan insane asylum, at Kalamazoo, Mich., as a remedy for insanity with very favorable results," says The Cycling Gazette. "Every day, when the roads are passable, from five to eight insane men or women, under the espionage of one or two attendants, are allowed to pedal over the country roads, sometimes eight or ten miles from the asylum, and the physicians are doing all they can to encourage the fad. The bad country roads are given almost as much credit among the medical staff for the beneficial effect on the patients as are the bicycles themselves. The paths about the asylum are so notorious that the patients are obliged to concentrate all their attention on their machines to keep from being thrown.

"The citizens of Kalamazoo have nicknamed the wheeling parties from the asylum 'crazy parties,' and, to tell the truth, the antics of some of the riders deserve the name. It is no uncommon thing for a member of one of the parties to take a header, and then attempt to smash his machine with stones to pay for the tumble. Often the entire party has to stop while the asylum attendants drag an irate rider away from his wheel, which is usually blamed for the fall as though it were a person.

"Every week trips are made to Long lake, ten miles away, and to the chain of lakes a short distance from the asylum, and on these excursions lunch is taken along and the day is spent in the country. Between repairing punctures and cleaning chains the cranks have no time to get melancholy, and the physicians are unanimously of the opinion that the bicycle is one of the greatest helps to their branch of the medical profession that has yet been discovered."

No small amount of interest is manifested in the race meet of October 8th by the local racers.

This meet will take place on the half-mile track at the exposition grounds and will be one of the largest meets ever held in this city. Local racers are making great preparations for the meet and it is expected that the races will be unusually interesting.

The races are under the management of Mr. F. G. Byrd and are under the rules and sanction of the League of American Wheelmen. Officers have been appointed and the races will be run exactly like the national meets are run.

After the regular events there will be a special match race between Kendall Spier and John Chapman. The friends of both these riders are sure that they hold the championship of the city and the race will settle an old dispute. Both the young riders are in fine trim and the race will be unusually interesting.

THE COMING MAN.

"Tell her I'll be right down." From Life

WHAT A BIG NAVY COSTS.

The English Fleet Has Been a Heavy Drain on the Government.

From The Bangor, Me., Commercial.

With colonies in every part of the globe, England is peculiarly vulnerable to attack, and the weakest and smallest possession must receive as great attention for defense and protection as the strongest and largest. Toward the maintenance of the navy no dependency contributes, and the entire cost is borne by the people of the United Kingdom.

The same condition applies to countries other than England which have been reaching out for colonial empire. In no instance is the dependency of sufficient weight to be allowed to control its foreign relations, on which peace or war so largely depends. The first cost of empire, therefore, is involved in the expense of a navy, and that this is true the annual expenses of the navy may be compared with the territorial expenses to be protected. Germany has entered upon colonial enterprise more recently than France, and its possessions are of less extent, yet its navy costs each year nearly $18,000,000. France, with two and one-half times the extent of colonial territory, approximates $49,000,000 for the same purpose. The United Kingdom spends less proportionately in naval expenses, but is obliged to expend $70,000,000 a year, and is in perpetual fear lest its naval efficiency fall below a strength necessary to cope with the ambitions and jealousies of the other powers.

If Italy and Russia be included the total expenditures in an ordinary year on this arm of the service is $200,000,000, and in an extraordinary year, under the influence of a war scare, half as much again may be appropriated to build up and equip new ships, a measure which involves additional expenditures in many directions.

A similar estimate of the cost of the army would give an even greater sum. For every dollar annually spent on the navy three are expended on the army, and the five powers named pay out for the service $600,000,000 each year. Of this one-half may be considered as necessary for home defense and to cover the educational advantages incident to the system; the other half may be set down as the requirements for imperial defense.

SCROFULA

Miss Della Stevens, of Boston, Mass., writes: I have always suffered from hereditary Scrofula, for which I tried various remedies, and many reliable physicians, but none relieved me. After taking 6 bottles of SSS I am now well. I am very grateful to you, as I feel that it saved me from a life of untold agony, and shall take pleasure in speaking only words of praise for the wonderful medicine, and in recommending it to all.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to any address.

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Radway's Pills

Always Reliable, Purely Vegetable.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Dizziness, Vertigo, Costiveness, Piles.

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OPIUM OR MORPHINE HABIT PAINLESSLY & PERMANENTLY CURED

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ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE REMEDY.

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FREE 209 PAGE BOOK

on Errors of Youth, Lost Vigor and diseases of both sexes. How to become well and strong. No expense. Dr. H. W. LOBB, 329 N. 15th St. Phila., Pa.

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If you need a Hot Air Furnace examine into the merits of our Paragon Furnace.

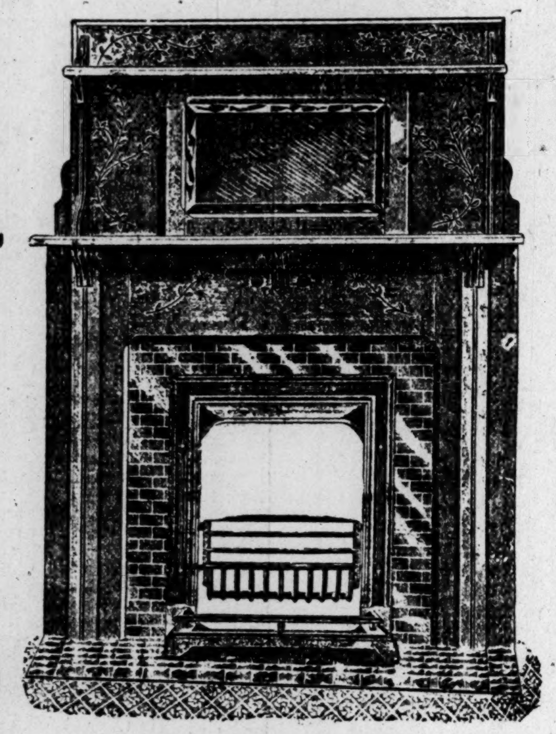
They give a more uniform heat and use less fuel than others.

We are putting them in the best residences in Atlanta, and guarantee them to give perfect satisfaction.

MANTELS, TILE, GRATES.

LARGEST STOCK. LOWEST PRICES.

This Oak Mantel and Cabinet, Tile Hearth and Facing and Grate, as in cut, for $10.00



See our Stock of Mantels Before Buying if You Wish to Save Money.

$10,000 worth of Gas and Electric Fixtures in stock, which we are selling very cheap. No one can meet our prices.

We have just completed twenty-six new Bath Rooms and Closets in the Kimball House, using our celebrated first class, guaranteed "Corona" Porcelain Bath Tubs and Electric Closets. See what they say of us:

KIMBALL HOUSE.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 2, 1896.

Hunnicutt & Bellingrath Co.
City,

Gentlemen:—In company with the City Plumbing Inspector we have carefully examined the work done under your contract with the H. I. Kimball House Co., in fitting up twenty-six new bath-rooms and closets in this hotel, and we take pleasure in saying that the workmanship and material are first class in every particular, and perfectly satisfactory to the Sanitary Inspector, who states that it is far above the average and complete in every detail.

The satisfactory manner in which you have completed your contract, and the care and attention you have given in executing the entire work promptly without disturbing our guests in any way, merits our hearty approval. Believing that we have the best job of work of this kind done in the South, it will be our pleasure to commend your firm to all who may desire first class plumbing carefully and promptly done.

Very respectfully,
KIMBALL HOUSE,
Joseph Thompson, Prop.

STOVES....

Our ESTATE OAKS use hard or soft coal, and will keep fire over night. The only stove made which will give an even temperature.

COME AND SEE IT.

We have the largest and best assortment of

HEATING STOVES

South. To burn Coal, Coke, Wood, Oil or Gas. Anything you need in the heating line can be supplied by us at . . .

LOW PRICES.

Have You Seen the Trilby? It Is a Hot Stove. $4.00

ONE STICK OF WOOD
Will Heat a Room in Zero Weather.

Our Reputation

For first-class goods and work extends all over the South. See a few of our large contracts out of town.

Savannah, Ga. The Plumbing, Steam Heating Copper Cornices and Galvanized Iron work for U. S. Post Office and Custom House.

Jackson, Ga. Plumbing and Steam Heating for Cotton Mills.

Gainesville, Ga. The finest lot of Galvanized Iron Cornice ever made South for the Southern Female Seminary.

Newberne, N. C. Plumbing for U. S. Court House and Postoffice.

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Montgomery, Ala. Plumbing and Fire Service for R. R. Depot.

We are better prepared to manufacture Copper and Galvanized Iron Sheet Metal Work, Skylights, &c., than any concern South.

OUR PRICES AND GOODS TALK FOR THEM
HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH COMPANY,

VALUABLE STATISTICAL CHART.

Prepared by Captain W. G. Raoul.

Showing the Annual Fluctuations in Production and Prices of Several Commodities and in Population and Money Circulation.

In order to read the chart with facility it is necessary to get a comprehensive idea of the principles of its construction. It is surprising what a volume of information it conveys to the mind from its mere inspection and the aid it gives to a consideration of statistics. The perpendicular lines drawn up and down stand for years. From 1701 to 1870 each line stands for a group of five or ten years, as marked at the top and the volume of production, and the state of prices as represented thereon are the average production for each year of the period and the price of the commodities for the whole period.

This grouping together of several years was necessary in order to cover the desired period without making the chart too large to handle conveniently; it does in no way interfere with the accuracy of the register but it has the effect of changing the angle of the production and price lines as compared with the lines representing the years since 1870, which are given for each year separately and have the effect of making the fluctuations appear more sudden or abrupt prior to 1870 unless their grouping of the years is held in mind.

The years since 1870 are given separately for each year so as to make the record more detailed as justified by their greater importance, for the laws of production and prices during these years are vital to us now, for it is these that have been and are now intensely affecting the welfare of the present generation.

The straight horizontal lines drawn across the chart represent or stand for units of value and volume of production. In the case of prices each line stands for 2½ cents. The heavy line drawn at 100 cents represent what may be called the datum line of prices representing the gold dollar and it is easy to see by inspection how much above or below 100 cents was the price of a given quantity of any of the commodities for any given year. The fifth column of figures indicates the number of cents each line represents. The same in population, money circulation and production.

For the production of gold and silver each line represents $5,000,000 of production, the fluctuations of which may be traced by following the broad line representing gold and the blue line representing silver. The first column of figures gives the value of each horizontal line as applied to these products.

For wheat each line represents 40,000,000 bushels and the second column of figures gives the value of each line.

For poulation and for bales of cotton each line represents 1,000,000 of people or bales and the figures of the third column give the value of each line.

For money in circulation in the United States each line stands for $20,000,000, and the fourth column gives the value of each line.

For instance, to trace the production in gold and silver of the world, we find that from 1701 to 1840 there was some more silver produced in the world than gold. Then we find that between 1840 and 1850, which was the period of gold discoveries in California and Australia, the production of gold rose from about $12,500,000 per year to about $132,000,000, while silver production increased for the same period from $25,000,000, in 1840, to about $32,500,000 only in 1850. From that period, 1850, the production of gold gradually declined, and the production of silver gradually increased till 1881, when the lines meet in a production of each metal of about $102,000,000, and since that time the excess of production of silver over gold has not been so good as is generally supposed, and in 1885 the silver production in excess of gold amounted only to about $20,000,000.

It is a popular belief that in 1873 the quantity of silver in the world and the larger production of silver over gold was so great that the several nations of the earth were forced to demonetize silver to avoid the evils of retaining as a money a metal too cheap and too plentiful to serve its purpose properly, but see how this information disputes the policy. Why did not the extraordinary increase in gold from 1840 to 1850 demand the demonetization of gold? Why, while the mints of the world were open to both metals and their relative values left to take care of themselves, and under equal laws was the parity between them maintained from 1701 (and as a matter of fact from the beginning of history) till 1840 and 1850, while silver was produced proportionately as much in excess of gold as has been the case from 1881 to 1895? Why was the value of gold maintained from between 1840 and 1850 till 1873, when gold was produced largely in excess of silver, and why was the parity destroyed in 1873, while gold was being produced in excess of silver? And why has that disparity between values continued to increase since that date, 1873? Obviously and clearly silver was and is the victim of adverse legislation.

Let us follow the silver price line. England demonetized silver in 1816, yet with all the rest of the world using silver it made no impression on its value as measured in gold, and it continued to stand as worth more than gold; that it, the silver bullion in a United States silver dollar was worth more than the gold bullion in a United States gold dollar, and the bullion in a Mexican dollar, it being heavier, was worth more than a United States silver dollar.

Let us follow the silver line further. Look at the point where the line indicated as representing the gold value of the bullion in a United States silver dollar, where it crosses the perpendicular line, representing the period 1854, the year in which Portugal adopted the gold standard, and we find its value represented by the currency at $1.03 in gold, and so little effect did its demonetization by this insignificant nation of Portugal have that we find its value averaging between 1855 and 1860, $1.04½ in gold. Now we trace the silver price line to 1873—the year in which both the United States and Germany demonetized silver. Silver immediately fell to 100 cents, yet during the time the production of both silver and gold were decreasing and silver more rapidly than gold.

Follow further our silver price line. In 1874 we find silver declined in price to about 98½ cents, and in that year the Latin union limited silver coinage. One year more and we find our silver price fall down to [illegible] in 1875. In that year another blow was added to the many already given to silver by the adoption of the gold standard by the Scandinavian union with the combined influence of these several legislative charges upon it.

We will follow silver to the next epoch in silver history—1878—when it has reached the price of 89 cents. The Bland act now in a mild and ineffectual form, struggled to its first relief for many years, but in the same year the Latin union partly neutralized the good effect of the Bland act by entirely suspending the coinage of silver into standard coin. The general results of these conflicting forces was to carry the price of silver first slightly up, then slightly down, till 1884, when we find it at the same level as the year of the Bland act in 1878. Here the odds against it were becoming too heavy and it began to decline rapidly, carrying with it such a destruction of values as to create a revolution in public sentiment and began the public discussion of the reason and causes for demonetization in the United States. This led to the Sherman act, the very agitation of which carried silver up by the time the act was passed, in 1890, from 72½ to 81 cents.

The shameless makeshift character of the Sherman act soon became apparent, and this, together with the fact that the accumulation of an immense amount of silver bullion in the treasury, which menaced the market through the possibility of its sale, carried silver down again in a steep line, accelerated as it went by Austro-Hungary adopting the gold standard in 1892, and the Indian mints closing and the Sherman act's repeal in 1893, and we find the silver in a United States dollar selling in 1894 at [illegible] cents, and in 1895 at about 53 cents.

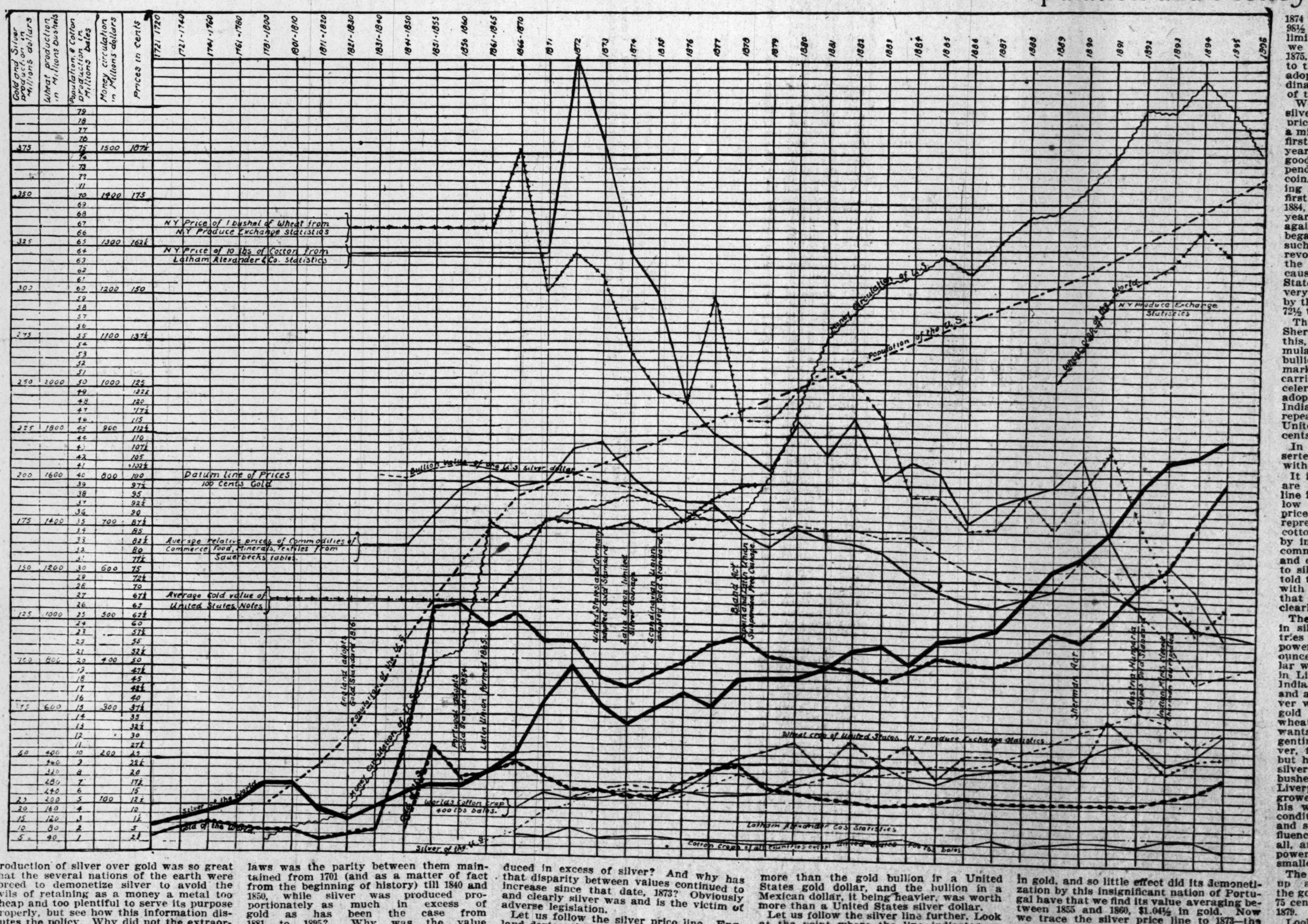
In the face of all this it is seriously asserted that legislation has nothing to do with affecting the price of silver.

It is interesting and instructive while we are following the narrow silver price line in its disastrous downward path to follow also the line representing the price of a bushel of wheat and the line representing the price of ten pounds of cotton, and the lower line representing by index numbers the average price of all commodities including wheat and cotton and observe what close company they keep to silver's eventful career, and yet we are told that silver as money has nothing to do with prices. Suppose we illustrate by wheat that in some cases at least it does so, and clearly:

The bulk of the wheat supply is produced in silver countries. Silver in these countries has not decreased in its purchasing power. In 1873 silver was worth [illegible] per ounce in gold; that is a United States dollar was worth one gold dollar. If the man in Liverpool bought a bushel of wheat in India or Argentina he had to send a dollar and a half in silver to pay for it, which silver would cost him a dollar and a half in gold to secure. Therefore, the price of wheat was $1.50 in gold. In 1894 Liverpool wants a bushel of wheat from India or Argentine, and must send the same $1.50 in silver, for the price has not changed there, but he can now buy that $1.50 in silver of silver for 98 cents in gold, therefore his bushel of wheat will cost him 98 cents in Liverpool, and he will not pay the wheat grower of the west any more than that for his wheat. We do not claim that other conditions, such as volume of production and speculation does not also have its influence, but the price of silver controls over all, and next to it is that the purchasing power of consumers has decreased with the smaller earnings of labor.

The chart tells many other tales. Take up and follow the line representing the gold price of United States greenbacks—75 cents in 1867, to 100 cents on the dollar in 1879.

Look at the line representing the volume of circulating medium in the United States. It tells the tale of fluctuation with the various policies of the treasury, and shows how the Cleveland bond sales have begun to run it on a down grade. It will soon again cross to the under side of the line of population.



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STICK OF WOOD
Room in Zero Weather.

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...first-class goods and work ... all over the South.
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The WIZARD

By H. RIDER HAGGARD,

Author of "She," "King Solomon's Mines," "Allan Quartermain," Etc.

CHAPTER XVII.
THE LOOSING OF NOMA.

When Owen heard that it was Hokosa who had poisoned him he groaned and hid his face in his hands and thus he remained till the evil tale was finished. Now he lifted his head and spoke, but not to Hokosa.

"O God," he said, "I thank Thee that at the cost of my poor life. Thou hast been pleased to lead this sinner toward the gate of righteousness, and to save alive those whom Thou hast sent me to gather to Thy fold."

Then he looked at Hokosa and said:

"Unhappy man, is not your cup full enough of crime, and have you not sufficiently tempted the mercy of Heaven, that you would add to all your evil deeds that of self-murder?"

"It is better to die today by my own hand," answered Hokosa, "than tomorrow among the mockery of the people to fall a victim to your vengeance, Messenger."

"Vengeance! Did I speak to you of vengeance? Who am I that I should take vengeance upon one who has repented? Hokosa, freely do I forgive you all, even as in some few days I hope to be forgiven. Freely and fully from my heart do I forgive you, nor shall my lips tell one word of the sin that you have worked against me."

Now, when Hokosa heard those words, for a moment he stared stupefied; then he fell upon his knees before Owen, and, bowing his head till it touched the teacher's feet, he burst into bitter weeping.

"Rise and hearken," said Owen gently. "Weep not because I have shown kindness to you, for that is my duty and no more; but for your sins in your heart weep now and ever. Yet for your comfort I tell you that if you do this, of a surety they shall be forgiven to you. Hokosa, you have indeed lost that which you loved, and henceforth you must follow after that which you do not desire. In the very grave of error you have found truth, and from the depths of sin you shall pluck righteousness. Ay, that cross which you deemed accursed shall lift you up on high, for by it you shall be saved."

Hokosa heard and shivered.

"Who set those words between your lips, Messenger?" he whispered.

"Who set them, Hokosa? Nay, I know not—or, rather, I know well. He set them who teaches us to speak all things that are good."

"It must be so, indeed," replied Hokosa. "Yet I have heard them before; I have heard them from the lips of the dead, and with them went this command: that when they fell upon my ears again I should take them for a sign and let my heart be turned."

"Tell me that tale," said Owen.

So he told him, and this time it was the white man who trembled.

"Horrible has been your witchcraft, O son of darkness!" said Owen when he had finished. "Yet it would seem that it was permitted to you to find the truth in the pit of sorcery. Obey, obey, and let your heart be turned. The dead told you that you should set high above the nation and its king, and that saying I cannot read, though it may be fulfilled in some fashion which today you do not think of. At the least the other saying is true that in the end comes judgment, and that there shall the sin and the atonement strive together; therefore, for judgment prepare yorself. And now depart, for I must talk to the king as to this matter of the onslaught of Hafela."

"Then that will be the signal for my death, for what king can forgive one who has plotted such treachery against him?" said Hokosa.

"Fear not," answered Owen. "I will soften his heart. Go into the church and pray, for there you shall be less tempted; but before you go swear to me that you will work no evil on yourself."

"I swear it, Messenger, since now I desire to live, if only for a while, seeing that death shuts every door."

Then he went to the church and waited there. An hour later he was summoned and found the king seated with Owen.

"Man," said Nodwengo, "I am told by the Messenger here that you have knowledge of a plot that my brother, the Prince Hafela, has made to fall treacherously upon me and put me and my people to the spear. How you come to be acquainted with that plot, and what part you have played in it, I will not now inquire, for so much I have promised to the Messenger. Yet I warn you it will be well that you should tell me all you know, and that should you lie to me or attempt to deceive me then you shall surely die."

"King, hear all the truth," answered Hokosa, in a voice of desperate calm. "I have knowledge of the plot, for it was I who wove it, but whether or not Hafela will carry it out altogether I cannot say, for as yet no word has reached me from him. King, this was the plan that I made——." And he told him everything.

"It is fortunate for you, Hokosa," said Nodwengo grimly, when he had finished, "that I gave my word to the Messenger that no harm should come to you, seeing that you have repented and confessed. This is certain, that Hafela has listened to your evil counsels, for I gave my consent to his flight from this land with all his people, and already his women and children have crossed the mountain path in thousands. Well, this I swear, that their feet shall tread it no more, for where they are thither he shall go to join them, should he chance to live to do so. Hokosa, begone, and know that day and night you will be watched. Should you so much as dare to approachh one of the gates of the Great Place, that moment you shall die."

"Have no fear, O king," said Hokosa, humbly, for I have emptied all my heart before you. The past is the past and I cannot recall it. For the future, while it pleases you to spare me, I am the most loyal of your servants."

"Can a man empty a spring with a pitcher?" asked the king, contemptuously. "By tomorrow this heart of yours may be full again with the blackest treachery, O master of sin and lies. Many months ago I spared you at the prayer of the Messenger, and now at his prayer I spare you again, yet in so doing I think that I am foolish."

"Nay, I will answer for him," broke in Owen. "Let him stay here with me and set your guard without my gates."

"How do I know that he will not murder you, friend?" asked the king. "This man is a snake whom few can nurse with safety."

"He will not murder me," said Owen, smiling, "because his heart is turned from evil to good. Also, there is little need to murder a dying man."

"Nay, speak not so," said the king, hastily, "and as for this man, be it as you will. Come, I must take counsel with my captains, for our danger is near and great."

So it came about that Hokosa stayed in the house of Owen.

On the morrow the Great Place was full of the bustle of preparation, and by dawn of the following day an impi of some 17,000 spears had started to ambush Hafela and his forces in a certain wooded defile through which he must travel on his way to the mountain pass where were gathered his women and children. The army was not large, at least, in the eyes of the People of Fire, who, before the death of Umsuka and the breakup of the nation counted their warriors by tens of thousands. But after those events the most of the regiments had deserted to Hafela, leaving to Nodwengo not more than 20,000 spears upon which he could rely. Of these he kept less than a third to defend the Great Place from possible attacks, and all the rest he sent to fall upon Hafela far away, hoping there to make an end of him once and for all. This counsel the king took against the better judgment of many of his captains, and, as the issue proved, it was mistaken.

When Owen told Hokosa of it that old general shrugged his shoulders.

"The king would have done better to keep his regiments at home," he said, "and fight it out with Hafela here, where he is well prepared. Yonder the country is very wide and broken, and it may well chance that the impi will miss that of Hafela, and then how can the king defend the place with a handful should the prince burst upon him at the head of 40,000 men? But who am I that I should give counsel for which none seek?"

"As God will, so shall it befall," answered Owen, wearily; "but, oh, the thought of all this bloodshed breaks my heart, and I trust that its beatings may be stilled before my eyes behold it."

On the evening of that day Hokosa was baptized. The ceremony took place, not in the church, for Owen was too weak to go there, but in the largest room of his house, and before some few witnesses chosen from the congregation. Even as he was being signed with the sign of the cross, a strange and familiar attraction caused the convert to look up, and behold! before him, watching all with mocking eyes, stood Noma, his wife. At length the rite was finished, and the little audience melted away, all save Noma, who stood silent and beautiful as a statute, the light of mockery still gleaming in her eyes. Then she spoke, saying:

"I greet you, husband. I have returned from doing your business afar, and if this foolishness is finished, and the white man can spare you, I would talk to you alone."

"I greet you, wife," answered Hokosa. "Say out your say, for none is present save us three, and from the Messenger here I have no secrets."

"What! husband, none? Do you ever talk to him of certain fruit that you ripened in a garden yonder?"

"From the Messenger I have no secrets," repeated Hokosa, in a heavy voice.

"Then his heart must be full of them, indeed, and it is little wonder that he seems sick," replied Noma, gibing. "Tell me, Hokosa, is it true that you have become a Christian, or would you but fool the white man and his following?"

"It is true."

At the words her graceful shape was shaken with a little gust of silent laughter.

"The wizard has turned saint," she said. "Well, then, what of the wizard's wife?"

"You were my wife before I became Christian; if the Messenger premits it, you can still abide with me."

"If the Messenger permits it? So you have come to this, Hokosa, that you must ask the leave of another man as to whether or no you should keep your own wife! There is no other thing that I could not have thought of you, but this I would never have believed had I not heard it from your lips. Say, now, do you still love me, Hokosa."

"You know well that I love you, now and always," he answered, in a voice that sounded like a groan; "as you know that for love of you I have done many sins from which otherwise I should have turned aside."

"Grieve not over them, Hokosa. After all, in such a count as yours they will make but little show. Well, if you love me, I hate you, though through your witchcraft your will still has the mastery over mine. I demand of you now that you should loose that bond, for I do not desire to become a Christian, and, surely, O most good and holy man, having one wife already, it will not please you henceforth to live in sin with a heathen woman."

Now Hokosa turned to Owen.

"In the old days," he said, "I could have answered her, but now I am fallen, or raised up—at least I am changed and cannot. O prophet of heaven, tell me, what I shall do?"

"Sever the bond that you have upon her, and let her go," answered Owen. "This love of yours is unholy and born of witch-

THE ARMY OF HAFELA.

craft. Have done with it, or, if you cannot, at least deny it, for such a woman, a woman who hates you, can work you no good. Moreover, since she is a second wife, you, being a Christian, are bound to free her should she desire it."

"She can work me no good, Messenger, that I know, but I know also that while she struggles in the net of my will she can work me no evil. If I loose the net and the fish swim free, it may be otherwise."

"Loose it," answered Owen, "and leave the rest to Providence. Henceforth, Hokosa, do right, and take no thought for the morrow, for the morrow is with God, and what He declares that shall befall."

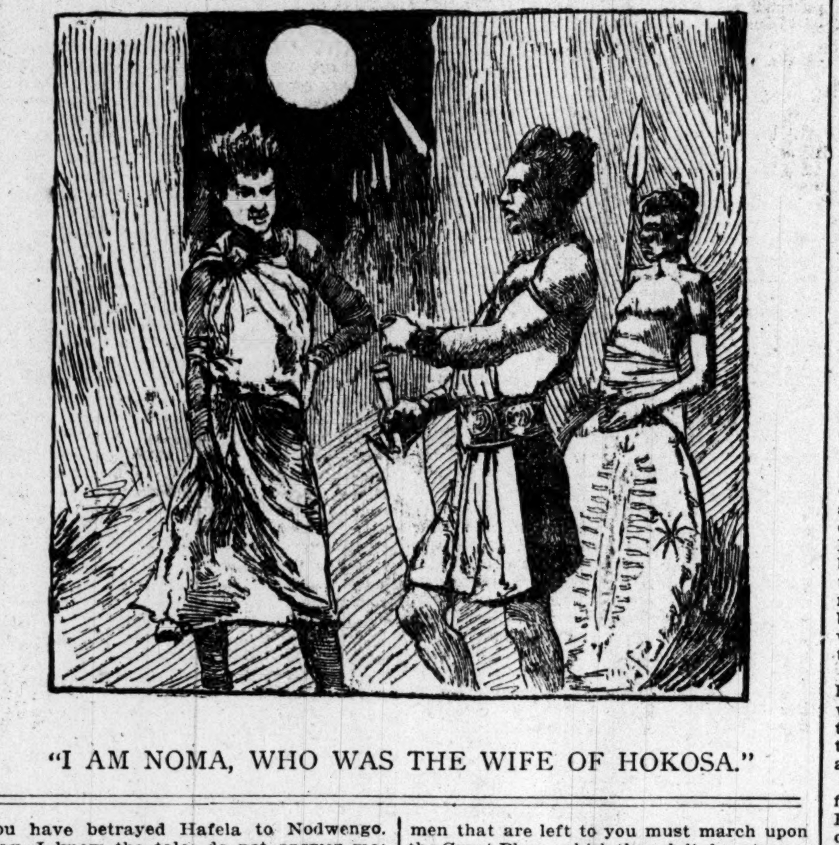
"I hear you," said Hokosa, "and I obey." For awhile he rocked himself to and fro, staring at the ground, then he lifted up his head and spoke.

"Woman," he said, "the knot is untied and the spell is broken. Begone, for I release you and I divorce you. Flesh of my flesh have you been, and soul of my soul, for in the web of sorceries are we knit together. Yet be warned and phesume not too far, for remember, that which I have laid down, I can take up, and that should I choose to command, you must still obey. Farewell. You are free."

Noma heard, and with a sigh of ecstacy she sprang into the air as a slave might do from whom the fetters have been struck off.

"Ay," she cried, "I am free! I feel it in my blood, I who have lain in bondage, and the voice of freedom speaks in my heart, and the breath of freedom blows in my nostrils. I am free from you, O dark and accursed man, but herein lies my triumph and revenge—you are not free from me. In obedience to that white fool whom you have murdered, you have loosed me, but you I will not loose, and could not if I would. Listen now, Hokosa, you love me, do you not? Next to this new creed of yours, I am most of all to you. Well, since you have divorced me, I will tell you, I go straight to another man. Now, look your last on me; for you love me, do you not?" and she slipped the mantel from her shoulders, and except for her girdle stood before him naked, and smiled.

"Well," she went on, resuming her robe, "the last words of those we love are always dear to us; therefore, Hokosa, you who were my husband, I leave mine with you. You are a coward and a traitor. For my sake you betrayed Umsuka, your king and benefactor; for your own sake you betrayed Nodwengo, who spared you, and now, for the sake of your miserable soul,



"I AM NOMA, WHO WAS THE WIFE OF HOKOSA."

you have betrayed Hafela to Nodwengo. Nay, I know the tale; do not answer me; but the end of it—ah! that is yet to learn. Lie there, snake, and lick the hand that you have bitten, but I, the bird whom you have loosed, I fly afar—taking your heart with me!" and suddenly she turned and was gone.

Presently Hokosa spoke in a thick voice.

"Messenger," he said, "this cross that you have given me to bear is heavy, indeed."

"Yes, Hokosa," answered Owen, "for your sins are nailed to it."

CHAPTER XVIII.
THE PASSING OF OWEN.

Once she was outside of Owen's house, Noma did not tarry. First she turned to Hokosa's kraal, where she had already learned from his head wife, Zinti, and others the news of his betrayal of the plot of Hafela, of his conversion to the faith of the Christians, and of the march of the impi to ambush the prince. Here she took a little spear, and rolling up in a skin blanket as much dried meat as she could carry, she slipped unnoticed from the kraal. Her object was to escape from the Great Place, but this she did not try to do by any of the gates, knowing them to be guarded. Some months ago, before she started on her embassy, she had noted a weak spot in the fence, where the dogs had torn a hole through which they passed out in the night to hunt. To this spot she made her way under cover of the darkness—for though she still greatly feared to be alone at night, her pressing need conquered her fears—and found the hole was yet there, for a tall weed growing in its mouth had caused it to be overlooked by those whose duty it was to mend the fence. With her assegai she widened it a little, then drew her lithe shape through it, and lying hidden till the guard had passed, climbed the two stone walls beyond. Once she was free of the town she set her course by the stars and started forward at a steady run.

"If my strength holds, I shall yet be in time to warn him," she muttered to herself. "Ah, friend Hokosa, this new madness of yours has blunted your wits that were once sharp enough. You have set me free, and now you shall learn how I can use my freedom. Not for nothing have I been your pupil, Hokosa, the fox."

Before the dawn broke she was thirty miles from the Great Place, and before the next dawn she was 100. At sunset on that second day she stood among the mountains. To her right stretched a great defile, a rugged place of rocks and bush, wherein she knew that the regiments of the king were hid in ambush. Perchance she was too late, perchance the impi of Hafela had already passed to its doom in yonder gorge. Swiftly she ran forward on the trail which led to the gorge, to find that it had been trodden by many feet and recently. Moving to and fro, she searched the spoor with her eyes, then rose with a sigh of joy. It was old and marked the passage of the great company of women and children and their thousands of cattle, which, in execution of the plot, had traveled this path some days before. Either the impi had not yet arrived or it had gone by some other road. Wary as she was, Noma followed the old spoor backward. A mile or more it crossed the crest of a hog-backed mountain, from whose summit she searched the plain beyond, and not in vain, for there, far beneath her, twinkled the watch fires of the army of Hafela.

Two hours later a woman, footsore and utterly exhausted, staggered into the camp, and waving aside the spears that were lifted to stab her, demanded to be led to the prince. Presently she was there.

"Who is this woman?" asked the great warrior, for haggard as she was with travel, exhaustion and the terror of her haunted loneliness, he did not know her in the uncertain firelight.

"Hafela," she said. "I am Noma, who was the wife of Hokosa, and for whole nights and days have I journeyed as no woman ever journeyed before to tell you of the treachery of Hokosa, and to save you from your doom."

"What treachery and what doom?" asked the prince.

"Before I answer that question, Hafela, you must pay me the price of my news."

"Let me hear the price, Noma."

"It is this, prince: First, the head of Hokosa, who has divorced me, when you have cauht him."

"That I promise readily. What more?"

"Secondly, the place of your chief wife today, and a week hence, when I shall have made you king, the name and state of queen of the People of Fire, with all that hangs to it."

"You are ambitious, woman, and know well how to drive a bargain. Well, if you can ask, I can give, for I have ever loved you, and your mind is great as your body is beautiful. If through your help I should become king of the People of Fire, you shall be their queen, I swear it by the spirits of my fathers and by my own head. And now—your tidings."

"These are they, Hafela. Hokosa has turned Christian and betrayed the plot to Nodwengo, and the great gorge yonder, but two hours' march away, is ambushed. Tomorrow you and all your people would have been cut off there had I not run so fast and far to warn you, after which the impis of Nodwengo were commanded to follow your women and cattle over the mountain pass and capture them."

"This is news indeed," said the prince. "Say, now, how many regiments are hidden in the gorge?"

"Eight."

"Well, I have fourteen; so, being warned, there is little to fear. I will catch these rats in their own hole."

"I have a better plan," said Noma; "it is this: Leave six regiments posted upon the brow of yonder hill, and let them stay there, for when the generals of Nodwengo see that they do not enter the gorge, they will believe that the ambush is discovered, and, after waiting for one day or perhaps two, will move out to give battle, thinking that before them is all your strength. But command your regiments to run and not to fight, drawing the army of Nodwengo after them. Meanwhile, yes, this very night, you yourself with all the men that are left to you must march upon the Great Place, which, though it be strong, can be stormed, for it is defended by less than 5,000 soldiers. There, having taken it, you shall slay Nodwengo, proclaiming yourself king, and afterwards, by the help of the impis that you leave here which will march outward to your succor, you can deal with yonder army."

"A great scheme, truly," said Hafela in admiration; "but how do I know whether all this tale is true, or whether you do but set a snare for me?"

"Bid scouts go out and creep into yonder gully," answered Noma, "and you will see whether or no I have spoken falsely. For the rest, I am in your hands, and if I lie you can take my life in payment."

"If I march upon the Great Place it must be at midnight, when none see me go," said Hafela, "and what will you do then, Noma, who are too weary to travel again so soon?"

"I will be borne in a litter till my strength comes back to me," she answered. "And now give me to eat and let me rest while I may."

Five hours later Hafela, with the most of his army, a force of something over 20,000 men, was journeying swiftly, but by a circuitous route, toward the Great Place of the king. On the crest of the hill facing the gorge, as Noma had suggested, he left six regiments, with instructions to fly before Nodwengo's generals, and when they had led them far enough, to follow him as swiftly as they were able. These orders, or rather the first part of them, they carried out, for, as it chanced, after two days' fight, the king's soldiers got behind them by a night march, and falling on them at dawn, killed half of them and dispersed the rest. Then it was that Nodwengo's generals learned for the first time that they were following one wing of Hafela's army only, while the main body was striking at the heart of the kingdom, and turned their faces homeward in fear and haste.

On the morning after the flight of Noma Owen passed into the last stage of his sickness, and it became evident, both to himself and to those who watched him, that at the most he could not live for more than a few days. For his part, he accepted his doom joyfully, spending the time which was left to him in writing letters that were to be forwarded to England whenever an opportunity should arise, and in setting down on paper a statement of the principal events of his strange mission, and other information for the guidance of his white successors, who by now should be drawing near to the land of the Amasuka. In the intervals of these last labors from time to time he summoned the king and the wisest and truest of those whom he had baptized to his bedside, teaching them what they should do when he was gone and exhorting them to cling to the faith.

On the afternoon of the fourth day from that of the baptism of Hokosa he fell into a quiet sleep, from which he did not wake till sundown.

"Am I still here?" he asked, wondering, of John and Hokosa, who watched at his bedside. "From my dreams I thought it was otherwise. John, send a messenger to the king and ask him to assemble the people, all who care to come, in the open place before my house, for I am about to die, and first I would speak to them."

John went weeping upon his errand, leaving Owen and Hokasa alone.

"Tell me, now, what shall I do?" said Hokosa in a voice of despair, "seeing that it is I and no other who have brought this death upon you."

"Fret not, my brother," answered Owen, "for this and other things you did in the days of your blindness, and it was permitted that you should do them to an end. Kneel down now, that I may absolve you from your sins before I pass away; for I tell you, Hokosa, I believe that ere many days are over you must walk on the path I travel tonight."

"Is it so?" Hokosa answered. "Well I am glad, for I have no longer any lust of life."

Then he knelt down and received the absolution.

Now John returned and Nodwengo with him, who told him that the people were gathering in hundreds according to his wish.

"Then clothe me in my robes and let us go forth," he said, "for I would speak my last words in the ears of men."

So they put the surplice and hood upon his wasted form and went out, John preceding him holding on high the ivory crucifix, while the king and Hokosa supported him, one on either side.

Without his gate stood a low wooden platform, whence at times Owen had been accustomed to address any congregation larger than the church would contain. On this platform he took his seat. The moon was bright above him, and by it he could see that already his audience numbered some thousands of men, women and children. The news had spread that the wonderful white man, Messenger, wished to take his farewell of the nation, though even now many did not understand that he was dying, but imagined that he was about to leave the country, or, for aught they knew, to vanish from their sight into heaven. For a moment Owen looked at the sea of dusky faces, then, in the midst of an intense stillness, he spoke in a voice low, indeed, but clear and steady:

"My children," he said, "hear my last words to you. Three years ago in a far, far land and upon such a night as this, a voice spoke to me from above, commanding me to seek you out, to turn you from your idolatry and to lighten your darkness. I listened to the voice, and hither I journeyed across sea and land, though how this thing might be done I could not guess. But to Him who sent me all things are possible, and while I yet lingered upon the threshold of your country, in a dream were revealed to me events that were to come. So I appeared before you boldly, and, knowing that he had been poisoned and that I could cure him, I drew back your king from the mouth of death, and you said to yourselves: 'Behold, a wizard indeed! Let us hear him.'

"Then I gave battle to your sorcerers yonder upon the plain, and from the foot of the cross I teach the lightnings were were rolled back upon them, and they were not. Look, now, their chief stands at my side, among my disciples one of the foremost and faithful. Afterwards trouble arose Your king died a Christian, and many of the people fell away, but still a remnant remained, and he who became king was converted to the truth. Now I have sown the seed and the corn is ripe before my eyes, but it is not permitted that I should reap the harvest. My work is ended, my task is done, and I, the Messenger, return to make report to Him who sent the massage.

"Hear me yet a little while, for soon shall my voice be silent. 'I come not to bring peace, but a sword'—so said the Master whom I preach, and so say I, the most unworthy of His servants. Salvation cannot be bought at a little price; it must be paid for with the blood and griefs of men, and in blood and griefs must you pay. O my children. Even now the heathen is at your gates, and many of you shall perish on his spears, but I tell you that he shall not conquer. Be faithful, cling to the cross, and do not dare to doubt your Lord, for He will protect you and your children after you, and He will be your captain and you shall be His people. Cleave to your king, for he is good, and in the day of trial listen to the counsel of this Hokosa, who once was the first of evildoers, for with him goes my spirit, and he is my son in the spirit. My children, fare you well. Forget me not, for I have loved you, or, if you will, forget me, but remember my teachings, and harken to those who shall tread upon the path I made. The peace of God be with you, the blessing of God be upon you, and the salvation of God await you, as it awaits me tonight. Friends, lead me hence to die."

They turned to him, but before their hands touched him Thomas Owen fell forward upon the breast of Hokosa and lay there for a while. Then, suddenly, and for the last time, he lifted himself and cried aloud:

"I have fought a good fight! I have finished my course! I have kept the faith! Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness * * * and not to me only, but to all those who love His appearing."

Then his head fell back, his dark eyes closed, and the Messenger was dead.

Hokosa, the man who had murdered him, having lifted him up to show him to the people, amid a sound of mighty weeping, took the body in his arms and bore it thence to make it ready for burial.

(To Be Continued.)

WHY MEN DIE PREMATURELY.

It Is Frequently Because of the Work in Which They Are Engaged.

From The London Mail.

Men risk their lives day after day at occupations in which most people imagine there is not the slightest danger. Every day, too, there are men entering employment with the absolute knowledge that there work will lead to death, and for such positions there is even keen competition.

It has been estimated that no man constantly employed in the manufacture of ice can live more than ten years under the conditions in which he works. In these places men work in a polar region temperature. In the sweltering dog days, when the average individual is objecting to the thermometer being at 90 degrees, these men are closely muffled in overcoats and ear muffs, and wear heavily padded gloves. Even then it is most difficult to keep the extremities warm, and the constant working in such an atmosphere brings on pneumonia and consumption.

Men take their lives in their hands when they work at paint making. Here arsenic and lead are much used, and by slight and imperceptible degrees the paintmaker draws particles of these poisons into his system, bringing on diseases of the throat and lungs, causing them to fade away as though some hand at his throat were choking out his life. Those who are engaged in the apparently harmless business of house painting also come under the deadly influence of the poisons, and in the mixing of their paints inhale the fumes. Painters' colic and lead paralysis are but two of the diseases to which the painter is liable.

Few poisons are more deadly than mercury. It has its effect on all workmen employed in the silvering of mirrors, in gilding, brozing, the making of bronzes and similar work. The action of this poison is easily seen. When the workman's hand begins to tremble and his mouth and gums become sore his fellow-workmen understand that the poison has entered his system, and that he must give up his work or die, but it is seldom that a man gives up his work; he goes on, waiting for death.

Nine years is the limit of a workman's life after he begins to assist in the manufacture of clorine gas. The gas, which is extensively used for bleaching and dyeing, generally emits a greenish, heavy vapor. This poison, entering the lungs of the workman, brings on a cough which racks the system, inflames the lung cells, and gradually eats away the tissues, making a wreck of the man and producing death. In some factories the use of a ventilating mask is insisted on, but even this is of little use, and, strangely enough, is objected to by the workmen as inconvenient. Medical men have labored for years to find some way of keeping workmen from inhaling dangerous and death-dealing fumes, but so far have not been successful.

Hat factories are also on the lookout for this preventive. One would think that hat makers would be free from unseen dangers to life. But in the making of headgear a fine lint is thrown off, which is disastrous to the lungs of the workmen.

An energetic statistician has just figured out that there are fewer deaths among the men who work in the making of dynamite than in the seemingly harmless pursuit of the curing of hides. The peril to the worker is particularly great in the latter trade, for an unwholesome odor is given off by the hides that affects the nervous system, and is as certain in its effects as a pistol shot.

The manufacture of matches is another business fraught with the greatest danger. Matchmakers, after a few years of labor, contract a loathsome disease from the poison given off, which obtains a firm hold on the bones of the body, especially those of the jaw and face. These bones crumble away. There are few of the matchmakers who escape from the disease in greater or less degree.

Occupations which in any way deal with the grinding of metals bring on innumerable ailments, owing to the fine dust which is given off. This causes different forms of asthma, and especially affects the air passages from the nose to the lungs. Under this head come the making and grinding of knives, scissors and razors, and, worst of all, needle grinding, which is said to kill those who engage in it before they reach middle age.

For the most part, these diseases of workmen come on by such imperceptible degrees that there is little relief for the sufferers, except for them to give up their work and leave it forever. As this, in the majority of cases, is a financial impossibility, the workmen who toil at these dangerous occupations continue to die off and others take their places, to follow in their turn to the grave.

WHERE A NOTED PIRATE SLEEPS.

A Picturesque Spot in the Old Dominion.

Norfolk Correspondence Philadelphia Times.

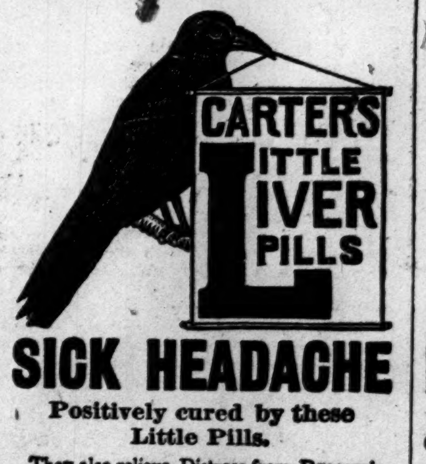
Quiet Hampton, just across the bay, is noted in history as the burial place of the pirate "Blackbeard," whose real name was Trecht. In the early part of the last century he ravaged the coast, with headquarters on Roanoke island, in Albemarle sound. On this island he stored his booty, and people are not yet tired of hunting for supposed buried treasure. He landed his "low, rakish craft" at Hampton, burned several houses and was sacking the village, but was finally driven to his boat. He stood with lighted paper in hand and threatened to fire the magazine and blow all up together, when one of the attacking party shot and killed him. He was hanged in chains, together with thirteen others of his crew, which was the mode of hanging malefactors in those "good old days." His head was then cut off, and his skull used for a drinking cup. It is said that the relic is still preserved in quaint old Hampton. The exact spot of his burial is not known further than that it is somewhere on the banks of Hampton creek.

Blackbeard was the roughest looking old pirate known to readers of piratical lore. His black beard, more like bristles, began at his eyes, completely covering his face, and hung over his chest in ringlets. To make himself more picturesque he put lighted tapers in his whiskers, then seating himself near the powder magazine he would fill himself up with rum, swearing terrible oaths that he would blow up himself and everyone else if his diversion was interrupted.

A few miles up the James river, where the Warwick creek empties into it, are the walls of an old stone house, with loopholes facing the river. It is on a knoll in thick woods, and is approached by a deep, gloomy ravine from inland. It was undoubtedly built originally as a fort of defense, but whether by the colonists or Blackbeard is not certain. One conjecture is that it was built by the first rebels in America—Nathaniel Bacon and his followers, who rebelled against Great Britain in 1677, on exactly the same lines that caused the revolution one hundred years later. This may be true, and while Blackbeard may not have had time to build a stone house, it is a well-founded tradition that he used the old abandoned fort on his excursions into the interior, using it as a warehouse for the silver plate and other valuables taken from the colonial planters. The old stone house is an object of interest to all visitors to this section. A historical theory is that the stone house was built by the Jamestown settlers to defend themselves against the Indians. If this conjecture is correct, it is the oldest house in America, as all of Jamestown is gone, excepting the walls of the church.

Historical Roanoke island is also noted as the site of the mysterious disappearance of an entire colony, a wreck and the scene of a drama which is still produced on the stage. A few years before the settlement of Jamestown, the first English colony, under Henry Greenville, sent out by Lord Raleigh, landed on this island. Instead of planting grain they dug for gold, and their provisions running short, it became necessary to dispatch the vessel back to England for supplies. Greenville instructed the leader of the 125 men left behind to mark on a certain tree the name of the place they had gone to should they find it necessary to migrate before his return. And if they were driven away by Indians or pirates, to cut a cross over the name of the place designated. When the vessel returned only the deserted huts were found, and the entire place was so covered with weeds and shrubs that all traces of bloodshed were obliterated, if there had been any. Not a remnant of clothing or piece of household furniture remained—everything was swept as clean as if the island had been submerged. On a tree was found carved the word Croatan, the name of an Indian village near by. But the sign of the cross was not cut above the name. It is hardly likely that the colonists would have peaceably abandoned their home for one among hostile Indians; yet, had they been massacred there would have been some traces. Some may have escaped, and in later years told of the tragedy to friendly Indians. But not a word was ever heard from them—the first colonists of America—and their mysterious disappearance remains a mystery still.

The next colonists came out in a fleet of three vessels. The largest, the Sea Venture, was wrecked on Roanoke island, which was then known as Raleigh, after Sir Walter. The other two vessels, with the colonists, proceeded up the James river, and settled on a half-submerged island, not so good a location as the other, which they called Jamestown. When the captain of the Sea Venture returned to England he gave a vivid description of the wreck of his vessel amid a tempest on Raleigh island, which he believed to be inhabited by spirits, demons and other supernatural ghosts and goblins damned. His description of the wreck and the tempest, which raged with such demoniacal fury, was so vivid that it furnished material for Shakespeare's drama of the "Tempest." Blackbeard, with his picturesque make-up, should have been in the cast, only he came on the stage too late.



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35 PEACHTREE ST.
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Sixteen beautiful lots on the above named streets, all fine size, just nice distance from center of city; have exceptionally fine car line facilities, splendid neighborhood, paved streets, water, gas and sewers; lie finely and all have alleys in the rear. For sale at exceedingly reasonable prices and on easy terms. Sale is by order of court to pay off indebtedness against the company. For full information and plats, call on or address

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RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

For headache (whether sick or nervous), toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effects a permanent cure.

A CURE FOR ALL
Summer Complaints
Dysentery, Diarrhoea,
CHOLERA MORBUS.

A half to a teaspoonful of Ready Relief in a half tumbler of water, repeated as often as the discharges continue, and a flannel saturated with Ready Relief placed over the stomach or bowels will afford immediate relief and soon effect a cure.

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Malaria in its various forms cured and prevented.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

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remedy for kidney complaint, internal disorders and "the blues" is

"phosphate gin."

it's a sure thing.
has never failed to cure—stacks of voluntary testimonials prove its worth. you need it—don't wait—it braces from the start—hits the spot.

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OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104½ Whitehall St.

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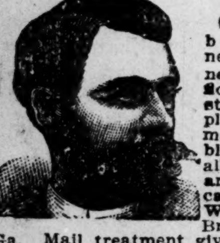
I have opened a plumbers' supply house, and can sell anything you want at wholesale prices. A. R. BUTCHER. 17 South Forsyth Street.
july9-1y-last page, 1st col

LUCKY YOU

May be in not having any disease, but you do not want to trust to luck if you are afflicted with disease in any form. It is better to employ skillful physicians at once, as by so doing expense, time and suffering may be avoided. Undoubtedly the best and most skillful physicians in the treatment of chronic and delicate diseases of both sexes are Dr. Hathaway & Co. Consult with them first and you will be safe.



SPECIALTIES.

Syphilis, specific blood poisoning, nervous debility, kidney and urinary difficulties, hydrocele, stricture, gleet, pimples, piles, rheumatism, skin and blood diseases of all forms, catarrh and diseases of call on DR. HATHAWAY & CO, 22½ S. Broad st., Atlanta, Ga. Mail treatment given by sending for symptom blank. No. 1, for men; No. 2, for women; No. 3, for skin diseases; No. 4, for catarrh. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. and 2 to 5 p. m., 6 to 8 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 1 only.

To those living in malarial districts Tutt's Pills are indispensible, they keep the system in perfect order and are an absolute cure for sick headache, indigestion, malaria, torpid liver, constipation and all bilious diseases.
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RAILROAD.

"THE GREAT THROUGH LINE"

Absolutely the best and quickest line. The most pleasant and attractive route.

Home-Seekers' Excursion

Tickets to Texas on sale September 29th, October 6th and 20th.

For further information write to Geo. W. Allen, traveling passenger agent; E. E. Kirby, city ticket agent, 12 Kimball House, Atlanta; John A. Gee, general passenger agent.

SARGE PLUNKETT.

A Great Theologian's First Trip Into the Country.

DEER DRIVING IN OLD TIMES

Keep Fresh the Memory of Good Men and Hand Them Down Through the Generations To Come.

For The Constitution.

History takes care of warriors and statesmen, and of the large things in life, but very often there are good people neglected and small matters unmentioned which would the better show the character as a people and the customs of a period.

About the year 1853 I overseed for old man Lee, down in the county of Pike, and very often I find myself thinking over those days and asking my heart: "Should old acquaintance be forgot?"

Many things of interest to ourselves are of no interest to others, but when we can remember characters as samples of a class or types of the times, their habits, or incidents in their lives, may be as good a way as any to impress the young of customs or of civilizations. About this time it became the great talk of all our country that a man was to come from the theological seminary at Columbia, S. C., to preach at Friendship, the most noted Presbyterian church of that day. Dr. Lamie had been talked about so much and rated so high by the Presbyterian congregation of Friendship as a man of learning that the common people were awed before he got among us. It became known that the doctor was a "bookworm;" had done nothing in his life but delve among the books of the seminary at Columbia, and there was a smart rivalry to make his trip out in the world pleasant and a restorer of his health.

Dr. Lamie remained among the Friendship people for more than a week and was nursed and petted by the Presbyterians as though he had been a child and the flush of health was beginning to bud upon his cheeks. At last the Presbyterians over in Coweta county wanted him to pay them a visit, and it fell to my lot to go along with the doctor.

I saddled two mules and we were to go over into Line creek fork to spend the night, that the trip would be easy for the doctor upon the next day. The "fork" was, and is, where Flint river and Line creek come together, and it is not out of place to state that in this fork was the home of the Delks, now in Fulton county jail, charged with murder.

But I got the mules around to the horse blocks and waited for the doctor to put in his appearance. He was not long in arriving, and in all my life I have never seen such a bundle of dignity as he appeared. The little negroes were peeping from behind the trees at him, old negroes stopped their work to look upon him and the white people gazed in wonder at his stiffness and unbending dignity. I soon learned that he had never been upon a horse's back in all his life, and thinks I, to myself, "old Kit will get some of that starch out of you if you are not mighty careful."

It took some time to get the doctor upon the horse block, and then it took just as long to get old Kit to him, for she had never seen no such looking man, but when, at last, the doctor did go to throw his right leg over into the saddle, his umbrella punched old Kit. She snorted and jumped and the doctor hit the ground like a rock.

Old man Lee was a pretty stiff old Presbyterian himself, but he turned so as the doctor couldn't see him and laughed till he cried. We knew there was no use talking to the doctor about getting up on a mule any more, so I hitched to a wagon and we started that way.

We crossed over Flint river about an hour by sun, and as the doctor was worried we stopped at the first house in the forks, which at that time was old Bagwell Blakes. Old Blake was a good liver; had plenty, and liked company as well as any man living. He was glad to see us and asked us to go in and make ourselves at home till he attended to the stock.

As Mrs. Blake and the children were in the "loomroom" weaving some jeans the doctor and I sat by the big fire all alone for some time, and he had a far-away look as he watched out the window and saw the leaves falling and caught up by the wind, went whirling across the yard. Old Blake came directly and in the jovial spirits of the od-timer, he blurted:

"The old 'oman and the children must know you are here, so as to get your names in the pot—what is the gentleman's name, Plunkett?"

"Mr. Blake, let me introduce to you Dr. Lamie," said I, and the doctor was bowing and scraping when old Blake grabbed his hand and with a hearty shaking said:

"I'm dad-shammed glad to see you, doctor, for the old 'oman has been grunting for ever so olng, but it was so tarnal far to the doctor's that we've put off physicing till she's mighty nigh on the lift."

The doctor turned many colors and lowed and scraped, but before he could speak old Blake was off to the loomroom and in a minute returned with his wife and seven or eight children after her. The doctor arose as they entered, but dignity was too slow for old Blake. He blurted:

"Old 'oman, this is a doctor, and you must get enough medicine to do you, and quit this dad-shammed grunting."

The doctor would have said something, I know, if he could, but before he could speak the children made a grand rush for the door and in stepped Parson Smith, the old Methodist circuit rider.

Parson Smith was a different man from Dr. Lamie. His left leg was off, and he wore a peg, but he was active in swinging himself around and soon had off his single shoe and was warming his foot and trimming his toenails before the fire. The children wallowed over the old parson and got ashes and roasted potato over his clothes, but it was all right, and noticing how the doctor squirmed in fear of them roasted potatoes, the parson said: "Suffer little children to come unto me."—my clothes will stand it.

I think the parson meant this as a rebuke to the doctor, but for once, I think, the doctor was happy in the turn.

The doctor contented himself in watching the children play with the old parson till supper was announced and just about this time the whole house was turned into an uproar by the appearance of some twenty young boys and girls. We all knew it was a "surprise" party, but the doctor didn't know what it was, for they moved out furniture and threw things around in a manner that had never been seen at a theological seminary. But in all the bustle a good supper was eaten, and we had just returned and the doctor seated, as a gawky young fellow snapped his finger at Mary Harp and here they went round and round as fast as they could, one after the other. If you ever played at these country parties you know how slick shoes will get in running round in a ring. It was so in this instance, and at a sharp angle near the doctor's chair the young man slipped and fell, Mary stumbled over him and got mixed up with the doctor and in less time than it takes to tell it, all three were floundering on the floor together. The doctor relaxed. His dignity was forgot and he scrambled as fast and kicked as hard at the chair tangled with his feet as any of them, and I am pretty certain he had somewhat the feeling that most of boys would have if caught in a yellow jackets' nest.

It rained so that night that there was no chance of getting out of the fork, so nothing would do next morning, but what everybody must go "driving" for deer.

They placed a gun in the doctor's hands and put him at a stand. It was quick work in getting up the deer, and here came the dogs on hot trail. Nearer and nearer and wilder and wilder grew the scene till the deer was making straight to where the doctor stood. A puff of wind, a streak of deer and dogs, and the "drive" was over. The doctor had never raised his hands and the deer was gone.

Some of the rough fellows would have used language never heard in a seminary, I suppose, but old Parson Smith, coming up and finding what and who the doctor was, was as tender with him as he would have been with a flower and saw him back to the house and went along to Coweta.

* * * * * * * *

The doctor, I expect, never left the seminary upon his return, till old Sherman came. When Sherman burned Columbia he came among us again for a little while. He had grown older, but he was the same stiff bundle of dignity. I went with him through the graves at the old church, and saw him as he stood and read the inscription:

TO THE MEMORY
of
PARSON SMITH.
A Faithful Minister, and a Friend to the Poor.

I think the doctor dropped a tear as he wrote there:

"Not poet's pen, nor towering shaft,
Could paint a nobler epitaph."

Old Blake has long since passed away, but he was never entirely satisfied about the difference in a D. D. and an M. D.

SARGE PLUNKETT.

BY A DIVINE REVELATION.

An Indiana Farmer Has Been Warned of the World's Destruction.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

W. W. Gouche, a wealthy Berrien county farmer, believes that the world will come to an end October 1st, says The New York Herald. His belief in the alleged revelation which predicted final dissolution, cannot be shaken. A considerable following share his faith and since the night of September 6th, when Gouche held his supposed communication with the divine power, his followers have been making preparations for the final leave taking.

There is to be no further warning. The earth will crumble to dust and the faithful, those destined by reason of marked favor with God to enjoy the future life, will be taken from the earth on the night previous to the final judgment. Gouche's strange faith is not the result of hallucination which might come to a person suffering from mental derangement, but is due to faith in dreams and prophecies fulfilled.

The morning of September 7th Gouche awoke greatly agitated. During the night it was revealed to him in a dream that on the 4th day of October God in His wrath would destroy the earth and that those who failed to prepare for the final summons would perish. He communicated the revelation to his family, who at once shared his belief, and the neighborhood in which the Gouches resided became crazed with excitement and each day has served to add to the confusion.

A meeting was held at the Gouche house that night at which wierd scenes were enacted. Gouche went into a trance and the same startling prediction haunted him. The verification of the prophecy confirmed the belief of Gouche's followers. Men, women and children fell forward on their knees and raised their voices in supplication to God.

The lights were extinguished and until the dawn of the next day there was no cessation of the wild scenes. Women cried and laughed in their frantic frenzy; strong men wept and prayed, but above the babble of voices could be heard the words of Gouche telling his followers to prepare for divine judgment.

Gouche is possessed of considerable wealth. His property is valued at $50,000, the money being largely invested in real estate. He holds to the belief that if he buries his treasure it will become his inheritance in the next world. He has succeeded in converting his property into gold and silver coin and the night before the crumbling of the earth Gouche will bury his treasure. He has sold his house, together with its contents, and, with his followers, who number twenty-five, awaits the blast of Gabriel's trumpet.

Meetings are held nightly at Gouche's house, and with song and prayer the coming of the new life is hailed with great rejoicing, the band having been reconciled to leaving this life. They are seeking converts, but the people living in the neighborhood who are not carried away by the craze look with commiseration upon the little band.

Gouche has purchased an iron casket in which to enter upon his last sleep, and the last night on earth he will spend within the iron burying box. The afternoon of the last day will witness unique services, at which eulogies will be pronounced and final farewells taken. Each member of the band will then go home to await the crash which will precede the dissolution of the world. They do not profess to know the manner in which they are to be spared and the sinners slain, believing that God in His wisdom will look after all the minor details of their translation to the celestial city.

Each member of the band, following the instruction of Gouche, has disposed of his belongings for a money consideration. The women have sold their jewelry and finery, letters of farewell and admonishment have been indited to friends and relatives not sharing in the unique faith and all may be said to be in readiness for the last day.

Gouche is a man of good intelligence. He is fifty-two years of age and has reared a large family. He owned until within the last few days several large farms. He has always been noted for his eccentricities, but was considered a good citizen and a valued member of the community. No person doubts the sincerity of his belief in what he terms a divine command.

ONE HONEST MAN.

Dear Editor: Please inform your readers that if written to confidentially, I will mail in a sealed letter, the plan pursued by which I was permanently restored to health and manly vigor, after years of suffering from Nervous Weakness, night losses and weak, shrunken parts.

I have no scheme to extort money from any one. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but, thank Heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong, and anxious to make this certain means of cure known to all.

Having nothing to sell or send C. O. D., I want no money. Address, JAS. A. HARRIS, Box 295 Delray, Mich.

Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters, a pure vegetable tonic, makes health, and health makes bright, rosy cheeks and happiness.

FREE TO EVERY MAN.

THE PRESCRIPTION OF A GREAT REMEDY

Which Cured Him After Everything Else Failed.

Painful diseases are bad enough, but when a man is slowly wasting away with nervous weakness, the mental forebodings are ten times worse than the most severe pain. There is no let up to the mental suffering day or night. Sleep is almost impossible and under such a strain men are scarcely responsible for what they do. For years the writer rolled and tossed on the troubled sea of sexual weakness until it was a question whether he had not better take a dose of poison and thus end all his troubles. But providential inspiration came to his aid in the shape of a combination of medicines that not only completely restored his general health but enlarged his weak, emaciated parts to natural size and vigor and he now declares that any man who will take the trouble to send his name and address may have the prescription of this wonderful remedy free. Now when I say free I mean absolutely without cost, because I want every weakened man to get the benefit of my experience.

I am not a philanthropist nor do I pose as an enthusiast but there are thousands of men suffering the mental tortures of weakened manhood who would be cured at once could they but get such a remedy as the one that cured me. Send me your name and address today. Do not try to study out how I can afford to pay the few postage stamps necessary to mail the prescription but send for the remedy and learn that there are a few things on earth that although they cost nothing to get they are worth a fortune to some men, and mean a lifetime of happiness to most of us. Write to Thomas Slater, Box 135, Kalamazoo, Mich., and the prescription will be mailed in a plain sealed envelope.

OVERFLOW FROM THE JUNIOR.

BOYS OF ST. LUKE.

CLUB FULLY REORGANIZED AND PROSPERS.

History of the Organization as Told by a Member—Club To Benefit the Youth of the City.

It is with great pleasure that I have attempted to write something of the history and regulations of the St. Luke's Boys' Club, which is now running in full blast with a membership of sixty-four boys, between the ages of twelve and eighteen years, and a more intelligent set of boys cannot be found. Nearly all of the fathers of these boys are Atlanta's foremost business men, who form the great belt that turns the mighty wheel of the empire state of the south, and these bright boys will in some future day take this great wheel with undying strength in their hands and turn it as there forefathers have done, until old Georgia's hills will throw off their coat of red and furnish a place for the factories that will be built, and when this is accomplished the very sides of this grand old state will shake with pride.

The club was first organized November 8, 1895, by the Brotherhood of St. Andrew of St. Luke's church, and Mr. Allen S. Giles was elected president, the membership then consisting principally of the choir boys of the church and the total membership being about fifteen. This was the first step towards success and each member working as if he had all the burden to bare himself, in less than three months from the date of organization the truth began to come out and our membership touched the beam at fifty, and it was just at this time that our kind friend, Mr. Weathers, called on us and kindly presented to the club a nice hat and umbrella rack worth $25 or more, also some dumbells and Indian clubs for exercising. All these were very elaborate gifts and were very gratefully received. Our library at that time was very young, as it only contained thirty volumes, but everything has since gradually increased until the present time, when we have over a hundred volumes, with the magaiznes and other periodicals, of which we have quite a number, make it a very interesting collection and something any club should be proud of.

A great many games have also been added, including all the latest games, and it is very interesting to watch a hot contest over checkers or baseball. The meetings are held regularly every Friday evening, the first Friday being devoted exclusively to general games; the second, to literary and debating exercises; the third, to game tournaments; the fourth, to musical and dramatic entertainments, making a different programme at each session, and a good time is always in store for the boys who come, whether bad or good weather prevails. Refreshments are served after the programme has been rendered, this being the most important part for the younger members. Some very nice entertainments have been given since music and drama has been added to the list of amusements. One of the best which deserves especial mention, was a mock trial given some time ago, which was exceedingly good and deserves the praise that was bestowed upon the participants by repeated applause.

The club is again running in good order and the prospects are very bright for another season of unrivaled success. The following officers were re-elected to fill the places of those whose term have expired: The president's chair is permanent, but owing to Mr. Giles taking up his residence in New Orleans, Mr. Henry Beerman, of the Senior Brotherhood of St. Andrew, was unanimously elected president, Sam W. Dibble, of the Junior Brotherhood of St. Andrew, vice president, and James V. Gresham, secretary, (formerly correspondent for Constitution, Jr.) all of whom will work zealously for the interest of the club, and propose to make this season a crowning success. We have an efficient librarian in Mr. J. DeLorme.

The intentions of the officers are to make the St. Luke's Boys' Club an ideal one, a club for the benefit and development of the young boys who are growing up, to keep them from bad characters and make them realize that they will always find a cheerful spot in the heart of every member of this club, and the debates and discussions that take place will improve their knowledge of political subjects. One of the good features of the club is that if a boy wishes to join he must first have a good character, must not use tobacco in any form, must abstain from the use of any profane or vulgar language, and if he agrees to do that he signs a paper to that effect and is then considered a full-fledged member. Any mother can readily see from the above that her boy is always in good hands and will be taken care of while in the clubrooms.

There is no expense attached to the club, as all work, etc., is voluntary; no members are charged dues, and fines are only imposed when the boy misbehaves or for keeping a book out too long, this money going toward buying books for the library.

Success is our aim, and with the hearty co-operation of those who so kindly assisted us before, success we will have.

James V. Gresham.

Hunter's School.

After the days of September have passed so swiftly by, the students of the school have gone to work in real zeal and sincerity. The progress made during the previous month has been satisfactory to both teacher and pupils, and, as the succeeding months foretell of greater progress, those who are preparing for college need have no anxiety about being able to enter, for success is as apparent as the shining of the majestic sun at midday.

The school has now its full number, and a greater success than ever awaits it.

As boys are not perfect, though one may semi-occasionally find such an individual, there must be in every school some kind of discipline. Professor Hunter, realizing the weakness of humans, has inaugurated an excellent system of discipline. This system consists of a so-called "red list." This list is for the honor pupils. To have his name written upon this most superb list, one must comply with certain rules. These rules are not very rigid, and it is useless to say that there will always be a greater number of names written on the "red list."

The following names will appear on the red list for the following week: Messrs. Hallman, L'Engle, Arthur Robinson, Ernest Sims and Voyles. While those who saw their names on the red list were rejoicing, the more unfortunate brothers were exclaiming in dramatic cries: "O, earth! O, Apollo! We'll dare to die. We'll accost the gates of Hades and make our prayers that we may receive a mortal blow."

In our school there are two small boys, who, on account of their ages, are considered exceedingly bright. These little boys' names are Wilfred and Sinclair Jacobs, sons of Dr. Joe Jacobs. These little boys are natural linguists. They can speak German with the ease and tranquility of a native German, and the school predicts for them a glorious day—a day in which no cloud will appear to overshadow the high zenith of their glory.

At recess the students have their amateur olympian games, and they enjoy the games as the ancient Athenians did. For several days Mr. Cliff Jones' side has been so victorious that the other side have gone, as it were, in a hypnotic sleep, and when they are awakened by Hypnotist Father Pluto, the laurel reaf will have been carried away by the victorious side.

On Friday, October 2d, the Euphemian Literary and Debating Society met and held its usual debate. The subject was a most excellent one, being, "Resolved, That Queen Elizabeth was guilty of murder in signing the death warrant of Mary, queen of Scots."

The sides were equally matched and a long and severe battle was waged before the fight was ended. Mr. R. M. Mitchell, with his usual oratory, championed the affirmative, and Mr. Cliff Jones, with his excellent grace and pathos, fortified the negative by his leadership.

Mr. Mitchell's speech was a rare production of argument, pathos and flow of language. He debated the question with unusual earnestness, and the debate was indeed a masterpiece of eloquence.

Mr. Jones then showed the other side of the question. He debated with great earnestness and it was well demonstrated that he has no superior in the schoolroom.

Both sides did exceedingly well, and after a long and fierce battle, the president gave his decision in favor of the negative. All the members take unusual interest in the debates, and the debates delivered on Friday were masterpieces of eloquence and oratory.

The subject for the next debate is: "Resolved, That the manufacture of distilled spirits should be prohibited in the United States."

Mr. Chesnut will lead the affirmative and Mr. Green the negative.

It is needless to say that those who miss hearing the debate next Friday will miss a treat.

Gwin Lipes.

Mrs. Crawley's School.

Our school grows every day. G. B. and Marsh Adair, the handsome little sons of Mr. Green Adair, started to school this week; and their papa brings then in from their summer home every morning. Miss Florence McElwee, niece of Mrs. William Nixon, of Athens, Tenn., also came this week, and boards in the school.

In my class are: Misses Edith Angier, Nellie Pease, May Howard Shea, Marion Dickerson, Kate Moyers, May Everett, Etta Porter; Messrs. Howard Ashburn and Pope Arnold.

Mrs. Crawley says we must be thorough, above all things. So, we try to know the meaning of every word in our lessons. She makes fractions so easy that I like them; and it is fun to solve the problems very rapidly at the blackboard. Miss Mary Mapp, of Milledgeville, teaches all the school free-hand industrial drawing and doesn't charge us one cent for it, and she tells us such charming things about what we can do with our talents that all of us try to draw and I am sorry when the half-hour is out. She says that free-hand drawing is the basis of illustrating, which I want to learn, because I have been trying to illustrate fairy stories all my life. We are going to make original designs for carpets, wallpaper and tablecloths, and we will cut out borders in colored paper. I will be glad when we can draw from still life. We make circles—the man in the moon, apples and fans and weather flags, the white and blue and white and black ones, so that we will understand them when we see them floating in the air.

One of the most interesting studies is history and literature, taught by Miss Elizabeth Brown, who graduated at the Chicago university. She is so clever and always says such nice things to make us feel happy, and somehow that helps us know how to say our lessons better when we know our teachers like us and smile at us.

At recess we play all kinds of nice games and a teacher always stays with us to see that we are not rude. I think it is awful for little girls to be rude and hurt each other's feelings.

Mrs. Cherry is lovely to us and thinks up such fine games for us to play. She teaches geography, reading, spelling, physical culture and elocution.

Miss Katherine Hill teaches us grammar, writing and French. She teaches us free-hand writing half a period every day. I think it is so nice to write a good hand, and I think grammar is a splendid study because it teaches us to speak correctly. Miss Hill never looks tired when she has to correct us often and I believe she is glad when we try to get 100 in our merit marks.

We have study hour in the hall every afternoon, and then we play till tea time and then we study in the study hall again, and a teacher sits with us to help us if we do not know how to get our lessons, and it makes it easier to study our hardest lessons.

Mrs. Frank Mapp, of Milledgeville, visited her daughter, Miss Annie Mapp, this week.

Mrs. Nixon, of Tennessee, came to enter her niece, Miss McElwee, in school.

Mrs. Mary Blalock, of Fayetteville, visited her sister, Mrs. Crawley, and brought her pretty little granddaughter.

Mrs. Sims, of Griffin, is boarding here for a month.

Miss Gartrell, of Marietta, spent the day with her sister, Miss Ina Gartrell, who takes special lessons in music.

With good wishes for all little children.

Linda Gordon, 32 Angier Terrace.

Fair Street School.

The eighth and seventh grades continue to keep up their wonderful record in attendance, and it is very probable that both will have 100 for the month.

The teacher of the sixth grade has offered badges to those having the highest in each study. Those now wearing them are Joseph Allen, for geography; Hattie Cowan, grammar; Kittie Westbrook, arithmetic, and Roy Allen, spelling.

The children of the fifth grade are making an effort to secure books for boys who desire to attend the night school and who are unable to purchase them. The story of "Grammar Land" is being read to them by the teacher, and they are greatly interested.

Fourth grade A continues to be the winner in the weekly contests with the other class. A few of those who have had perfect lessons since the opening of school are Alice Hart, Lizzie McWaters, Maggie Ware, Norma Woods, Clarence Adams, John Collier and Frank Dickinson.

Very apt scholars in fourth grade B in geography and spelling are Addie Adolphus, Lulu Austin, Lucy Buchanan, Clara Center, Katie Freeman, Sybil Kendrick, Maud McDonald and Lizzie Rice. The second section received the banner for getting the greatest number of stars in every study.

In the third grade A, Howell Hawley has had the best recitations and deportment since the beginning of school, and is now wearing the badge. I think this is worthy of mention, as it is an unusual thing for a boy to go ahead of the girls.

In second grade A are Juliette and Winnie Freeman and Bertha and Bennie Schwartz, who have made remarkable records this month, having been perfect in every study except reading and writing.

The first meeting of our society was held September 25th, and the programme was very interesting. It was composed of recitations and compositions. Aline Clayton was elected critic by a unanimous vote. We decided that we would ask Mrs. Smith, our principal, to select a suitable name for it.

When the workmen were remodeling our building they left large heaps of lumber in the boys' yard and piles of water pipe in the girls'. Neither the boys nor girls can engage in any active games for fear of being hurt. We hope that these obstructions will soon be removed and then we may enjoy our recess to our hearts' content.

I will give the names of the honor pupils next week.

Julia Wright.

Boulevard School.

Our school opened with a good attendance and we are now fully under way and are ready for the next month of hard work that is now here.

Major Slaton visited us this week and made quite a long talk. We are always glad to see our superintendent come, for he gives us good advice.

The eighth and seventh grades had 100 in attendance last week. They will have many rivals for the highest average during this week, and we hope to have three or four grades tying for the first place, each with 100 in attendance.

The prettiest girls in the up-stairs grades of Boulevar are Marie Griffin, Valley Gresham, Lucia Jeter and Flora Wilder. All of these young ladies are favorites in the school and seem to enjoy their popularity.

We have a piano and we enjoy singing when accompanied by it. We will send regular reports to The Junior.

Joe Griffin.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report
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UNKNOWN TO OUR ANCESTORS.

Breakfast Was Not Introduced Until Late in the Seventeenth Century.

From English Notes and Queries.

Some time ago inquiry was made in Notes and Queries as to the hours at which our ancestors took their meals. The following abstract of a lecture delivered by Mr. D'Arcy Power at the London institution will give information on the subject:

Mr. Power said the old English had three meals a day, of which the chief meal was taken when the work of the day was finished. The first meal was at 9 o'clock, dinner was about 3 o'clock, and supper was taken just before bedtime. The Normans dined at the old English breakfast time or a little later, and supped at 7 p. m. In Tudor times the higher classes dined at 11 and supped at 5, but the merchants seldom took their meals before 12 and 6 o'clock. The chief meals, dinner and supper, were taken in the hall, both by the old English and the Normans, for the parlor did not come into use until the reign of Elizabeth. Breakfast did not become a regular meal until quite lately, and Dr. Murray, in the Oxford Dictionary, gave 1463 as the date of the earliest quotation in which the word occurred. The meal did not become recognized until late in the seventeenth century, for Pepys habitually took his draught of half a pint of Rhenish wine or a dram of strong waters in place of a morning meal. Dinner was always the great meal of the day, and from the accession of Henry IV to the death of Queen Elizabeth the dinners were as sumptuous and extravagant as any of those now served. Carving was then a fine art. Each guest brought his own knife and spoon, for the small fork was not introduced into England until Thomas Coryate of Oldcome published his "Crudities," in 1611. Pepys took his spoon and fork with him to the lord mayor's feast in 1663. The absence of forks led to much stress being laid upon the act of washing the hands both before and after meals and to the rule that the left hand alone should be dipped into the common dish, the right being occupied with the knife. The perfect dinner at the best time of English cookery consisted of three courses, each complete in itself, and terminated by a subtlety of device, the whole being rounded off with Ypocras, after which the guests retired into another room, where the pastry, sweetmeats and fruit were served with the choicest wines. The English were essentially meat eaters, and it was not until the time of the commonwealth that pudding attained its extraordinary popularity. Indeed, the first mention of pudding in the menus of the "Buckfast" at St. Bartholomew's hospital did not occur until 1710, and in 1712 is an item of 5 shillings for ice.

Mrs. Charles Smith, of Jimes, O., writes: "I have used every remedy for sick headache I could hear of for the past fifteen years, but Carter's Little Liver Pills did me more good than all the rest."

BELOVED AS A QUEEN.

Louise of Bavaria the Last of the Line of Stuarts.

From The Bangor, Me., Commercial.

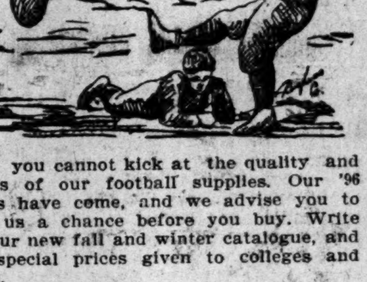
Princess Louis of Bavaria, who is regarded by the English Jacobites as the de jure queen of Great Britain, being the last lineal descendant of the Stuarts, is remarkable for the homeliness of her appearance, the size of her family and the disagreeable nature of her character. She has no less than fourteen children, and her three eldest boys have each of them distinquished themselves by running away from home on account of the harshness of parental treatment and the ridiculous smallness of the monetary allowance accorded to them.

Thus at the time when Prince Charles, the second son, bolted a couple of years ago to Hamburg, with the intention of shipping as a sailor before the mast, the fact was brought to light that, although he was more than nineteen years of age and an officer of one of the crack regiments at Munich, he was restricted by his father and mother to $2 a week pocket money.

Princess Louis has never yet given any sign of acceptance of the allegiance offered to her by those ultra legitimists of Great Britian who style themselves members of the Order of the White Rose, and who use a postage stamp with her portrait on their letters. (This stamp not being recognized by the postal union has to be supplemented, of course, by an ordinary stamp place alongside.)

She is probably content with the knowledge that she is destined in course of time to become queen of Bavaria, a kingdom in which she already occupies the position of first lady, for the present king is under restraint as an incurable lunatic, and her father-in-law, who rules the country as regent, is an aged man, well on toward the eighties. Her husband, who has recently attracted much public attention by the sensational speech which he delivered at Moscow, declaring that the princes of the confederation known as the German empire were not vassals of the emperor but allies of the king of Prussia and his equal in rank, is a middle-sized, heavy-featured man, with a long, black beard and small, stern eyes. He is famous for his knowledge of entomology, and may be described as the leading bug-hunter in Germany. Deeply versed in the habits of ants, beetles, bees, wasps, flies, earwigs and even of that dimiuutive game which Mark Twain so graphically describes as chamois, no insect that is congenitally addicted to flying, crawling or wriggling is unfamiliar to Bavaria's future king. He is as bigoted a Catholic as his wife, who shares his horror of Emperor William's aggressive Protestantism, and the couple lose no opportunity of publicly showing to what extent they regard the Hohenzollern and the entire court of Berlin as parvenus.

You Can Kick a Goal



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